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No. 37. January—June, 1850.

I.—*Statistics of the City of Aurungabad. By* DR. A. WALKER, M. D., *Surgeon of His Highness the Nizam's Army. On Special Duty.*

Name.

AURUNGABAD is better known at the present day as having once been the capital of the Nizam Shahee dynasty than from any importance of its own, either in a political, or commercial point; it is now but the chief city of a district of the same name, forming a portion of the Nizam's dominions. It was originally called Khirkee, from the village on whose site its first foundations were laid, then changed to Futtehnuggur, and finally to its present one by Aurungzebe on selecting it as his residence.

Wall.

A terraced wall, of solid masonry, encircles the town, of no great height; in many parts not even exceeding fourteen feet. The battlements are loop-holed and lofty; over the gateways, and at certain places around the walls, the merlons are frequently observed to be machicolated: semi-circular bastions surmounted by towers, occur at each flanking angle, and at regular intervals along the works. A few heavy honey-combed guns are to be seen mounted on the towers generally at the gateways, but the carriages on which they traversed, have long since rotted beneath their weight, and left them on the ground. The walls have neither ditch nor moat, the manifest object for their erec-

tion having been merely as a means to repel the aggressions of plundering horse, and are in no ways adapted to sustain the approaches of a regular siege. The walls are pierced by thirteen gateways, exclusive of a small postern wicket.

Gateways.

The four principal entrances face the cardinal points and are respectively the Mecca gate to the west; the Khas or Jaulnah gate to the east; the Delhi gate to the north; and the Puttun gate to the south; besides these there are the Jaffier, Khirkee, Borrapool, Mahmoud, and Roshen gates; as well as four others, now permanently closed or walled up, whose names are the Khyzree, Khud Ghur, Mada and Koomhur gates: the Borrapool entrance was also closed until the last few years in consequence of its unprotected position, having formerly been taken advantage of by Pindarrees, and forced.

Post Office distances from principal places.

Travelling distance to Bombay 215 miles, to Calcutta 963 miles, to Madras 690 miles, to Hyderabad 303 miles, to Nagpoor 286 miles, to Poonah 144 miles, to Toka, the nearest frontier boundary, 28 miles.

Latitude and Longitude position.

It is situated in 19.53 north latitude and 75.29 east longitude: Aurungabad stands within one of those innumerable valleys, formed by off-shoots from the Sichel range, projecting into the plains of the Godavery: two stony ridges running parallel to each other form its limits upon the north and south, their composition is the softer amygdaloid description of rock, common to the surrounding table lands, through which basaltic strata are seen disposed in an undisturbed horizontality, giving those appearances of terraced stratification generally conferred by lateral and alluvial deposits. The highest point of these hills has been ascertained, trigonometrically, not to exceed 667 feet above the level of the valley; whilst the sea level of the latter is about 1,100 feet, as deduced from the boiling point, which corresponds with the altitude of adjoining hills, whose elevations above the sea have been obtained in a more scientific manner. The valley has a general breadth of about 10 miles: towards the east the horizon is open, but on the west, the northern range deflects, and curves in towards the city, sending a spur close upon its suburbs, causing great inequalities of the surface in that direction; along the basis of either range, the soil is shallow and very rocky, supporting but a scanty

vegetation with stunted appearance of trees and shrubs; whilst towards the centre it deepens, and becomes rich and fertile, fed by the running streams common to these valleys.

Climate.

Such being the principal features of its physical geography, we are in a position to understand the causes of its climatic phenomena, which are found to consist mainly in great diurnal vicissitudes of temperature; an unequal monsoon; and dry and strong easterly winds for a considerable portion of the year. During the rains the climate is the most agreeable that can be imagined, but the dissicating nature of the easterly winds at other seasons, is trying and distressing to delicate constitutions, though to those who are acclimated it is not complained of: this disagreeable wind prevails for the most part towards the close, and commencement of the year: the vicissitude in the daily temperature at this season, is most excessive; the thermometer at sunrise sometimes being as low as 46° and rising by 2 o'clock to 86° making a diurnal range of 40°: during the hot months the maximum range of temperature was observed to occur on the 22d of May, when the thermometer stood at 106° in the shade between 2 and 3 o'clock: the minimum range for this season was 78° giving a range of 18° for the whole hot weather. The mean annual temperature was 77°. The last monsoon proved most abundant, there having fallen as much as 44 inches altogether; the greatest fall occurred in September, when the pluviometer registered 18·30 inches.

Diurnal Range in Cold Season.

Maximum Temperature.

Mean annual Temperature.

Monsoon.

State of Salubrity.

The city has obtained the repute of being unhealthy, which need not be wondered at, seeing that a great portion of its buildings are below the level of the marshy lands and tanks resting upon its northern wall, whilst ventilation is impeded by a profusion of rank vegetation, that the moist condition of the earth gives rise to the porous nature of the amygdaloid rocks which upholds these marshes, allows a constant infiltration to go on, which escaping towards the city, keeps it in an unwholesome state of dampness; this natural evil has also been augmented by the heaps of ruined walls, choked up gardens, and broken

aqueducts that abound on all sides, impeding a free circulation, and engendering miasma. Intermittent fevers are nearly always present, which as the rains commence, begin to be severe, and increase in intensity as the cold season approaches, from the drying up of the marshy lands, both within and without the city. Were the poverty of the greater portion of the community not so excessive, much of the present sickness might however be avoided, by the simple precautions of better food and clothing. That the insalubrity of the city depends solely on local causes, may be inferred, from the fact of the British cantonment enjoying an immunity from disease, though only separated by the small river Gunda.

Site. The site of the city occupies very uneven ground: basaltic dykes are seen in all directions along the slopes and bases of the hills, ridging the surface of the soil. At the north-east angle of the town wall, one of these dykes may be observed protruding itself from its softer amygdaloid bed, and forming a convenient foundation for the city wall, which has been built upon it; from the tower placed upon the corner bastion, a general and unobstructed view may be obtained of the whole city and environs: below is seen the town partly lying in a hollow, and partly covering the high grounds rising all around, excepting towards the north-east and south-west, which is the direction of a valley intersecting the town, and at the bottom of which a perennial stream meanders. The buildings are nearly concealed by thick foliage, and were it not for here and there, a dome or minaret peering out, the observer might imagine he was gazing upon a forest: beautiful clumps of mango and tamarind trees upon the outskirts, increase the illusion: seldom indeed is a more varied and beautiful landscape seen than here is presented; the palms and minarets scattered about the town, confer a character peculiarly eastern upon the scenery, but the enchantment is dispelled, on a closer inspection. Looking westward beyond the city walls, the British cantonment is seen occupying a large space of ground, and further in the distance, two or three isolated hills are observed cutting the horizon, on the summit of one of which stands the remarkable fortress of Doulutabad behind, which the bluff head-land of the northern range, fades away into misty indistinctness.

Form, length and breadth circumference.

The form of the city is parallelogramical, the greatest length being two miles and a half diagonally from north-east to south-west, and one mile and a quarter from north to south; the whole circumference slightly exceeding six miles.

Houses.

A careful enumeration of houses gives a return of the city, and suburbs, as 7,131, of which 5,038 belongs to the city, and 2,093 to the suburbs. Brick houses of one story constituted nearly the half of the gross amount, whilst chuppered huts fell very little short, leaving but one-eighth for houses of the better sort, containing from two to four stories. The general style of building adopted, is a wall of kiln burnt bricks, with a sloping tiled roof; very generally the front is formed of wood-work, and in the houses of many of the richer merchants this frontage displays a great deal of clever workmanship, by the way the skreens and pillars are curved; elaborate patterns of foliage, cover the pannels, and quaint corbelled cornices support projecting balconies, and pent roofs: the best specimens of these buildings are to be seen in the neighbourhood of the Shah Gunj, and in Begumpoora. The houses of the higher classes are generally enclosed quadrangular spaces having much of the enclosure occupied with gardens, tanks, open aqueducts, and fountains; with one or two exceptions, all the houses of this description are in rapid progress to decay, and present a wretchedly dilapidated appearance.

Markets.

The chowk or public market place is placed nearly in the centre of the town, and is held every afternoon: it is a square space, towards which all the great thoroughfares converge. On one side is a range of shops kept by Borahs, in which European articles are exposed for sale, but the whole of these are of a mean description. Spacious streets leading to the several gateways, were the bazars in former days, which the altered circumstances of the city have now destroyed. The Shah Gunj is a handsome quadrangle, the centre occupied by a large musjed, whilst verandahed shops surround the sides. In the vicinity of this square are to be found the dwellings of former wealthy merchants.

Streets. The leading thoroughfares have been paved, more especially at those places where the acclivities required this precaution: the occasional assistance from the convicts tends to keep them in tolerable repair and cleanliness, but this however only refers to the larger thoroughfares: in the narrow lanes and bye-streets the gutters are disgusting, and filth allowed to remain in a most offensive condition.

Across the Byan Khan nulla, which is the name of the stream that flows through the centre of the town, several strong stone bridges have been built, whilst three of a more massive description, have been thrown across the Gunda nulla, that separates the city from its suburbs on the west.

The inhabited portion of the town is now confined to no more than a fifth of the enclosed space, over the remaining portion ruined houses are interspersed amidst fields of tobacco and other vegetation; an abortive attempt some forty years back to rear the cochineal insect, has entailed a serious evil by the introduction of the opuntia as its food. The plant has now taken undisturbed possession of the ruined holes and corners, giving covert to all sorts of nuisances. Amongst the heaps of ruined walls and buildings, the remains of its former palaces are still discernible; the most conspicuous of which are those of Asoph Jah's, Nizam Ali's, and Malik Amber's, the sites of which are marked by their proximity to the Burkull: between the Puttun and Jaffier gates are seen the ruins of Mooneer-ool Moolk's and Govind Buxsh's muhalls; that of Aurungzebe's, called the Killa Ark, extends nearly from the Delhi gate to the Mecca entrance; two buildings alone remain of the original pile, the musjed of the palace small in dimensions, but elegant in design; and the garden pavilion, in which is shown the Tukht or throne of Aurungzebe; this has a rostral appearance, and is entered by means of a gallery behind, the whole being of a plain and simple description; here the emperor was used to sit, and afford his subjects opportunities of approaching him.

Musjeds. Amongst the musjeds there are none of any note, nor needing more particular comment; the Jumma musjed and the Kala musjeds were built by Malik Amber, that of the Shah Gunj by Aurungzebe.

Tombs and Rouzahs. Tombs and Rouzahs cover the environs shrouded in a wilderness of custard apples and ponici-ana bushes. In the suburbs of Begumpoora stands the exquisitely beautiful Mousoleum dedicated by the Prince Azum Shah to the memory of his mother the Begum Rabia Douranee, and wife to Aurungzebe. Tomb of Begum Rabia. The architect's name who erected this tribute of filial piety was Ataoulah. It stands within an enclosed area 500 yards long and 300 broad, which is laid out in the better style of eastern gardens, the straight paths, having their uniformity broken by aqueducts and fountains. A handsome portal entrance closed by folding brass doors, covered with a running foliage pattern, occupies the middle of the southern wall, above which is a gallery for music; in the centre of the three remaining sides open pavilions are built from which broad tesselated pavements lead to the tomb placed in the centre of the enclosure; this rests upon a raised platform of polished red porphyritic trap, having tall slender minarets springing from either corner; a winding staircase passes up the one at the south-western angle, provided with a projecting balcony below the lanthorn.

The body of the tomb is square, with a lofty pointed arch extending nearly the whole height on either side; above rises in graceful outline, a magnificent marble dome from amidst a cluster of smaller ones, four in number; at each corner, minarets are placed, a flight of stone steps lead from the garden to the platform, round the edge of which runs a balustrade of the same red trap. From the platform, steps descend into the body of the building, where the Sarcophagus is placed, surrounded by skreen work of perforated marble; another entrance leads directly from the platform into a gallery running round the interior from which you look down upon the royal tomb, on which is shed a soft and solemn light streaming through the apertures of the marble tracery of the windows; this manner of admitting light from above is highly effective, the materials that have been employed are white marble for the cupola, and upper portions, with a beautiful micaceous cement for finishing the lower part: this cement has all the appearance at a little distance of the purest alabaster. A musjed stands on the platform on the west side. The marble was procured from Jyepoor. On the authority of Gholam

Mustafa, the Moonshee of Aurungzebe, who with his son Inayut Ali, wrote the Tawarikh namah of Aurungzebe's reign, the total cost of the building was but 6 lacs, and Rupees 68,203-7-0, but this sum appears so small that I cannot but suppose there must be some error.

Tomb of Islam Khan.

There is another handsome tomb to be seen upon the Hursool road, erected to the memory of Islam Khan, but its tanks and fountains are all in ruins, and large trees are throwing up their gnarled and destructive roots, amongst the masonry of the walls, so that ere long it will soon be destroyed altogether.

Armenian tombs.

Amongst the crowd of memorials to the unknown dead, a group of remarkable tombs are seen off the road between the Puttun gate and the Cavalry lines: these are the graves of Armenians, and are about 50 in number: some of the inscriptions are surmounted by a cross Flory, whilst others have what is termed a Jerusalem cross: on one or two were two Rosettes which indicated that the individuals had made the pilgrimage to Jerusalem. In Aurungzebe's time these people constituted a wealthy and considerable class of the community: there are none now remaining.

European burial place.

In Begumpoora is to be seen the old European burial ground containing about twenty tombs, all in good preservation.

Education is of the commonest description and confined solely to the acquirement of such knowledge as shall render the person able to transact ordinary business. The Persian language is taught in Muktul Khana, which are all private, and generally held in the houses of the richer Mahomedans, where one meanjee or teacher, instructs a small class. The Mahratta puntojee instructs his pupils in sals, or public schools, where Guzeratte is taught as well as Mahratta: the Puntojee is obliged to rest satisfied with a very trifling recompense, averaging about 4 annas monthly from each pupil; reading, writing, and arithmetic only are taught at sals, just sufficient to prepare the person for the office or shop, where he obtains all necessary knowledge that may further be required. The meanjee's attainments, being of a higher description, receive a corresponding

remuneration and vary from 2 to 10 rupees for each pupil monthly. The Mudrussa built by the enlightened founder of the city serves for the purpose of the goal. Subjoined is a table of the number of schools and scholars :

Mahratta	schools 18,	- - -	Pupils 328
Persian	ditto 21,	- - -	ditto 83
Guzerat	ditto 3,	- - -	ditto 225
	Total...42		636

Tapals. Three native daks leave the city daily for Hyderabad, Berar, and Booranpoor : excepting the mail be an express, it is not usual for the runners to proceed through the night; when however the case is urgent, a small bell is attached to the dispatches signifying all possible haste to be observed and the runners travel night and day; it is customary to affix hieroglyphics designating the different large towns, which are all well known, and recognized by the runners.

Juttras. Five juttras are held in the course of the year. The Khundobah juttra at Kurrumpoora in March; the Puchumba juttra at Gungabaree every Tuesday in July; the Surawun Somewar juttra near the Puttun gate, four days in August; the Hursool ka Nahna juttra, one day in December; and the Poha Ballajee juttra near the Jaffier gate, one day in September.

The supply of water to the city is very abundant, and quite beyond its present requirements, a large stream called the Gunda nulla, swollen by the monsoon into a rapid torrent washes its western walls, whilst a smaller stream named the Byan Khan nulla passes through the centre of the town: the sources of both are derived from the ranges on the north; besides these streams aqueducts convey a never failing supply from the waters that pour down from the hills, and which are conveyed to the city with much ingenuity and labour by means of stone conduits, to be dispersed around by innumerable pipes. This lavish supply afforded abundant material for the inhabitants to indulge their inclinations, in their passion for fountains and water works; so numerous were these in former days, that Aurungabad was described as the city of fountains. One of the finest aqueducts conveys water from the streams below the hills to the

reservoir opposite the Mahmud gate, or more frequently called the Punchukkee gate, from the circumstance of a small water mill being attached to the reservoir, the waters supply the fountains of the Fuqeer Shah Moozaffer's tomb; another handsome aqueduct supplies the cistern within the Begumpoora gate, this owes its origin to the conscientious scruples of a soucar, in whose hands had been placed the property of many who had fallen in the disastrous battle of Panniput; these were consecrated to the public welfare by forming this noble aqueduct; owing to the disinclination of the government to allow his conduit to pass too close to that of the Fuqeera he was necessitated to carry it through the shoulder of the hill east of the Begum tomb at an additional cost it is said of a lac of Rupees; there are various other conduits to be seen near the Delhi gate, and also upon the southern side of the town. In Aurungzebe's time a large marsh or tank extended the whole length of the northern wall, but the exhalation and dampness it occasioned proving unhealthy, he caused that portion that immediately lay in front of his palace to be filled in and converted into fields and cultivation, leaving the small portion beyond the Delhi gate, known as the Khyzree Talao; it is much to be regretted that the whole had not been filled in; until within a few years, a considerable quantity of water was confined in the hollow lying between the palace of Aurungzebe and the Mecca gate, but the bund was purposely destroyed, lest the town should be flooded; it was called the Kunwul or Lotie's Talao and was fed by a spring; the stream that flows from it passes by the Jumma musjed to the S. W. angle of the wall, under which it passes, and almost directly after, falls into the Gunda nulla. The rice grown upon the marsh lands is celebrated for its excellent quality, and is in great request.

Census. My attempt at obtaining a census having proved abortive through the insuperable difficulties thrown in my way by those only who could have assisted me, I have been reduced to the necessity of depending upon conjecture for my results, but this has been effected in so guarded a way that I have little hesitation in saying that as far as a proximation may be relied on, it will be found perfectly trustworthy. The plan I adopted was to count very carefully the whole of the houses, dividing these into

stories, and allowing five persons to each house, containing one story; and four to every story of the remainder. The returns thus obtained are here shown:

	Stories.				Kutcha Pucka.	Chup-per.	Total.
	4	3	2	1			
Houses, . . .	4	137	723	2974	361	2932	7131
People, in each House, .	16	12	8	5	5	5	
Total...	64	1644	5784	14,870	1805	14,660	38,807

These averages were obtained from competent authorities, whose long residence in the city rendered them familiar with its habits. If we take into consideration, in addition to what is here set down, the floating population composed of travellers, camp followers, and mendicants, &c., whose numbers are always fluctuating, and also the occupants of religious buildings not enumerated, we may safely estimate the whole in round numbers as about 40,000. In Hamilton's Gazetteer the population in 1825 are reported as being about 60,000, which agrees with my own observations, for since that time the numbers have been gradually diminishing, and lately this abandonment has been very great, particularly amongst the most useful of its classes, as weavers, goldsmiths, lohars, and durzees, amongst the number must be included many borahs, whose departure is certainly significant, as their habits and keenness in trade enables them to thrive where others would starve. The proportion of Mahomedans to Hindoos is, I am informed, about one to four.

The city was founded about the year 1616 A. D., by the famous Malik Amber, an Abyssinian by birth, and minister to Sultan Moorteza Shah of Ahmednuggur; owing to the additions by conquest, this kingdom had become one of the largest of the Dukkun, and a removal of the court further into the interior had become necessary; for this purpose Adoulutabad had been first selected as a convenient position for the new capital, but struck with the more agreeable locality of the small hamlet of Khirkee close in its vicinity, Malik Amber determined upon laying the foundations of his new metropolis on its site, and forthwith commanded his army to build themselves habitations, whilst he erected a substantial palace upon the summit of the rising ground, to which he

gave the name of the Nour Kunda, the massive portal gateway, over which the Nowbut Khana sounded, leading to this, was called the "Bahar Khool," and is now a very conspicuous object, still called the "Burkull." In the course of ten years time the village of Khirkee had become a populous and imposing city, but the illustrious founder more eminent as a statesman and financer, than as a warrior, was not able to prevent the calamity of fire and sword from devastating his new capital, an injury inflicted upon it by Shah Jehan's army; whilst he himself fled to his old city, where he shortly afterwards died. He was succeeded in power by his son Futteh Khan, but none of his wisdom or talent was to be found in his successor, he directed his father's new city to be called Futtehnuggur after himself, but was not permitted long to enjoy his new dignities. The Mogul Emperor removing him for his repeated acts of treachery. Aurungzebe on being sent to the Dukkun by his father (A. D. 1657,) as the viceroy, chose Malik Amber's new city as his residence, and building palaces for himself and nobles, and surrounding the whole with its present wall, he desired it should henceforth be called Aurungabad. Upon his death in 1707 it followed in the general wreck of the Mogul empire, and from that moment may virtually be considered to have ceased to be an integrant portion of the empire. Nizam-ool Moolk established himself as the sole ruler of the Mahomedan conquests south of the Nerbudda, and in 1727 removed the court to Hyderabad, since which period, though deprived of its former dignity, and importance, it is still a town of some consequence, and the capital of a considerable district.

Manufacturing Industry.

Kincob. The manufacturing industry is principally confined to the production of kincob, mushroo, gold and silver lace, brocade, and embroidery. Borahs are the sole proprietors of the kincob looms, employing Hindoos or Mussulmen as workmen: there are seven houses of kincob manufactories, amongst which are about 16 looms, each loom requires two men and two boys: workmen receive 12 annas per day, and boys 2 annas wages. The value of the loom is seven rupees. The amount of kincob yearly manufactured is estimated at from 50 to 60,000 rupees. The prin-

cipal of which is sent to Hyderabad; and for which place the whole of the looms are now executing goods on commission: a small quantity is sent to Madras. The same class of people manufacture gold and silver lace, of the broad, and narrow kind called Nukkie, Gota and Kenari; the value of which is estimated at 15,588 rupees for the past year.

Nukkie. Gota. Kenari. Gold Lace.

Brocade. Tash.

The manufacture of brocade or tash employs about 50 workmen, the whole of whom are Mahomedans, the warp is of colored silk, the woof of gold or silver thread; a single length of the tash is called a tat and is of two breadths, but both are equal in length, a tat 30 yards long and a yard broad takes 15 days making, and weighs 100 tolas. The other size is but half a yard broad, weighs 50 tolas, and takes 8 days to prepare. Each loom requires the attention of two men and a boy, who between them, can make 7 tolas a day; one rupee is paid the workmen for making 8 tolas, and sells for 2 rupees 3 annas a tola.

Gold Wiremakers, Tarkush.

The gold and silver wire makers are called Tarkush; at present there is but one house that makes this article, employing about 25 men in the operation, silver bars or "lugree" as they are called, weighing 40 tolas, are coated with gold leaf to the amount of from 5 to 8 mashas, and then made to pass through a succession of gradually diminishing holes drilled in a plate of steel, called a partee or drawplate, until the bar of metal which was originally but ten inches long has been extended to 220 yards; the intense pressure employed to effect this, renders it very brittle, and the process of annealing frequently required to restore its ductility, which is merely placing it in hot ashes in a pan. The instrument for drawing the wire is called a jumba and is a large pair of nippers, having the inner blades made rough like a file, to assist it the better in grasping the wire: a ring passes over the handles to which a strong chain is attached and fastened to a windlass, worked by the hands and feet; the chain and wire winds round the roller of the windlass, and are again wound off on a small reel, called a fulka: this operation has to be repeated about 40 times before it acquires the requisite dimensions; a coil of wire thus prepared is called a pasa, and the workmen receive 2 annas wages for their trouble: two men can make 5 pasa a day. This business has much fallen off of

late, there not being now a fourth of the number there were a few years back.

Taneah, fine Wire Drawer.

The Taneah or fine wire drawer lengthens the pasa of 220 yards, into 40,000. The holes in the draw plate are required to be made with great exactness, and for this purpose a fine steel pointed awl is employed for drilling the aperture whilst the workman is provided with a light hammer, having a tapering head which with the aid of a small anvil fixed on the draw bench, he narrows the holes when abraded by friction.

The machine or draw bench for making the fine wire, is a four-legged low stool provided with a small horizontal draw-wheel, round which the wire passes from a bobbin on a spindle at the further end: a steel draw-plate is fixed between these two points, through which the wire passes; a handle fastened to the upper part of the drum, moves it round. The whole cost of the apparatus is about 7 rupees; after becoming sufficiently fine, it is fit for the brocade or kincob manufacturer: or, if required for gold thread, it has to undergo the operation of flattening and is then termed badla. Six or eight bobbins having fine gold wire wound upon them are fixed on spindles on a frame, the ends of the wires being made to pass between two sticks placed upon the edge, or led over the polished surface of a steel anvil, and there receive a slight blow from a small hammer, whose face is equally highly polished, as it becomes flattened it is drawn along. The tanneahis' wages are by the piece; for 40 tolas, he gets 8 rupees 8 annas which he can accomplish in a month, it sells for 2 rupees a tola. There are 20 houses employed in this work, comprising about 300 workmen. The principal exportation of this article is to Hyderabad, 20,000 rupees worth, are said to be consumed in the city, and 1,500 rupees worth exported. Badla sells also for 2 rupees a tola, the wages for making ten tolas is 1 rupee, which can be accomplished in 2 days.

Badla, flat Wire.

Fine wire.

Flat wire.

Gold thread.

The chuppureah or gold thread-maker twists badla round a silk filament, and makes gold thread called kullabuttoo, the operation is a simple one, yet requiring much nicety: round a long winder provided with a hook at top, and loaded at the bottom, is wound a certain quantity of fine silk thread: upon another

winder, similar in appearance, is wound the kullabuttoo as it is prepared, which is made by attaching the end of some badla to the silken filament, and rapidly twirling the winder on which it is wound, the end being led over a hook suspended from the ceiling: as the silk thread twists round, the badla is carefully adopted in its progress down so that it neither overlaps nor exposes the silk within. Nine tolas cost one rupee making, and a man or woman can make 1½ tola a day.

Mushroo. The manufacture of mushroo is also another staple production, that has greatly diminished in late years; at present there are but about 40 looms at work, though the persons following this profession are about 130. The goods made have the warfs of silk, and the woof of fine cotton thread, dyed of various colors, and is disposed in striped or spotted patterns, some have a narrow silk border; the amount exported last year is stated to be 25,440 Rupees.

Karchook Walas. Karchook walas or embroiderers in muslin, &c., are indiscriminately Hindoos and Mussulmen, a singular and handsome style of embroidery peculiar to this place, is formed by using the wing of certain coleopterous insects for the patterns: these are green beetles, which are imported from Kandesh at 8 annas the 1,000: the value of this manufacture varies from 5 to 10,000 Rupees a year, and is principally exported to Madras and Hyderabad. Many females of decayed Mussulman families, who once enjoyed all the comforts of life, find employment in this species of manufacture, and thus are enabled to earn a subsistence for themselves. Another class of embroiderers stretch tash upon a tambour frame, and work patterns of flowers and leaves upon it very tastefully by sewing on beads, spangles, beetle's wings, and gold, and silver-badla. Caps and velvet slippers are embroidered in the same manner, and please the native taste by the showy glittering appearance they make.

Sword Cutlers. The sword cutlers confine their business entirely to ornamenting the blades and handles, and making scabbards. The handles are of iron, and when required to be gilt are first made very smooth, and then finely hatched with a knife called a cheernec and afterwards with another sloped

knife called a tunkee, the gold leaf is then applied and fixed by pressure. The instrument used for burnishing is of steel and called a mera. There are 16 houses in this business, employing about 50 people.

Lac Bangle maker, Punnee Wala.

Glass bangles are not made here, but imported in large quantities principally from Kandesh. Lac bangles are manufactured by four houses. Two Hindoos and two Mahomedans; they obtain their supply of Lac from Oomrawtee, and the tin foil used for coating them from Bombay; a man can make 100 bangles a day which he sells to the dealers for 8 annas, who retails them again at 1 pice a pair; a man's wages for working is 9 pice a day. The Punnee walas prepare their colored tin foil in the following manner: they melt a quantity of gunda biroza in a vessel over the fire and according to the colour required, mix in either verdigris for green, lac for red, or huldee for yellow, it is then poured into a cloth and tied up in a bag, the foil to be colored, is laid flat upon a heated anvil, and the bag containing the gunda beroza pressed across the surface, which, melting, affords a varnished coating, these colored foils sell for 100 leaves a rupee.

Potters.

There are 65 people employed in making glazed earthenware: who have others to assist them, generally members of their own family, besides these potters, there are two houses, that paint platters, cups, and hooka bowls, with colored lac to resemble china; the pipes for conveying water are made only by one individual, who has the privilege as a hereditary right and pays 12 rupees a year to Government for the permission.

Hire of Artificers.

The wages of artificers vary very much: the daily hire of a carpenter being from 4 to 8 annas. Sawyers are paid by piece work, as, for instance, a knot of teakwood, 100 rusmee guz in length and 6 tussoos in depth, costs 5 rupees; for giree, or other woods, 6 rupees. Smiths charge from 6 to 8 annas a day for their hire. Bricklayers from 4 annas to 5 annas. Tailors from 4 annas to 8 annas. Chucklers by the work done. Bearers 5 to 7 rupees a month. Camel men 6 to 8 rupees. Horse-keepers 3 to 6 rupees. Malees 4 to 6 rupees. Cooly labourers 3 to 4 rupees, and cooly women 4 pice a day.

Hire of Carriage. The hire of a cart with 2 bullocks and driver, is 8 annas a day. Pack bullocks are not procurable. The hire of a camel and driver is 12 annas: camels taken in a number, receive but 10 annas. Tattoos are to be hired by the day, but are not procurable unless conditionally employed, agreeing to give 2 annas a day, feeding the tattoo and finding driver. Banghy coolies receive 4 annas a day, and head coolies 2 annas.

Coins, Gold Mohurs. Gold Mohurs are very scarce, and when wanted have to be purchased at from 19 to 21 rupees; there is a mint but no money has been coined for a long period, excepting a few half and quarter rupees on occasions of festivals; the rupees in general currency are the Ohulnee, Ohandore, and Moonhkee (Bombay) rupees; value of these is always fluctuating; Rupee. the present rate of exchange being fifteen gundahs to the Chulnee, 17½ gundahs to the Chandore, and 17¾ to the Moonhkee, or Bombay rupee.

The copper coins are of two descriptions, a smaller pice called the Pice. Alumgheeree, and a large pice called the dubboo; at the present rate of exchange, 60 smaller or 30 larger go for a Ohulnee rupee. In exchanging money, half Money changers, Cowries. a pice is charged on each rupee; cowries are valued at the rate of 1350 gundahs to a rupee, and in purchasing them in the bazar, a profit is made by the money changer, of 6 cowries on every pice worth. In former days, the money revenue of the country was all paid in tukkuhs or copper coins, and, as probably was the custom in all India to the south antecedent to A. D. 1500, with many shells and a little gold; for there are no very old silver coins in the country.

Weights and Measures. The system of weights and measures is most confused and irregular, no attention being paid to any one invariable standard, but adopting just such arrangement as may be agreed upon by purchaser and vender, this irregularity is not owing to the non-existence of a standard, but to a preference to their own customs, rather than abiding by any systematic rule.

Measures of capacity.

The standard seer of the city weighs 82 Hyderabad rupees, whose relative value is thus shown:

82 Hyderabad rupees = 1 seer; 40 seers = 1 maund; 3 maunds = 1 pulla.

Standard Seer.

In a former communication I find I was erroneously informed as to the weight of the city seer, in stating it to have been 84 rupees; whereas that was the weight used in the bazars of the British cantonment. On weighing the standard seer I found it to be but 82 rupees or two ounces, six drams less than two English pounds avoirdupois, calculating the average weight of the Hyderabad rupee at 173·56. The plan that appears most general in the bazars is to purchase by the larger camp seer of 84 rupees, and sell by the lesser or kucha one of 82 rupees.

The seer for selling ghee and metals is but 80 rupees; another table of measures of capacity divides the pulla as follows:

16 cheetaks = 1 seer; 5 seers = 1 punseera; 8 punseeras = 1 maund; 3 maunds = 1 pulla.

Goldsmiths' Weight.

Grains and all descriptions of articles are sold by these two measures, with exception of the Goldsmiths, who have a particular system of weight of their own, which is the following:

2 grains of wheat = 1 goorj or ruttee: 2 goorj = 1 waul: 4 wauls = 1 masha; 12 mashas = 1 tola.

Agrarian Measures.

The agrarian measures appear to be involved in a similar state of confusion and uncertainty as the rest, and though a royal standard for measuring lands exists, I doubt much, from all I hear and see, whether it be ever employed. The standard is made of teakwood, about an inch in breadth and 43 inches in length, and sealed with the seal of Mooneer-ool Moolk. Mooneer-ool Dowla Bahadur, this is the guz of Aurungzebe and there is marked upon it also aikars of 33 inches; and the Kahee guz of 29 inches, the length of one geerah or three fingers' breadth, is also cut upon the standard. [illegible] guz of

Standard Guz.

Aurungzebe's, and there is marked upon it also akbars of 35 inches, and the Ilahee guz of 29½ inches; the length of one geerah, or three fingers' breadth, is also cut upon this standard. It is the larger guz of Aurungzebe that is supposed to be employed in measuring lands in Berar and Aurungabad, the value of which is as follows: 2 guz make a pand, and 20 pands a beegha, forming a square of 2,210 yards, or something less than half an acre.

Another table of measurement is the following: 20 viswassa=1 viswa, 20 viswas=1 pand, 120 pands=1 chawoor.

The linear measures employed are the Rusmee guz of 33½ inches, the cubit, and the English yard.

The Rusmee guz is thus divided: 4 tuswassoo=1 tussoo, 24 tussoo=1 guz.

This is the measure used generally for measuring timber, masonry, and buildings.

Cloth merchants divide this guz into the following: 3 fingers' breadth=1 geerah, 16 geerah=1 guz.

The cubit is divided into 12 tussoo.

The English yard measure is used by Borahs who call it waur.

The export and import duties, together with various dues and contracts, are stated to amount to rupees 65,913-11-6 for the years 1846-47. The particulars of which are appended and embrace a period of twelve months from May to the following April. These dues are farmed out to the highest bidder, who generally is required to make an advance to government, in which case he is allowed interest upon it at 2 per cent. per mensem. An allowance of 12½ per cent. upon the duties is assigned for the purpose of defraying all attendant expenses. It is not unusual for the contractor to dispose of a portion of his contract to others, reserving for himself such items as insure more certain gains, though with less profits. The karoreguree in former days, I am told, generally ranged from a lac to a lac and 15,000 rupees, since which it has diminished to its present small amount. We may observe that in

levying these duties it is not the custom to tax all classes alike; the Mahomedans enjoying advantageous privileges, not conceded to the Hindoos; the latter being compelled to pay 7½ per cent. whilst the former are only called upon for 4½. There is a shop-tax levied, varying from 2 annas to 1 rupee a year, according to the amount of business transacted.

Smuggling.

Smuggling is reported to be very general. The Naukadars who collect the mahsool receive but rupees 2½ per mensem, and it is much to be feared that this small pittance drives them into dishonest practices, for which the only remedy would be to pay them better. The articles on which the duties are evaded, principally consist of gold and silver lace, opium, ganga, ghee and sugar.

The special trade consist in grain and other agricultural produce; the principal of which are wheat, bajree, jowarree, gram, tobacco, safflower and sugar; and a small amount of manufactured goods as kincobs, brocades, and mushroo. The raw produce is imported from the surrounding districts for the consumption of the city, and the manufactured goods exported principally to Hyderabad and Madras. Salt, iron, hardware, and English goods to the value of about rupees 3,000, consisting of piece goods, silks, broad cloths, camlets, shawls, and sundries, are imported from Bombay.

Such is a brief outline of the staple products and property connected with the city; in drawing out which I have purposely confined my observations to mere facts, reserving for hereafter, when considering the Circar in general, more detailed remarks upon commercial subjects.

I conclude with observing that though the commercial prosperity of the city has been going back of late years, it possesses in its surrounding districts the essentials of a state of things the very reverse to this; the climate, soil, natural productions, and habits of the ryots, all tending to success. With these blessings of Providence so bountifully bestowed nothing is wanting but the sagacity of man, to know how to adapt them to the increase of social happiness, as well as to the more effectual resources of the state.

Trades, Occupations, &c.

Hakeems,	6		Shoe makers,	40
Druggists,	47		Tobacconists,	35
Goldsmiths,	104		Tanners,	45
Gold-wire drawers,	1		Sweetmeat makers,	45
Fine do. do.	4		Gunny weavers,	30
Jewellers,	24		Pipe makers,	8
Tinselmakers,	20		Cotton weavers,	37
Coppersmiths,	41		Masaulchees,	62
Blacksmiths,	56		Gaolees,	95
Sword cutlers,	16		Flower garland makers,	16
Dyers,	47		Musicians,	36
Lac bangle makers,	4		Nautch girls with taifa,	105
Tailors,	106		Nautch girls without do.	65
Muslin embroiderers,	17	Borahs, 168.	Kinkob weavers,	7
Stone cutters,	5		Silk dyers,	4
Pot makers,	65		Black thread dyers,	4
Carpenters,	17		Bangle sellers,	32
Gharree makers,	7		Tinmen,	5
Oil makers,	262		Iron smiths,	15
Butchers,	85		Slipper makers,	4
Cooks,	17		Lace makers,	15
Distillers,	35		Moullahs,	3
Bricklayers,	80		Jain Priests,	7
Chunam makers,	7		Gosaye and Byragees	117
Brocade weavers,	25		Schoolmasters,	42
Tape makers,	5		Moonshees,	5
Weavers,	135		Pundits,	7
Dhobees,	246		Prisoners,	185
Malees,	341		Europeans and Eurasians,	25

Custom Duties payable on Goods imported into and exported from the city of Aurungabad, from May, 1846, to April, 1847.

Enumeration of Goods.		Quantity.			Value.			Duty.		
		Pul.	M.	Sr.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Cotton, cleaned, - - -		47	2	23¾	1160	8	9	82	12	3
Do. uncleaned, -		122	2	7½	944	5	6	88	14	6
Do. thread, - - -		8	2	36½	728	11	6	29	6	0
Do. piece goods, E -	pieces			520	2267	11	6	81	2	9
Do. do. do. N (silk border)	pieces	208			735	1	0	24	5	9
Do. bags puddum,	bundles	36			0	0	0	1	10	0
Shawls, Europe,	pieces	262			528	12	0	17	13	9
Silk piece goods, E	pieces	55			1231	3	9	40	12	6
Blankets, red, - -	No.	4			4	12	0	0	2	9
Broad cloth, - -	yards	476			922	0	0	35	2	0
Silk, 1st sort, - - -		11	0	9½	18677	2	0	622	8	0
Do. 2d do. - - - -		12	1	31½	3008	12	0	107	8	9
Twine, native, - - -		6	1	37½	197	4	0	13	10	9
Tat Puttee, - -	No.	320			0	0	0	8	11	3
Cotton thread balls,	dozens	39			31	14	0	1	1	0
Do. do. bundles,	No.	200			0	0	0	4	5	6
Gloves, - -	dozens	1			6	0	0	1	0	3
Stockings, - -	do.	2			10	8	0	0	5	6
Hemp, (Sunn), - - -		74	1	19½	368	12	0	78	11	0
Do. Umbarree, - - -		27	2	11	319	6	6	23	2	0
Carpets, native cotton,	bun.	32			80	0	0	3	3	3
Galleechas, - - -	No.	18			60	0	0	2	10	0
Camlets, - - - -		0	0	0	107	13	0	3	9	0
Coffee, - - - - -		4	2	33¼	226	0	6	24	6	9
Sago, - - - - -		0	0	38	19	3	0	0	11	0
Snuff, - - - - -		2	1	2¼	472	4	0	30	4	0
Ivory, - -	piece No.	1			6	0	0	0	8	6
Soap, Europe, -	doz. cakes	33½			87	3	9	2	15	0
Do. Native, - - -		2	1	1½	44	6	0	2	0	0
Wax, country, - - -		0	0	31	35	2	6	1	11	3
Tea, - - - - -		0	0	13½	41	10	0	2	5	9
Boxes of tea, - -	No.	2			86	14	0	2	14	9
Wax candles, - - -		1	0	34¾	177	1	6	7	3	0
Honey, - - - - -		5	1	15¾	204	3	0	14	1	0
Cuttle fish bones, - - -		0	0	14	6	0	0	0	6	9
Beads, - - -	strings	76			57	0	0	2	3	0
Gunpowder, Europe,	canisters	61			75	6	0	2	12	0
Fireworks, - -	boxes	6			75	14	0	2	15	9
Braces, - -	dozen	1			3	13	0	0	2	3
Paper, China, - - - -		0	0	0	162	14	0	5	6	0
Do. do. coloured, -	quires	9½			18	0	0	0	14	6
Do. Europe, - - - -		0	0	0	262	14	0	8	10	6
Tin foil, - -	bundles	2			1	4	0	0	0	6
Hooka bowls, - -	No.	100			6	4	0	0	5	0
Red thread, - - -		0	0	28½	118	10	0	7	8	3

Enumeration of Goods.	Quantity.			Value.			Duty.		
	Pul.	M.	Sr.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Saltpetre,	27	0	39	537	9	0	26	7	3
Rock salt,	0	1	34	8	6	0	0	10	3
Alum,	3	2	17¼	84	8	0	5	13	0
Borax, 1st sort,	0	0	7¾	6	8	0	0	7	6
Do. 2d do.	0	2	3¼	75	1	9	2	14	6
Carbonate of ammonia,	0	1	1½	38	10	0	1	6	9
Table salt,	1164	1	20	0	0	0	673	0	6
Black salt,	3	1	10¾	69	4	6	4	12	0
Potash (Sujjeekhar,)	1	1	30	60	4	0	3	3	6
Soda (Papurkhar,)	22	2	25	434	9	0	28	5	0
Budkhur,	0	0	16	2	6	0	0	3	0
Bangurkhur,	0	0	16½	2	1	0	0	2	6
Ghee,	460	0	19½	0	0	0	2502	13	0
Goor,	1124	0	33¾	0	0	0	1911	2	0
Tobacco,	431	2	19½	0	0	0	926	5	0
Sugarcandy,	18	0	35	2255	4	0	77	7	9
Tubs Sugarcandy, - - No.	10			102	0	0	3	8	0
Ranb,	0	0	12¾	0	0	0	0	5	3
Ravedy,	3	1	18¼	0	0	0	0	7	3
Kakee, (Raubs water,)	53	0	8	0	0	0	53	4	0
Khuplee, (Sugarcandy spoilt,)	16	1	10	0	0	0	3	2	9
Sugar soft,	596	2	5¼	31551	15	6	2211	10	6
DRUGS AND DYEING STUFF.									
Safflower,	116	0	30	2432	10	3	170	7	0
Turmeric, 1st sort,	78	2	25	2705	15	0	159	15	3
Do. 2d do.	3	2	30	23	3	0	1	8	3
Do. 3d do.	0	0	36	9	8	0	0	10	6
Poppy seeds,	28	1	13¼	404	14	6	32	3	0
Betel nuts, 1st sort,	66	0	24¼	2108	7	6	136	14	6
Do. 2d do.	162	1	39½	7283	4	6	397	14	9
Do. 3d do.	17	2	22	442	13	0	30	1	6
Gall nuts,	0	0	8	7	0	0	0	7	3
Castor seeds,	0	0	8	0	3	3	0	0	6
Goolaul, (red stuff,)	6	1	21½	164	0	0	11	9	9
Aloes,	0	0	3	0	8	0	0	0	6
Prussian blue,	3	0	8½	895	5	0	48	5	3
Opium,	4	2	12¾	462	3	0	286	0	3
Chucksoo seeds,	0	0	11	3	8	0	0	2	0
Kirmizdana, (Cochineal,)	1	1	10	1792	6	6	67	12	0
Small gall nut, (Ball Hueda,)	1	0	11	14	10	0	1	2	0
Black hellebore,	0	1	6	31	13	0	1	11	9
Zafuran, (Saffron,)	0	0	1½	99	8	0	5	13	6
Pellitory,	0	0	6	7	8	0	0	7	6
Indigo, (Europe,)	0	0	1½	2	13	0	0	1	6
Kuss,	0	1	5¾	39	6	9	8	14	9
Senna leaves,	1	1	19	56	11	6	3	8	6
Croton seeds,	0	0	1½	0	8	0	0	0	6

Enumeration of Goods.	Quantity.			Value.			Duty.		
	Pul.	M.	Sr.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Camphor, - - - - -	2	0	29½	528	5	3	33	1	9
Salep Misree, - - - -	0	0	7¼	0	15	0	0	1	0
Rhubarb, - - - - -	0	0	2½	0	15	0	0	1	0
Brimstone, - - - -	2	0	16½	70	13	0	4	2	6
Bang, - - - - - -	2	1	32	0	0	0	5	13	9
Essence peppermint, bottles	6			9	6	0	0	5	0
Rose water, - - ,,	0	0	10	15	0	0	0	8	0
Rose flower buds, - -	1	1	20¼	55	6	6	2	15	9
Sweet flag, - - - - -	0	2	8	6	9	6	0	9	6
Tujj, - - - - - -	0	2	12½	11	12	6	0	14	0
Ganja, - - - - - -	14	0	39¼	0	0	0	75	7	0
Cheerayta, - - - -	0	0	19	9	8	0	0	10	0
Cheeroonjee seeds, - -	2	2	25	175	9	6	11	12	6
Hurmuzree (red earth,) - -	9	1	9	90	4	0	7	15	9
Nugesur (cassia buds,) - -	0	2	9¼	13	10	0	1	0	6
Flower of Dawra, - - -	1	2	22½	24	1	6	1	15	9
Talmachana seeds (Barleria longifolia,) - - - -	0	0	1	0	10	0	0	0	6
Succory (Kasnee,) - -	0	1	12½	5	6	0	0	6	3
Kacphul (an aromatic bark,) -	0	0	13¼	5	8	0	0	6	6
Mathee, - - - - -	21	1	18	176	11	0	15	6	6
Mydakachoor, - - - -	0	1	22	9	4	0	0	11	3
Sun flower seeds, - - -	0	0	14	14	0	0	0	14	6
Ispagool seeds (Fleawort,) -	0	1	18½	3	8	0	0	4	3
Ghowhalla, - - - - -	0	0	14¼	5	14	9	0	5	0
Pistachio flower, - - -	1	1	14½	174	5	3	7	11	0
Kildera flower, - men loads	10			0	0	0	0	8	0
Khobkala seeds, - - -	1	0	12	71	12	3	4	6	0
Tajput (cassia leaves,) - -	2	1	28	68	4	0	4	14	9
Sungjeera (soapstone,) - -	0	0	30	33	7	6	1	14	9
Keerakussees (Acanthus ilicifolia,) - - - - -	5	0	19	99	4	0	6	8	0
Soofaid mooslee (root of asparagus sarmentosus,) - -	0	1	30¾	18	15	0	1	5	0
Koonkoo (red powder,) - -	3	0	7	63	6	0	4	12	0
Sookabaroza, - - - -	1	0	11	17	0	0	1	5	3
Large gall nuts, - - -	0	0	7	5	4	0	0	5	6
Selaruss oil, - - - -	0	1	9½	83	0	0	5	14	9
Seekakai nuts (menio detergens,)	4	2	16½	79	10	6	5	3	9
Balunga seeds, - - -	0	0	19½	9	15	0	0	10	3
Mydawood, - - - -	0	2	10	13	8	0	1	0	6
Kajoo nuts (cashew nuts,) -	0	0	24	5	5	0	0	3	6
Kuppoorcaeheeree (Zedoary,) -	1	1	17¼	88	4	0	5	13	3
Flowers of Birmee (Dyer,) -	0	1	10¾	31	12	6	1	12	3
Punch leaves, - - -	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	1	0
Puchkhara (impure salt,) -	0	0	19½	4	12	0	0	5	3
Sappara wood, - - -	2	2	12	73	14	0	5	5	9
Root of the Kala mooslee, -	0	0	14	4	11	9	0	5	3

...umeration of Goods.	Quantity.			Value.			Duty.		
	Pul.	M.	Sr.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
...alaij, - - - -	0	2	27	10	11	6	0	14	3
(seeds of waterlily,) -	5	2	17½	453	13	6	23	14	3
root, - - - -	0	2	18	21	2	0	1	5	0
root of Puttanclode, -	1	1	35	73	2	0	2	13	9
...or (cassia bark,) -	0	0	5	3	5	0	0	3	6
nuts, - - - - -	4	0	13	92	3	6	6	11	6
...g, - - - - -	0	2	15	13	13	0	1	0	9
...f marking nuts, - -	2	0	17½	10	2	0	0	14	9
...a, - - - - -	0	0	2	2	8	0	0	2	6
...root, - - - - -	0	0	4¼	4	4	0	0	4	6
...n root, - - -	0	0	9	21	5	0	0	12	6
...ds, - - - - -	0	0	34	13	14	0	0	15	0
...s (liquorice,) - -	0	0	3¼	4	3	3	0	3	3
...eenee (allspice,) - -	0	0	6	4	8	0	0	4	9
...nba seeds, - -	0	1	32	9	0	0	0	11	6
EARTHS.									
...e, - - - - -	3	2	25	45	5	0	3	12	6
..., 1st sort, - -	4	0	37	78	2	0	5	3	3
2d do. - - -	1	2	33½	60	14	0	4	4	9
- - - - -	0	0	39	4	8	9	0	3	0
...ade (yellow earth,) -	0	0	14	2	6	0	0	2	9
...er (white earth,) -	1	0	11	76	14	0	5	1	0
... (red earth,) - -	0	0	5	4	13	6	0	2	9
... DRIED AND UNDRIED.									
...ts, - - - - No.	400			1	8	0	0	1	6
...nuts, - - - - „	186			1284	6	9	95	11	9
... nuts, - - - -	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	11	3
- - - - -	7	0	13¾	184	6	9	12	10	9
...et, - - - -	11	2	9½	188	10	6	13	4	6
- - - - -	4	2	3	234	3	6	14	5	0
...ry, - - - - -	44	2	25¾	714	10	9	54	1	0
...ts, dry, - - -	75	1	6½	2039	4	0	143	1	0
fresh, - - No.	29,316			1410	8	6	99	7	0
shells, - - „	400			11	0	0	0	11	3
..., - - - -	22	1	14¼	735	10	6	45	1	3
...lums, - - - -	0	0	10¼	6	10	0	0	5	9
...nuts, - - - -	2	2	2½	132	10	0	7	11	9
...pples, bullock loads,	119			0	0	0	16	11	6
...eberry, - - -	0	2	8	3	5	0	0	5	9
...goes, - - - - -	1	2	25	30	14	0	2	4	0
...b, Persian plums, -	0	0	5¼	4	11	0	0	4	0
GRAIN.									
..., - - - - - -	10130	0	0	0	0	0	2540	0	6
- - - - -	14138	1	20	0	0	0	3837	0	0
- - - - - -	15407	0	0	0	0	9	5606	0	0

Enumeration of Goods.	Quantity.			Value.			Duty.		
	Pul.	M.	Sr.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Gram, - - - - - -	5030	0	0	0	0	0	2035	0	[illegible]
Kuldee, - - - - - -	417	0	0	0	0	0	215	2	[illegible]
Rice, - - - - - -	1118	1	20	0	0	0	673	13	[illegible]
Tillee, - - - - - -	517	1	20	0	0	0	328	0	[illegible]
Dall, (tour and ooreed,) -	31	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	[illegible]
Rajgheera, - - - -	37	1	21	378	2	3	32	9	[illegible]
Cotton seeds, - - -	5	2	8	17	0	0	2	7	[illegible]
Gums, &c.									
Dawra gum, - - - -	0	0	35	5	4	0	0	6	
Lac shell, - - - - -	2	1	15	83	6	0	4	0	
Dammer, - - - - - -	1	0	14	31	8	0	2	4	
Olibanum, - - - - -	1	2	8¼	47	4	0	2	12	
Babool gum, - - - -	20	2	12¼	434	11	3	28	0	
Assafœtida, 1st sort, - -	0	2	14	190	14	0	12	1	
Do. 2d do. - - -	1	0	5¼	105	0	0	7	0	
Deckamallee, - - - -	0	1	32¼	15	4	0	1	1	
Catechu, 1st sort, - - -	10	0	32¼	467	13	9	30	11	
Do. 2d do. - - - -	0	1	2¼	13	2	0	0	14	
Benjamin, - - - - -	3	1	26½	201	6	6	13	4	
Lac, raw, - - - - - -	27	2	36	889	5	6	39	14	
Gundabaraza, - - - -	0	0	20	18	2	0	0	10	
Roomee muctkee, - - -	0	0	1½	8	12	0	0	4	
Hardware.									
Brass and iron locks, - dozs.	104½			33	3	0	4	4	
Flints, - - - - No.	600			3	0	0	0	3	
Looking glasses, - - ,,	900			120	0	0	5	0	
Hanging lamps, - - ,,	10			52	0	0	2	1	
Scissors, - - dozens	32			42	15	6	1	7	
Padlocks, - - - - ,,	90½			107	6	6	3	10	
Penknives, - - - - ,,	64			130	4	0	4	4	
Iron spoons, - - No.	350			9	8	0	0	5	
Betel nut cutter, - - ,,	29			18	5	6	0	9	
Files, - - - dozens	3			6	0	0	0	3	
Steel pens, - - - - ,,	9			5	0	0	0	2	[illegible]
Knife handles, - - ,,	10			2	0	0	0	1	[illegible]
Sword do. - - - No.	20			5	10	0	0	8	[illegible]
Cooking utensils, copper & brass.	3	0	0	0	0	0	27	4	[illegible]
Nails, - - - - - -	0	1	20	0	0	0	1	8	[illegible]
Brass wire, - - - - -	0	0	0	37	8	0	1	8	[illegible]
Iron do. - - - - -	0	0	0	18	12	0	0	12	[illegible]
Window glass, - - - -	40 doz. panes			90	0	0	3	9	[illegible]
Glass ware, - - No.	156			68	0	0	2	9	[illegible]
China do. - - dozens	211			10	14	0	6	6	[illegible]
White paint, - - - -	0	0	31	16	0	0	1	1	[illegible]

Enumeration of Goods.	Quantity.			Value.			Duty.		
	Pul.	M.	Sr.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
ups, - - - No.		221		4	12	0	0	2	3
whips, - - „		18		0	0	0	1	2	0
bridles, - - „		405		50	0	0	1	5	0
hooka, - - „		16		1	4	0	0	0	6
IDES, LEATHER, &c.									
- bullock loads		5		0	0	0	8	13	3
tanned, - pieces		182		0	0	0	8	13	0
skins, - - No.		5		3	14	6	0	2	9
n buckets, - - „		4		0	0	0	0	1	6
l, - - - „		4		0	0	0	0	9	9
METALS.									
, - - - - -	4	2	7¼	646	12	0	35	4	0
tes, - - dozens		40½		75	0	0	3	0	0
coins, - bags		57		0	0	0	2	14	0
- - - - - -	1	1	33	64	2	0	2	5	9
ountry, - - -	8	1	10	252	8	0	9	8	0
urope, - - - -	20	3	10	0	0	0	63	6	0
- - - - - -	0	1	20	12	0	0	0	14	0
sheets, - - -	2	1	0	0	0	0	21	0	0
g (Tamchenee,) - boxes		3		75	0	0	3	0	0
ilver, - - - „		5		7	8	0	0	7	6
MINERALS.									
lead, - - - -	2	1	9¾	51	0	0	3	5	0
do. - - - - -	3	2	2½	208	14	0	12	0	3
ica, - - - - -	0	0	20½	20	0	0	0	11	6
ge, - - - - -	0	0	4½	3	6	0	0	3	3
ret antimony, 1st sort,	0	0	4½	9	10	0	0	6	3
do. 2d do.	0	0	21	13	2	0	0	13	9
of Arsenic, - - -	0	0	8¾	12	7	6	0	13	0
gris, - - - -	0	0	11½	49	4	0	2	9	3
itriol, - - -	0	0	23½	27	0	0	1	12	0
ive sublimate, - -	0	0	2	9	0	0	0	4	6
's red lead, - No.		17		31	12	0	2	0	9
ent, - - - -	0	1	35½	66	0	0	4	4	6
moniac, - - -	10	0	25¾	489	6	0	30	9	0
te of copper, (Morechoor,)	0	0	5	6	2	0	0	6	6
ad powder, (Hingole,) -	0	0	2¼	16	3	6	0	8	6
o. do. bundles, No.		7		15	8	0	0	8	3
OILS.									
l wood oil, - -	0	0	22¼	56	10	3	1	13	9
do. - - -	0	0	20¼	153	2	0	6	8	9
do. - -	0	0	2½	3	12	0	0	2	6
r do. - - -	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	5	6

Enumeration of Goods.		Quantity. Pul.	M.	Sr.	Value. Rs.	A.	P.	Du Rs.
Cocoanut oil,		9	2	1½	367	8	0	23
Oil of chucksook,		0	0	7½	0	14	0	0
Malkumnee oil,		0	0	3½	3	8	0	0
Spices.								
Long pepper,		0	1	0	53	13	6	2
Black do.		4	0	38¾	242	9	9	16
Nutmeg,		0	1	35	53	15	6	3
Coriander seed,		58	2	20	1129	14	9	85
Mustard do.		10	2	23¾	130	10	0	10
Cummin do.		5	2	30	266	5	0	15
Cloves,		5	1	0	746	3	0	41
Cardamoms,		1	2	29½	608	14	0	26
Mace,		0	0	8	43	13	0	1
Radish seeds,		0	0	19	1	15	0	0
Dry Ginger,		2	2	24	194	1	0	12
Black cummin seed,		3	2	22¾	32	6	0	2
Cinnamon,		1	1	32¾	137	2	9	7
Carrot seed,		0	0	3	0	6	0	0
Anise,		3	0	30¾	61	4	6	4
Chillies,		5	2	18½	0	0	0	13
Garlic,		0	0	9½	0	0	0	0
Dill seed,		26	0	9¾	205	6	0	20
Gateepeepul,		0	1	8	24	8	0	1
Shajeera,		2	1	14¾	220	4	0	13
Cress,		0	1	24	5	4	0	0
Onion seed,		0	1	27	13	6	0	0
Beans,		0	0	2½	0	5	0	0
Sundries.								
Mats, palm,	men loads,	86			0	0	0	0
Palm leaves,	do.	21			0	0	0	0
Bundles of grass,	blk. loads	117			0	0	0	2
Kurbee,	do.	1017			0	0	0	40
Broken bangles,	do.	46			0	0	0	7
Dung cakes,	do.	156			0	0	0	0
Dried fish,		2	0	30	0	0	0	5
Bangles,	blk. loads	14			0	0	0	31
Woods.								
Rattans,	bundles	2			13	14	0	0
Bamboos, 1st sort,	No.	2349			0	0	0	17
Do. 2d do.	,,	3120			0	0	0	29
Firewood,	blk. loads	2519			0	0	0	45
Charcoal,	do.	2553			0	0	0	100
Teak knots,		0	0	0	2446	10	3	316
Jungle wood timbers,		0	0	0	658	12	0	49
								28671
Add amount of dues not declared,		......	..	...	......	...	...	7609
Total...		....	..	..	...	..	..	36281

Enumeration of Goods.	Quantity.			Value.			Duty.		
	Pul.	M.	Sr.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Exports.									
re, - - - - - -	1	1	34¼	23	0	0	1	4	0
- - - - -	0	1	20	0	0	0	0	8	0
- - - - - -	22	0	35	0	0	0	42	8	6
- - - - - -	10	1	20	0	0	0	2	10	0
flour, - - - - -	0	1	20	0	0	0	0	4	0
g, - - - - -	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	13	6
wder, native, - -	0	1	15	18	0	0	0	12	0
hemp,) - - -	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	1	6
- - - - - No.		20		0	8	0	0	0	6
- - - - pairs		50		33	8	0	1	11	3
ooks, - - - No.		17		21	8	0	1	6	0
y paper, - bundles		57		96	12	0	6	4	6
puttee, - - do.		20		0	0	0	5	0	6
oil, - - - do.		90		0	0	0	14	3	0
rks, - - - - -	0	0	0	51	14	0	2	8	9
wire, - - - tolas,		3412		3412	0	0	136	8	0
e gota kinaree lace, -	0	0	0	16588	0	0	667	0	0
oo, - - - - -	0	0	0	25440	0	0	1488	8	9
, - - - - -	0	0	0	15560	0	0	623	0	0
aps, - - - - -	0	0	0	226	0	0	9	10	0
oe, - - - - -	0	0	3	4	8	0	0	4	6
hread, - - - - -	0	0	½	0	15	0	0	0	9
do. - - - - -	0	0	3	1	12	0	0	1	9
otton, - - bundles		2½		3	2	0	0	3	0
, country, - - - -	0	0	¼	0	4	0	0	0	3
gs and Dyeing Stuffs.									
rer, - - - - -	0	0	14½	2	4	0	0	2	9
, - - - - -	0	0	3	24	8	0	1	8	9
tone, - - - - -	0	0	2	0	12	0	0	0	9
a nuts, - - - -	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	1	0
nuts, - - - - -	0	0	16	6	0	0	0	6	3
l (red stuff,) - -	0	0	30	15	0	0	0	15	3
u, - - - - - -	0	0	⅛	0	8	0	0	0	6
golee, - - - - -	0	0	9½	1	8	0	0	1	6
, - - - - - -	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0
lwood, - - - -	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	0
Thann, - - - - -	0	0	0	374	15	9	19	0	0
- - - - - -	0	0	18	1	1	0	0	1	6
nuts, - - - No.		3600		162	0	0	11	7	6
, - - - - - -	0	1	20	0	0	0	1	3	0
, - - - - - - -	59	0	0	0	0	0	59	0	3
malee oil, - - - -	0	0	19	38	2	0	1	5	9
uttee, - - - - -	0	0	13	60	2	0	1	3	0
r, - - - - - -	0	0	3½	312	11	6	16	0	9

Enumeration of Goods.	Quantity.			Value.			Duty.		
	Pul.	M.	Sr.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Rose water, - - - -	0	0	5	6	0	0	0	5	6
Goolkund, - - - - -	0	0	13¼	27	0	0	1	0	0
Iveny leaves, - - - -	0	0	34¼	22	2	0	1	2	3
Shell lac, - - - - -	1	1	24½	209	0	9	7	10	6
Preserved Gooseberry, -	0	0	6	8	12	0	0	6	0
Gundabaeoza, - - -	0	0	5	7	8	0	0	4	0
SPICES.									
Cardamoms, - - - -	0	0	½	1	1	0	0	1	0
Cloves, - - - - -	0	0	1¼	2	0	0	0	7	3
Nutmeg, - - - - -	0	0	¼	3	0	0	0	3	0
Mace, - - - - - -	0	0	⅛	2	0	0	0	0	6
GRAIN.									
Bajree, - - - - -	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	3
Rice, - - - - - - -	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Dall, - - - - -	0	2	20	0	0	0	0	6	0
Black grapes, - - -	0	0	11	9	0	0	0	10	0
Figs, - - - - -	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	0
Sungtra, Oranges, } Kowla do. } bul. loads	104			0	0	4	156	3	0
Narungee do. - - do.	48½			0	0	0	48	8	0
SUNDRIES.									
Raw Silk, - - - - -	0	0	8¾	55	0	0	7	2	6
Verdigris, - - - - -	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	3	6
Vinegar, - - - - -	0	2	0	40	0	0	1	7	6
Leathern vessels, - - No.	114			0	0	0	5	14	9
Tanned skins, - - - ,,	697			0	0	0	10	6	9
Taut, - - - - - -	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	14	0
Hooka pipes, - - - No.	100			6	4	0	0	5	0
Painted chillums, - - ,,	381			0	0	0	0	14	6
Painted earthen ware, - ,,	75			0	0	0	0	7	3
Hand baskets, - - ,,	21			0	0	0	0	8	3
Tin sieves - - - - - ,,	124			0	0	0	3	9	3
Bangles, - - - sets	43			33	0	0	1	7	0
Beche moraba, - - -	0	0	2½	20	0	0	1	4	3
Waist rings, - - - -	0	0	0	71	0	0	5	14	0
Painted earthen toys, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	9
Rattans, - - - bundles	4			0	0	0	1	0	6
							3379	3	3
Add amount of dues not declared,	....	...	..	....	..	...	2946	12	9
Total...	....	...	...	....	...		6326	0	0

Enumeration of Goods.	Quantity.			Value.			Duty.		
	Pul.	M.	Sr.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Imports to Cantonment.									
Sugar, soft, - - - - -	8	1	0	0	0	0	35	13	3
Sugarcandy, - - - - -	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	6	6
Molasses, - - - - -	1	1	3	0	0	0	4	0	9
Umbarree, (hemp,) - -	10	1	10	0	0	0	9	5	9
Ghee, - - - - - -	64	0	3¾	0	0	0	224	2	3
Ghoor, - - - - - -	128	0	6	0	0	0	218	14	3
Kakee, - - - - - -	51	1	24	0	0	0	51	7	6
Tobacco, - - - - -	75	0	34	0	0	0	188	3	9
Salt, - - - - - -	125	2	10	0	0	0	141	3	0
Dates, dry, - - - - -	4	1	26	0	0	0	18	3	6
Do. wet, - - - - -	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	9
Saltfish, - - - - -	2	0	30	0	0	0	5	10	0
Leathers, - - - - - -	208	0	0	0	0	0	11	15	6
Shoes, - - - - pairs	23			0	0	0	0	10	6
Grass bundles, bullock loads	5			0	0	0	5	9	6
Native piece goods, - -	0	0	0	2005	0	6	} 350	14	0
Europe do. - - -	0	0	0	5012	0	0	}		
Cotton thread, - - balls	4½			0	0	0	0	3	0
Cotton bags, - - - No.	53			0	0	0	1	8	3
Twine, - - - - - -	0	0	23½	0	0	0	0	15	9
Drugs and Dyes.									
Castor oil, - - - - -	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6
Catechu, - - - - - -	0	1	17	0	0	0	2	12	0
Opium, - - - - - -	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Safflower, - - - - -	0	0	32	0	0	0	1	9	6
Turmeric, - - - - -	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	8	0
Mawa, - - - - - -	118	1	0	0	0	0	399	6	0
Grain.									
Wheat, - - - - - -	1500	0	0	0	0	0	} 3353	5	3
Gram, - - - - - -	2700	0	0	0	0	0	}		
Jowarree, - - - - -	4200	0	0	0	0	0	}		
Bazree, - - - - -	2386	0	0	0	0	0	}		
Rice, - - - - - -	2364	1	20	0	0	0	223	8	9
Tillee, - - - - - -	14	1	20	0	0	0	12	11	0
Toor, - - - - - -	20	1	20	0	0	0	7	12	6
Kurrud, - - - - -	15	0	0	0	0	0	41	9	0
Khullee, - - - - - -	37	2	20	0	0	0	7	1	6
Spices, &c.									
Black Pepper, - - - -	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	13	0
Chillies, - - - - - -	9	2	8	0	0	0	5	9	6
Ginger, - - - - -	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	5	0
Ganja, - - - - - -	0	0	4½	0	0	0	2	11	0

Enumeration of Goods.	Quantity.			Value.			Duty.		
	Pul.	M.	Sr.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
VEGETABLES AND SUNDRIES.									
Tamarind, - - - - -	7	2	34	0	0	0	5	15	6
Coconuts, fresh, - - No.	200			0	0	0	1	4	0
Do. dry, - - -	4	1	26	0	0	0	18	3	6
Plums, - - - - -	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	6
Poppy seeds, - - - -	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	1	3
Almonds, - - - - -	0	0	22	0	0	0	1	1	3
Betel nuts, - - - -	3	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
Ground nuts, - - - -	0	2	20	0	0	0	1	5	0
Dry mangoes, - - -	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	9
Onions, - - - - -	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Mangoes, - bullock loads	55½			0	0	0	57	4	6
Custard apples, - do.	252			0	0	0	9	15	3
Grapes, - - do.	8			0	0	0	6	0	0
Mukkai and Sugar Cane, -	55			0	0	0	1	12	6
Betel leaves, bullock loads	61½			0	0	0	147	0	9
Vegetables, - do.	985			0	0	0	49	3	9
Grass and Khurbee, do.	642			0	0	0	9	6	9
Bamboo, 1st sort, do.	62			0	0	0	12	5	0
Do. 2nd do. - do.	139½			0	0	0	26	2	6
Charcoal, - ass loads,	61			0	0	0	1	12	6
Ravedy, - - - - - -	4	0	6½	0	0	0	12	3	0
Khuplee, - - - - -	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
Tatputtee - - - - -	41	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	6
Kumbul, - - - No.			50	0	0	0	1	8	9
Toddy, - - - pots	1225			0	0	0	52	14	0
Brass and Copper Vessels,	2	0	33½	0	0	0	17	11	0
Firewood, - bullock loads	944			0	0	0	35	8	0
Contract for cattle sale, Hd.	100			0	0	0	37	10	9
Do. for sheep and cow butcher,	0	0	0	0	0	0	158	0	0
							6000	2	6
Deduct Excess as declared in General Abstract,.........	....	..	..	....	...	..	990	7	6
Total...	....	...	...	....	...	...	5018	11	0
GENERAL ABSTRACT OF CITY DUES.									
Duty on Imports, - - -	36281	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Duty on Exports, - -	6326	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Duty on Imports to Cantonment,	5018	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				47625	11	6			
Contract for Sheep Butcher, -	480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do. Cow do. -	504	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contract for sale of betel leaves,	2400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Enumeration of Goods.	Quantity.			Value.			Duty.		
	Pul.	M.	Sr.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Abkaree contract, - - -	7800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contract for sale of cattle,	504	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do. for Rumnas, - -	2400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do. for sale of vegetables,	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do. for Mint and waste, land within the walls, -	3600	0	0						
	—	—	—	18288	0	0			
Grand Total...	...	...	...	65913	11	6			

II.—*Observations on the Language of the Gonds, South of the Nerbudda. By* MR. CHARLES EGBERT KENNET.* *Communicated by the* REV. W. TAYLOR.

It is now no longer a prevalent opinion that the Sanscrit is the parent of the principal languages of India. The following theory was advanced in the preface to the IVth. Part of Dr. Rottler's Tamil and English Dictionary, by the Rev. Wm. Taylor, who edited that work after the death of its author.

"The present writer" says Mr. Taylor speaking of himself "will hazard an opinion (derived in a very great degree from wading through the polyglot Mackenzie collection of MSS.) that there was originally one simple, homogeneous dialect spoken by rude simple aborigines from Himalaya to Cape Comorin: the earliest probable refinement was in the Pali of the North and the Tamil of the extreme South. The Canarese ceased probably to be simply vernacular from the era of Mayura Verma, and the Malayalam afterwards, when the Brahmans had spread themselves on the Western Coast.

* These papers were drawn up from a less perfect specimen of the language of the Gonds which appeared in one of the Calcutta Diocesan Committee's Reports. "The Narrative of the Second Visit to the Gonds" herewith sent contains not only a fuller vocabulary of words, but also some notices of the Grammar of the dialect.

CHARLES EGBERT KENNET.

EDEYENGOODY,
5th October, 1849.

The Telugu did not probably cease to be purely vernacular until the cessation of the Magadha kingdom of Behar, and the formation of the old Calinga and Chalukya dynasties. It is further probable that the Sanscrit assumed its own form by engrafting numerous Pehlevi, or Chaldaic terms of science, or art, or even of common convenience on the old Pali; and the Sanscrit in this last shape every where as the Brahman colonists spread themselves, has so very extensively enlarged, or enriched the Native dialects, or made them copious and sonorous that it need not cause surprize if in language, as in history, the colonist has been deemed aborigine, and the intruder, Native." —pp. ii., iii.

That the Telugu is not derived from the Sanscrit has been elaborately and successfully proved in the preface to Campbell's Telugu Dictionary, and the proof, it is said, incidentally goes to support in some degree the claims of the Tamil language, also to being an original tongue. The considerations which lead to such a conclusion with respect to the latter are thus briefly, but clearly stated by Mr. Taylor: "radically the Tamil and Sanscrit are entirely different, the comparative bareness of the Tamil alphabet, its inability to indicate Sanscrit sounds without borrowed characters, the total difference in pronouns, in numerals, in many nouns, verbs, adverbs, technical terms of Grammar, and similar matters."—p. ii. Preface.

To these remarks may be added one more from the pen of the Rev. Bernard Schmid which occurs in a paper that appeared in the 12th No., vol. IV. of the Madras Literary Journal. "The construction of the Tamil, Maleialam, Karnàtaka, and Telugu (I think also that of the Konkanese and Orissa), is most strictly conformed to the rules of a genuine *original* language, as the verb invariably concludes the sentence, and although many *Sanscrit* words are found in these dialects, yet it is evident that before the Brahmins gained any influence over these tribes, their dialects were grammatically formed and fixed, nor did the Brahmanical tribe ever *violently* interfere in their formation."—p. 123.

The specimen of the language of the primitive tribes of the Gonds printed at the end of the Sixteenth Report of the Calcutta Diocesan Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, contains so many words bearing a most striking affinity to the

Tamil that it has been deemed likely to furnish some sort of confirmatory evidence to the theory of an original substratum, on which the principal dialects of the country have grown and been developed: if a relationship can be traced between the languages of races of men dwelling in one common country, but divided by an extent of land sufficient to induce a belief that no intercourse was ever maintained, and characterized by features in social, and individual life indicating respectively the advances, and transformations of the civilizing principle, and the energy of mental activity, and the stagnant and motionless state of rude and barbaric tribes who have known little or no advancement from periods of remote antiquity.

What will now be attempted, is, to show that notwithstanding these lines of contrast between the more refined nations of the South, and the ruder and simpler inhabitants of the mountains, yet their languages, marked by a diversity fully accountable by the circumstances of their relative condition, have withal a certain resemblance, a certain family aspect, which it is impossible to overlook or deny.

I. The class of words selected in the first place consists of such as are exactly similar in their elementary formations.

1. Water	Gondí	Ir.	Tamil நீர். Ner—Water.
	Rakarry, Sodrajee.	*S.*	Sanscrit Nira, from Ni to obtain. The rejection of the initial consonant is easily conceivable, and what renders this probable is the absence of the same consonant in the Gondí word "*to receive*" or "*obtain*" *yetalle*: the last syllable *alle* or *ille* being only the usual termination of their verbs.
3. Wood	Gondí	Katya.	Tamil கட்டை. Kattai—"1. Trunk of a tree, block, a piece of timber."—Rottler.
5. Tree	Gondí	Marra.	Tamil மரம். Marrum a tree.

13.	Buffaloe	Gondí	Armi.	Tamil எருமை. Arumi—a buffaloe.
		Tullekaroo. S.		
17.	Dog	Gondí	Nai.	Tamil நாய். Nai—a dog.
18.	Tiger	„	Pulli.	„ புலி. Pûlle—a tiger.
		Kraudee. S.		
19.	Deer	Gondí	Kurs.	„ குருளை. Kûruler—a word common to the young of animals of a class under which the *deer* is included.—Negundu—also Rottler.
22.	Hare	„	Malol.	Tamil முயல். Mûyal—hare.
23.	Goat	„	Yeto.	„ ஆடு. Adoo—which in the oblique form takes ட்டு. ஆட்டுக்கு, ஆட்டு—ãttu a goat.
24.	Rat	„	Alli.	„ எலி. Alli—rat.
25.	Pig	„	Paddi.	„ பன்றி. Pundri—pig.
26.	Bird	„	Pitte.	„ பட்சி. Putche—a common word for all birds.—Sanscrit.
27.	Man	„	Mandsal.	„ மனுஷன். Manûshun.—Wilson's Sanscrit Dict. p. 650. Manuja and Manushya.
28.	Woman	„	A'r.	„ ஆள். A'l—the sign of the feminine.—Nunnool, chapter on words பதவியல் §. 13.
29.	Boy	„	Pergal.	„ பயல். Payal—a youth, boy.
30.	Girl	„	Pergi.	„ Clearly derived from the masculine form.
31.	Father	Gondí *Abbah. S.*	Dada	„ தாதா. A father, dhadha. Wilson's S. D. p. 437. Dhatri. Dhata.
32.	Mother	Gondí *Ayah. S.*	Dai.	„ தாய். Thai, a mother.

33.	Body	Gondí	Mendol.	Tamil உடல். Oodol, a body. மண்டை, mundei, a skull. There is a probable combination of these two words in the formation.
34.	Head	„ *Tulao. M.*	Talla.	„ தலை. Thalai, head.
35.	Hair	Gondí *Malakah. S. Merka. M.*	Chundi.	„ கொண்டை. "A tuft of hair upon the head."—Rottler. (Kondei.)
		Moasí	Chuti.	„ சுடிகை. Chudikei, the same in meaning as the former.—Wilson's S. D. p. 335. Jutaca.
36.	Eyes	Gondí *Kannu. M.*	Kank.	„ கண். p. கண்கள். Kunkul.
40.	Teeth	Gondí *Patakah. S.*	Palk.	„ பல். p. பல்கள். Pulkul, original form—later பற்கள்.
42.	Belly	„ *Tutee. M.*	Pir	„ வயிறு. Vayiru, a similar form of the word is found in the language of the Todavers the aborigines of the Neilgherries—bîr, belly.—Madras Lit. Journal, No. 14, p. 156.
47.	Hand	Gondí *Kadju. M.*	Kai.	Tamil கை. Kăi, hand.
48.	Finger	Gondí *Vanju. M.*	Ungina.	„ அங்குலி. Angûli.—Wilson's S. D. p. 12.
		Moasí	Anghuta.	(same)
50.	Bed	Gondí	Kuttul.	„ கட்டில். Kuttil, a bed.
54.	Blood	„	Nattŭr.	„ இரத்தம். Rutthum—pronounced commonly by the lowest classes in the south Lutthum,—not improbable that it should receive the sound of Nuttŭr among the Gonds.

60.	Milk	Gondí	Pal.	Tamil பால். Pal, the ordinary use of the word, milk.
	Pauddoo. S.	*Same. M.*		
61.	Ghee or oil	Gondí	Ni.	,, நெய். Ney—"4. Butter, oil."—Rottler.
62.	Salt	,,	Saoōr.	,, சாரசாரம். "Flavour of *salt* and spices,"—திரிசாரம், "three kinds of *salt* used as medicines—Physic, Diet."—Rottler. From these two words it will be perceived that the term common to them to express *salt* is சாரம், and if the termination ம் *um*, common to the Pali and the Tamil but seldom found in more primitive dialects, be removed there is a clear affinity between the Gondí and the Tamil words for salt. In fact in vulgar language we hear at Madras அத்தத்தண்ணீர்சவுரா ட்குக்கிறது, that water is *saltish* சவுராய். Savoorai.
	Sauroo. S.	*Saru. M.*		
64.	Handy	Gondí	Kurwi.	Tamil கரம். Kûrum, a hand, whence it seems derived.
65.	Fowl	,,	Kurh.	,, கோழி. Korlbi, a fowl.
67.	Chicken	,,	Chiwal.	,, சேவல். Savŭl. கோழிச் சேவல். Negundu, generally "the cock of every bird except the peacock."—Rottler.
69.	Plough	Gondí	Wakkur.	,, வக்கிரம். Wakkerum. "1. A curve. * * 5. The same as மீளமடங்குதல் the act of going and returning."—Rottler.

	Moasí	Har.	Tamil ஏர். Ar, a plough, see Kurali. part 2. ch. § 4.
70. Bamboo	Gondí	Waddur.	,, வெதிர். Vaddhir. "1. Bamboo cane."—Rottler.
72. Iron	,,	Katchi.	,, கசும். Kasum, iron. Negundu, 60 §, and கசை, kasei, "a coat of armour."—Rottler.
75. Fish	,,	Mukh.	,, மச்சம். Muchum, fish.
76. Song	,,	Patta.	,, பாட்டு. Pāttoo, a song.
77. Hill	,,	Dongur.	,, துங்கம். Thungkum. "1. Height."—Rottler.
	Moasí	Tikri.	,, திகிரி. Thikiri. "the same as மலை a mountain."—Rottler.
79. Large	Gondí	Parra.	,, பரு. Parrŭ, a Tamil adjective used in composition to express "large" "great."—Rottler.
81. Moon	Gondí	Chandal.	,, சந்திரன்.Chunderan.
	Moasí	Chanda.	—Wilson's S. D.p. 296. Chundra.
82. Sun	,,	Suraj.	சூரியன். Surayan, sun—Wilson's S. D. p. 1010. Surya.

General observations on the preceding examples. (*α*) It will be perceived that the class of words now adduced consists nearly altogether of ***names of things***, words which will, in the nature of things, retain most of their primitive elements and change less in the course of time, than others. (*β*) The affinity that they are found to bear to the Tamil must appear to be very clear and striking. It is not pretended that a similar affinity to other Indian languages may not exist in a greater or less degree; on the contrary it is believed that such actually exists: but this fact only goes to supply additional proof to the general correctness of the theory which has been adopted. If therefore the Sanscrit, Telugu, and Tamil and other tongues which prevail in this country are to be viewed only as *cognate* tongues, such occasional references as are made to the first of these,

in the course of the foregoing remarks on the Gondi and Tamil words, occur merely in the way of proof, and are not designed to convey the impression that the Sanscrit is the source from which the words themselves are derived. A remark made in connection with one of the words adduced above needs to be repeated in a more general way. The termination [illegible] so common in Tamil, and the Pali seems by no means a common one in the Gondi dialect; on the contrary not a single instance occurs among the words in the specimen now before us, which terminates in this form. If it therefore be altogether foreign to the language of the Gonds it will be conducive to seeing the affinity in a clearer light, if in every case where the corresponding Tamil word terminates thus, the [illegible] be not considered in the comparison as an elementary portion of the word; but as the peculiarity of the genius of a language only, as it in reality is.

II. A few instances will now be adduced which rest more upon conjecture for the resemblance traced.

6.	Road	Gondi	Sari.	Tamil [illegible]. Sari, "the same as [illegible] a walk [illegible] [illegible]"—Rottler.
12.	Wind	Gondi	Wari.	[illegible] Vari, which is synonymous with [illegible] "a flute or pipe," wind instrument. [illegible], Kuyul is any hollow thing: and the Moasi word for wind *Koyo*, seems very like it.
		Moasi	Koyo.	

Here *correlative* ideas are conveyed by expressions which are very similar indeed in the two languages: but the instances are worth little or nothing when taken apart from those which it is believed have already put the question of similarity between the languages pretty nearly beyond doubt.

III. Adverbs and other grammatical particles.

Here	Gondi	Iganaman.	[illegible] Inganum, here.
There	..	Haganaman.	[illegible] Anganum, there.
Elsewhere	..	Aganahan	[illegible] Ainganàlum.

In these instances besides the general similarity in the form and sound of the

words, கட்டெழுத்துக்கள். The peculiar force of the prefixes அ,à,இ,*e*, ஐ *ai*, (as in *pain*) in the Tamil, appears, as far as one can judge from the English characters, in which the Gondí words are written, to be common to their dialect also.

Early — Sakarin. — சாகரம் Sakarum, "நித்திரைநீக்கல், the removal of *sleep*." Negandu, § 26.

Now	Inaki	Gondi.	
To-day	Nedh	Gondi.	
Yesterday	Ninne	Gondi.	

The Tamil word for *to-day* being இன்றைக்கு, but vulgarly pronounced "*Inaki*," and for *yesterday* நேற்று, pronounced also *Nathoo*, expressions which are so like the *Nedh* of the Gonds for *to-day* and *Inaki* for now, one is almost led to suspect some inadvertent mistake to have occurred in the position and signification of these three words as they now stand in the list.

To-morrow	Gondí	Navi.	Tamil நாளை, Nalei.
Yes	„	Hao.	„ ஆம், ām.
No	„	Nalle.	„ அல்ல, alla, "not the opposite to ஆம்." —Rottler.

IV. Specimens of Adjectives.

Full	Gondí	Nintha.	Tamil நிறைந்த, full, nireintha.
Many	„	Walle.	„ வால் vāl, the same as மிகுதி abundance." —Rottler.

Difficult	Gondi	Kat, hin.	Tamil கடினம், Kadenum. " 2. Difficulty.—Wilson's S. D. p. 148. Catina."—Rottler.
Dry	,,	Wath'a.	,, வற்றம், Wuttum, dryness.
Wet	,,	Nanth'a.	,, நனைந்த, Nanintha, wet.
Hot	,,	Casthta.	,, காய்ச்ச, Caicha, " to make hot, to heat." —Rottler.

Remarks, by the Rev. W. Taylor, *on* Mr. C. E. Kennet's *Observations; and on a Grammar, and Vocabulary of the Gondi Language, by the* Rev. J. G. Driberg.

1. As regards the foregoing it would seem that Mr. Kennet had not seen the article drawn up by me, as founded on papers by the late J. A. Stevenson, Esq., and Dr. Maxwell; published in the Madras Journal of Literature and Science, No. 16, for July, 1837. Several of the words which Mr. Kennet notices were then commented on. On the other hand he has explained a few words, which I then passed by, as doubtful; or did not specifically notice. I remark some differences in words from those in the vocabularies furnished by Mr. Stevenson, and Dr. Maxwell; and these are noted in the paper with the letters S. and M. attached. There are also smaller differences from Mr. Driberg's vocabulary; but as I take it, Dr. Maxwell, Mr. Kennet, and Rev. Mr. Driberg are nearest the true Gondi dialect; the vocabulary by Mr. Stevenson appearing to be still more of a border speech; as also affected, in some degree, by passing through the Telugu orthography.

2. In reference to K. No. 33, "body *Mendol, Mundei* a skull," I would observe that it is clearly the Sanscrit *Mandala;* or from a common source. Its ordinary meaning is *region,* whether terrestrial or celestial; but it has, in Tamil, a peculiar meaning applicable to three parts of the human body; that is, the abdomen, the stomach, and heart, and the shoulders with the head. This therefore I take to be the reference, and not to மண்டை *Mandai* a skull; this latter word being native Tamil.

3. In the pamphlet which Mr. Kennet sent me together

with his paper, the author Mr. Driberg remarks, (p. 8,) The Gonds "have no written character; and though formerly the language was apparently perfect, at present it is fast getting mixed with Hindui and Maharatta; many words of Tamil origin are also to be met with." It seems that the remoter mountaineers speak the language with the greatest simplicity and purity, the borderers adopting foreign words; and from these last Mr. Driberg drew his materials. He also mentions using Hindi words in a version made by him of the parable of the prodigal son.

4. Walter Elliot, Esq., in writing to me on this subject states—. "Mr. Frye in the neighbouring districts has made much progress in reducing the dialect of the Khonds to system, has adapted it to the Telugu character, prepared a grammar of its structure, and collected extensive vocabularies, and even lengthened compositions. From some specimens, with which he favored me, I have no doubt of the near affinity of the tongue with the Tamulian stock. Two-thirds of the list of words he sent me were referrible to Tamil, Telugu, or Canarese roots." This result quite corresponds with the one arrived at in the paper already adverted to; as published in the Madras Literary Journal, No. 16; this also showed the existence of a few Sanscrit, or Pracrit derivations.

5. In the grammar drawn up by the Rev. J. G. Driberg I may advert to the use of Tamil inflexions to nouns, but sometimes applied to a different case—and next to the interchange of Tamil and Telugu pronouns; and to an accusative case in Tamil appearing as a nominative in Gondi. Of course I am to suppose that care was taken in forming the grammar; and I can only proceed on data directly before me.

6. First of nouns. *Genitive* mánrdsan ā of a man. The old Tamil has a genitive in *atha*; but this, obscurely, or corruptly enunciated might sound like long *a*. It is perhaps simply the Canarese genitive in *a*. Manardsank in the dative, but *ku* or *ki* in Tamil, which the Pariars, and other low natives, pronounce simply as *k*. The vocative is é manrdsani; it is not unusual to hear ē (pronounce ey) colloquially used in Tamil, but ō is written; the simple inflexion at the end is sufficient, except when calling to any one at some distance: that inflexion in Gondi is *i*, in Tamil *é*, but colloquially the difference is small; and, if judging by the ear only, one might often suppose the use of Tamil vowels as vague as they are in provincial use in Eng-

land or Scotland. In Gondi we find the local ablative terminate in *al;* while in Tamil this termination belongs to the instrumental ablative *by :* possibly there may be examples in which *from*, *by*, *with* have nearly the same meaning. In the Gondi plural the nominative is *or*, while *ar* (the same sound I conceive) is quite common in Tamil, usually with some honor attached to its subject. In the Gondi *k* occurs as the dative plural, the vocative and ablative are as the singular, but added to the plural terminations.

In *pata* a song (a Tamil word) the declension in the singular is as in the other word, before specified. The nominative plural is *patang*, showing that the Gonds in pronouncing, *eat up* the termination; so do the very low people at Madras; the full sound is *gal* or *kal*. The dative *patangk* fully developed in Tamil is *pátangălŭkŭ*. But the Gondi dative is also the same as used by low servants and low people, when speaking colloquial Tamil. The vocative and ablative plural are as before.

The Gondi word *nar* a village is (from the affinity of *r* and *d*) pretty certainly the Tamil *nádu*. It means a province or district. But a common addition to it of *purattil* or *purattár* is used as meaning in the neighbouring villages, or the country villagers. The remarks before made apply to the declension of this word; and the uniformity of the transposition in the vocative, locative, and ablative, forms, is observable.

Viringi, a finger is in Tamil *Virăl;* but the plural *virsk* is as the very low colloquial in Tamil of the lowest people.

7. Of pronouns. *Ana*, *I* is nearly the old Canarese *án* and differs only slightly from *ennai* the accusative *me* in Tamil; but the inflexions of this pronoun rather follow the Telugu. *Nawa* mine, Telugu *nà-yoca*, *náthu*. *Nak* to me, Telugu *naku;* but *nawál* from me blends the Telugu root, and the Tamil termination. The plural *amát* we is the old Canarese *ám* : *Mawa*, ours, and *Mak* to us, assimilate with the Telugu. *Marrál* from us, is Telugu, and Tamil blended.

While making these notes my attention was (on another account) attracted to the Rev. Dr. Schmid's paper on the affinity of languages, in No. 12, Literary Journal for January, 1837 ; and I therein observe that *on* is I, and *om* we, in the dialect of the aborigines of the Neilgherries. These are nearly the same sounds as *ána*, I, and *amàt*, we, of the Gonds. The analogy to the Tamil is *onru*, one, the numeral, and *yám* Tamil (high dialect) we. But besides the very general

dissemination of the numeral *one*, in many languages, there is Mr. Schmid's remark, deserving attention, which is, that the pronoun *I* in various similar sounds, was among men the *first* object, and was then applied to signify *one* in number; just as in a certain slang "to take care of number one," means "to take care of one's self." In Dr. Maxwell's vocabulary he evidently gives the Wodiah numerals, as adopted by the Gonds; but it is also evident that they have their own, for from two phrases I make out *anni* and *anu* as used for *one*. Mr. Stevenson gave *rendu*, which is clearly a mistake, as that word must mean *two*; the same as in Telugu, and Tamil. Dr. Maxwell gave *amu* for *we*, which is nearer to the Todar dialect than *Amàt*. I am satisfied that, as regards *I* and *one*, the Todaver, the Tamil, the Canarese and the Gondi, are one and the same word. The means, in my possession of comparing the Gondi, with the Todaver tongue are very small; but I will glance at the subject before I close, with a view to stimulate the attention of others, for it would seem that ample means of comparison do exist.

To continue—*Ima* thou, *Imdt* you, both are nearly the Tamil accusative plural *ummai*, and they resemble the old Canarese inflexion of the first person *I* and *we*. *Niwa* thine, is almost equally Telugu, and Tamil, *Nik** to thee, in Telugu is *Nikee;* the ablative *Niwal*, from thee, as before, blends the Telugu and Tamil. In the plural *Mik* is the Telugu *Miku;* the ablative, *Miwal* from you, is Telugu with Tamil termination.

Wor or *Wur* he is simply the Telugu *vādu* he, or *vāru* they; but *Wonal* singular, and *Woral* plural from him, from them, take the Tamil termination of the instrumental ablative.

Ad, she or it, imitates the Telugu in wanting a proper feminine pronoun. In Tamil *adhu*, with its cases, is only the neuter it. *Av* plural, they, follows the Tamil *Avvai;* only *avenal* from them, would in Tamil mean, by him. *Id* fem. and neut. *this*, is in Tamil neuter only: the plural *iv* is like the Tamil *ivvai*. In both these pronouns the resemblance to the Canarese is close: the Tamil, Canarese, and Gondi appear as if one speech.

8. Of verbs. In these I can perceive little grammatical affinity, save that *dm*, of the first person plural, nearly agrees with the Tamil termination of that case; and that the neuter plural 3rd person *ang* is

* See also Postscript.

much the same as very low people give for the 3rd person plural of all Tamil active verbs, *e. g. chonanga, cheyanga,* they said, they do. The tenses are more complicate than in Tamil. The formation of the Negative, and of the Imperative moods, by prefixing a word (as in Hindostani) is a clear distinction from both Tamil and Telugu, which employ inflexions. The existence of a causal verb is a resemblance. I had written, on a first inspection, *the efficient quite differs;* but on further thought, and closer attention, I recal that conclusion, and the revised thought is connected with the glimpse of a pleasing discovery. In Gondi the causal efficient is an aspirate; the language of nature when we exert force, or when we wish to operate manually on a supposed inert object. The aspirate is an expression of force found in all strong and northern languages, but usually faint, or deficient in southern ones. Now the present participle *hearing* is in Gondi *kenchi,* and the causal imperative *kencheha* cause to hear; even as when speaking to partially deaf persons we use stronger aspirates, and more explosive power of voice. We have here then nature's causal, formed by *aha, eha, iha, oha,* or *uha,* according to the vowel going before. Now as words progress southerly, or into warmer climates, they abandon aspirates. The English has only a few non-aspirated h's; the French (from the same stock I think as the celtic Irish) has a few that are aspirated; The Italian dispenses even with the sign of the aspirate. The Latin *homo* (first formed on mountain tops) is the French *homme,* silent *h,* and Italian *uomo,* a vowel being substituted for the sign of aspiration. This process I find to be initiated in the Telugu, and the Tamil; implying that the Gondi is an antecedent language. The native Telugu (as distinguished from its Sanscrit adoptives) is more dental, or labial, softer and sweeter than the Tamil; but neither one of them have any *native** aspirate. The Telugu softens the Gondi *aha, eha,* &c. into *inchu* or in exceptions to *ippu, ndu,* and change of a consonant. The Tamil effects a causal meaning by inserting *pi, ppi,* or *vi,* and the two last forms are preceded, in different verbs, by a, e, i, o, u. In both languages, but in Tamil especially, and I think also in the Canarese, causal *inu,* we have the Gondi causal efficient softened down to suit the organs of speech of less masculine people. And, I think, it may be found a principle in universal grammar, that the putting forth an

* The aspirated consonants in Telugu, and the letter *h* are *only* used, I believe in Sanscrit derivatives.

expression of force, or of causal efficiency, is expressed by an aspirate, in all mountain-born-languages.

On the subject of the verbs it remains only to note, that the roots *nit*, *tind*, *und*, for *stand*, *eat*, *drink*, are Tamil, save that the last means to take food generally ; as also, that the substantive verb, in the root *ām* be thou, though its inflexions differ, is clearly the same with the *ā* and *ávu*, Tamil, and Telugu, to become, or happen to be.

9. Of the vocabulary. Particles such as adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, &c. are not distinctly given; but some of them appear in the vocabulary. From it, irrespective of what has gone before, I shall select so much as appears to possess affiliation with Tamil and Telugu, and without any further amplification than *Tam.* or *Tel.* affixed ; or *S.* for Sanscrit.

abundance	*bako,*	Tel. from S.	shoulder	*bhujji,*	S.
ache	*noya,*	Tamil.	bed	*kattel,*	Tam.
all	*sabro,*	S.	before	*munne,*	Tam.
arm	*kai,*	Tam.			

below, beneath, *tarri*, Tamil ; black, *karral*, Tamil ; blossom, *poital*, Tam., *pū* ; body, *mendol* S. ; brother (elder), *tānnāl*, Tam. ; buffalo, *male*, *bodah*, Tel. ; *female*, *armi*, Tamil ; butterfly, *pape*, Tam.; cold, *pini*, Tamil, *pani*, dew ; to cry *aralle*, Tam.; dog, *nai*, Tam. ; ear, *kaovi* Tamil ; eat, *tin*, Tam. ; entrails, *indri*, pl. *indring*, Tam. ; eye, *kan*, pl. *kank*, Tam. ; father, *dada*, Tam.; field, *neli*, Tam.; to fill, *niha*, Tam. ; finger, *virinj*, Tam. ; first. *adv. munne*, Tam. ; fish, *mind*, Tam. ; flower, *pungdr*, Tam. ; foot, *kal*, Tam. ; to forget, *marnga*, Tam. ; fowl *korh*, Tamil ; to get, *putille*, Tam. ; to get wet, *nandillu*, Tam. ; ghee, *pal ni*, Tam. ; good, *choko*, Tel. ; great, *adj. paror*, Tamil ; hare, *malol*, Tam. ; he pron. *evar*, Tel. ; head, *talla*, Tamil ; hence, here, *adv. igatal iga*, Tel. ; hide, (*noun*) *tól*, Tamil ; horse, *koda*, Tamil ; hot, *cāstāl*, S. ; I., *ana*, Tamil ; it, *pron. ad. Tam.* ; light, *verchi*, Tam.; to look for, *parkilli*, Tam. ; make, *bane*, Tam. ; man, *manedsal*, S., milk, *pal.*, Tam. ; mouse, *ali*, Tam. ; name, *paral*, Tam. ; new, *adj. punal*, Tamil ; *puthu*, no adj. *hilli* or *halle*, Tam.; oil, *ni*, Tam. ; open, (*v.*) *tanda*, Tam. ; peacock, *mal*, Tam. ; pigeon, *parewal*, Tam.; pipal-tree, *alli*, Tam. ; rat, *ali*, Tam. ; to remain, *mandalle*, Tam. ; seed, *vijja*, Tam.; shoe, *surpu*, Tam. ;

elder sister, *takka*, Tam.; to sit, *uddille*, Tam.; small *chuddor*, Tel.; soil, *tari*, Tam.; son, *marri*, *pl. mark*, Tam.; song, *pata*, Tam.; to sow, *vitilli*, Tam.; a son, (*noun*) *paddi*, Tam.; *panri*, to stand, *niltille*, Tam.; steal, *kalla*, Tam.; sun, *din*, Tam., day; take, *yena*, *yetalle*, Tam.; a tear, *koner*, Tam.; thence, there, adv. *hagotal, hoga*, Tel.; tiger, *pulli*, Tam.; to-day, *nend*, Tam.; *inru*, to-morrow, *nari*, Tam.; tooth, *pal*, pl. *palk*, Tam.; tree, *marra*, Tam.; vomit, *kakha*, Tam.; water, *ir*, Tam.; who? *bor*, Tamil, *arru*; wrench, *pira*, Tel.; yes, *hao*, Tam. and Tel.; young of animal, *pilal*, Tam.; there, *haga*, Tel.; hither, thither, *hike*, *hoki iga*, here, between Tamil and Telugu; *inga*, now, *undi undi*, one by one, Tam.

In the foregoing words it is not to be understood that the similarity is perfect, but so strong as to be easily identified. Various German writers, and Professor Bopp the latest I believe, have shown great skill in detecting relations of words: the comparisons I have given are rather close relations.

I now place in parallel columns two or three sentences from the beginning of a translation into Gondi.

Borre manrdsana iruwur mark mattur,* chud'door marri dadan wanktur. E dadi niwa dhante jo nawa wato mandar se nak sim: ane wor tanwa wato kisitor. Rend mund din pijjra chudder marri tanwa wato arpa kisi lakh deshar hattur, ane lockohe kamate tanna dhan dahe kitor

Of certain man two sons there were: the younger son to his father said—O father of your riches whatever may be my share that to me give, and he his portion made. Two or three days after the younger son of his share gathering having made, to a distant country he went, and there in riotous living his wealth exhausted

Arroru manushanuca irru makkal undu. chinna maken dathàvodu urraitàp. O dàthà! unathu dannattil evvalluvo enacu vara vendum, avvallavu enacu i: avarum tanacu pàkang koduttàr. Rendu munru dinam pinpu iliya makan tanathu pàkam arruppu poi sertta, marra desattucu ponàn: angeyum kechiima kàmatil tan danattai keduttàn.

Some Hindee words are introduced in the Gondi, the Tamil has most of them: could the Telugu pronouns be introduced the resem-

* The Tamil has a verb like this in colloquial use, [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], if well, [illegible] [illegible] possible are only in use, and that not in books.

blance would be closer. It seems to me useless to pick out words when the connexion, and idiom of two or three sentences are so close. It is not impossible that out of ancient Tamil compositions some simple sentences might be selected which the modern unlettered khonds would, in the general purport, understand.

Discursive Remarks.

I here take occasion to notice that, a twelve month since, I received from the Rev. Dr. Schmid, now at Ootacamund, a paper containing remarks on essays by Captain Congreve, and myself, in the *Literary Journal*, Nos. 32 and 33, which he had also forwarded to Dr. Wilson at Bombay, for the *Oriental Spectator*. On this latter ground the remarks were not deemed admissible to the *Madras Journal;* but as I have received permission from Dr. Schmid to make public use of the contents, together with those of an accompanying letter to myself, I take leave here to select two brief extracts from the letter as follows:

"My vocabulary which I have lately completed, shows, to a demonstration, that the Todaver language is a genuine, but very rude dialect of the ancient Tamil; the words of which are so greatly changed, but changed according to certain rules, that only a deeper study could enable me to recognize the identity of both languages; and a comparison of these Todaver words, with the Budagher and Canarese words, shows to evidence that the Tamil, Todaver, Budagher and Canarese languages are links of a closely connected, and unbroken chain of dialects of one original language; but that the Tadover dialect is by far more closely connected with the Tamil than with the Canarese."

"In reference to a question started by the Rev. W. Taylor in the *Madras Journal of Literature and Science*, for July—December, 1847, No. 33, page 94, I have to state two facts. Dr. Rückert, Professor of the Oriental languages at the University of Berlin, who is equally well acquainted with Sanscrit, Arabic, Persian, and the *Tatar* dialect, and who studied Tamil, assisted in part by books I had lent him, told me that the Tamil language is most remarkably analogous to the *Tatar* dialects. This strengthened my idea which I had already long before conceived, by comparing the genius of the Tamil

language with that of other tongues, that the race or tribe which afterwards split into Tamulians, Maleialies, Canarese and Telugus, must be a Caucasian or Himalayan race, and must have entered India at a very early period from the mountains, somewhere by way of Persia, or from the east of Persia, mingling in a great measure with that race of African, or Hamite physiognomy, thick lips and curled hair, whom they found in India, and who seem to have been widely scattered on the globe; of whom also the Papuans are a branch;—whilst the tribes which speak Sanscrit entered India subsequently, still more towards the east, along the Ganges, by way of Hurdwar, according to their own tradition."

Other confirmatory matter follows; but from its having been elsewhere published, I do not lengthen out the quotation. The following is from a letter of Dr. Schmid to myself, dated Ootacamund, December 12, 1848.

"One striking proof among many that the Todaver speak an *ancient* dialect of the Tamil is, that they call the nail (of the finger) not நகம், but ür; now உகிர் (contracted into *ür*), is the ancient Tamil word for *nail*, according to Rottler's Dictionary; but உகிர் is to my knowledge *spoken* in no province of the Tamil country; the Sanscrit நகம் has taken its place. In short there can be no doubt but that, by various similar observations concerning their language, customs and traditions, joined to a further inquiry into their monuments on the hills, a clear light will still be thrown on the origin, earliest history, and relationship of the Todavers with other tribes."

Dr. Schmid rests much weight on the desirableness of comparing Todaver names of constellations, and signs of the zodiac, as to determining the relations to other tribes; on the ground of Humboldt's success, in that way, in tracing the Mantchou Tartars to South America. This subject he again adverts to in a letter dated 16th November, 1849, from which I learn that much has been done as to the dialects of the Todavers, Burghers, &c. that is not accessible to me. I pass it by as irrelevant to my present object, beyond what has been stated: but should I have more materials, at a future date, I should like to institute a comparison between the Todaver dialect, and that of the Khonds; for which my present materials are quite insufficient.

I take the following corrective extract from the letter last referred to: "With respect to the analogy between the Tatar and the Tamil (or south Indian) dialects which Drs. Rückert and Westergaard mention, Mr. Weigle (who has studied the same Tatar dialects, and has some books in these dialects with him here,) Mr. Weigle tells me that this similarity must be very distant: he finds very little of it. But I myself never expected to find a quantity of important words identical in the Tamil and Tatar dialects; but only analogy of the genius and idiom of these dialects; for in such long and distant wanderings *words* change as much as the leaves of a tree (in Europe;) after winter only the branches and the trunk (construction and some parts of the inflexions) remain. This even Horace knew (in his *Ars Poetica*) concerning the Roman and Greek languages; how much more must this be the case with such unwritten, and rude languages, of wandering shepherds, and robber tribes, as the Tatars were, and still are.

"There can be no doubt that the nations which peopled the earth proceeded from the cradle of mankind in central Asia; and our inquiries into, and comparing languages and traditions with each other, serve only to throw some faint light on ante-historical history (if I may be allowed to say so,) *e. g.* on the comparative time when certain nations have separated, and on the way which they may have taken in their wanderings."

The relation of the Tamil to the Tatar language must now be left, subject to further inquiry, or information; and as Dr. Rückert's attention had been drawn to the subject, perhaps he may supply reasons for his opinion. In No. 33 of the *Literary Journal*, I adverted to the singular fact of the same tale coming *viâ* Europe from Siberia, and found by me in Tamil among the Mackenzie Manuscripts; which argued some connection between Siberia and the Carnatic. I had supposed an emigration from a common centre somewhere in the upper table lands of the Himālayas. But I would now direct the reader's attention once more to Dr. Schmid's opinion, that the first *Tatar* emigrants, (the second being the Hindu with the Sanscrit tongue,) met with a Hamite race in Southern India, with whom they intermingled. Assuming this to be correct the inquiry opens whence came this people; allied to Africans, or Papuans in appearance? I ask did they come from the south of the equator? And in connexion with that in-

quiry I take occasion to state that, for many years, I had felt alike curious and embarrassed by reason of relations observed by me between some classes of southern Islanders and the Tamil population, least mingled with the Hindu race. I derived this observation from Cook's third voyage; from various Missionary accounts relative to New Zealand; and more recently, with stronger conviction, from a partial perusal of the volumes relating to the United States exploring expedition in the south seas, under Captain Wilkes. All the similitudes that I have noted in language, manners, customs, form of body, physiognomical expression of features, and construction of utensils, cannot be purely incidental: there must be a relative connexion, as I believe; and as I also suppose as yet not even surmised by any one but myself. I certainly still look at the matter with surprise almost amounting to incredulity: I would not announce it as otherwise than a conjecture; until a careful collation of the apparent evidences shall enable me to state formally that I fully believe the matter to be so. But I may add that my geological inquiries have led me to conclusions widely divergent from the generally received state of that science in Europe, in some important particulars; and those conclusions are quite in accordance with the conjecture of a spread of southern races over the boundary of that hemisphere northerly; while they would make such spread of a southern race, or of more than one, antecedent even to the *possibility* of an emigration from the north to southern India. The evidences on which I base those ethnological conclusions is not yet before the public. To guard against mistake I remark that, in the philological branch of inference, I do not refer to the Paumotu, or Tahitian group of islands: these islanders have a vowel-language unlike any other one that I know of; but the analogies above referred to, are traceable, as I conceive, in New Zealand, in the Samoan group, and in the Tonga islands: they extend also over the line to the Hawaian group; marking an analogy of progress, between the north pacific, and the Indian ocean north of the equator

However I view these scattered inferences with so much of hesitation that, in so far as philology is concerned, I would not do more than hint at possible verities. It would be needful, before I could be positive, for me to collect all the scattered analogies by careful extracts, and analysis; and then to compare the results at which they

might point with the ethnological inquiries that I have in progress. As to clashing geological systems I would deferentially state my opinion that, until astronomy and geology work well together, and the former correct the latter, there will be no true *universal* theory in geology, harmonizing now discordant facts, and directing to one solid conclusion.

MADRAS,
PURSEWAUKUM,
3d *January*, 1850.

POSTSCRIPT. On the 17th January, and after the foregoing, written by me in December last, had been copied fair I received a letter from Mr. C. E. Kennet, dated 10th January, from which, in justice to him I deem it fair to make the following extract. It will show a considerable agreement in opinion with me; and it adds a particle of evidence to the fact that the old *native* Tamil and the old *native* Telugu, were originally one and the same language.

"The verbal affinity of the Tamil and the Gondi is all that I have attempted in my papers—this I believe is pretty clearly established. But a *grammatical* alliance traced out between the two languages is more important; and to this end I put down some particulars, which strike me as deserving notice.

"(1.) The formations of the plural in the Gondi language. The affixes *ng* and *k* to the singular forms of nouns are like the Tamil. As to the latter affix *k* the case is clear, e. g. *kan* eye, Gondi கண், *Tam.*: in the plural is *kank*. Tam. கண்கள், *kunkul*, so also *kal*, foot. Gondi. கால் *Tam.* pl. *kalk*. Tam. கால்கள், *kalkul; na* dog. Gondi. நாய் *Tam.* pl. *naik* Tam. நாய்கள், *naikul.* The Tamil termination *(ul)* ள் is only a peculiarity of the language. The affix *ng* is also common to the Tamil, ங்கள், I have some lengthened remarks by me, attempting to prove that the ங்கள் independently of the rule which requires the transmutation of ம் before க, is notwithstanding the *primary* plural form of nouns, which in their elementary forms end in a short vowel. And it is curious that in the majority of cases similar nouns in the Gondi form their plurals in *ng*. I deem the termination ம as merely extraneous, and not determining the formation of the plural. But this is a theory which might be blown to

the winds by some fact turning up. Yet I should like to know from *you, what the plural of *mara* in Canarese is—this will throw much light on my idea.

" (2.) The declension of nouns bears an affinity to the Tamil, p. 14 of the pamphlet. In the first instance given Mardsal, a *man*, it is obvious that something† like the சாரியை is introduced in the declension; the அனசாரியை we may call it. Then the cases and their terminations are more or less like those of the Tamil. The *dative* particularly.

" (3.) Adjectives are undeclined, as in Tamil.

" (4.) Pronouns, Ana, *I*, Amat, *we*. The old Tamil forms brings யான் *I* and யாம் *we*. Though the pronoun these in the Gondi *Ima* is unlike the Tamil நீ yet in the declension the forms of the Gondi approach remarkably to the old Tamil. Thus the dative is *Nik* or *Nikum*, the Tamil நிற்கு for the same is found in the சிந்தாமணி and நினக்கு or நுனக்கு are known forms.

" Wor or wur for *he* in the Gondi is like அவர். But one point almost is of itself sufficient to settle the question of a grammatical alliance; it is the change of *ad*. she or it in the singular into *av* they: and *id* this, sing. into *iv* these, plural. The Tamil being அது singular அவை pl. இது sing. இவை pl.

" (5.) The conjugation of verbs in the Gondi is far more complicated than that in the Tamil. Yet there are one or two things observable, the *n* of the singular, and the *m* of the plural. The second person sing. in *i* contracted possibly from the ஐ of the Tamil, or perhaps the latter was a lengthening out of the former. The 3rd person *sing.* and *pl.* like the Tamil. The plural 3rd person reminds one of the vulgar pronunciation போருங்கோ and the use of the same from, for the feminine and neuter genders, is very like what we find here in these parts.

* What is the plural of *mara* in Canarese? Supposing a *tree* to be meant, the Canarese old singular is *maram* (as in Tamil) and modern one *maravu*; the old plural is *maragal*, and the modern one *maragalu*. The old Canarese *ávam* he makes in the plural *ávamgal* they, and it carries *m* before *g* through all the cases in the plural.

W. T.

† Compare with my previous remark on the old genitive form.

W. T.

III. *Analysis of Mackenzie Manuscripts.*

(Supplement concluded, from page 190, *No.* 34, *Volume* 13, *Madras Journal of Literature and Science.)*

The following are the abstracts of some statistical papers in Telugu, and of Mahratta and Canarese documents, indicated on the above specified page of the Literary Society's Journal.

I. *Ceded Districts, Telugu Documents.*

Manuscript Book, No. 15, C. M. 318.

SECTION 1. Account of *Pattapu Ravi, a village in the hundred of Siddaha-vattam.*

Boundaries: it is to the south of *Sri-Sailam Nandana Chacraverti* of the old race formed it; and *Cari Cāla Chola*, made donations to its fane. The *Yadava rajas*, and especially *Malla-Devu* and *Somadevu*, ruled over it. Subsequently *Nulla Sidha Dever, a Chola* prince at Nellore, governed, having conquered it, as stated, in 1081 as supposed of the *Sacai* era. Other *Chola rajas* are mentioned. It then came under the rule of *Vijayanagaram*. It underwent some minor internal changes; and subsequently its chief was chased away by *Yachama-Nayadu* of the *Vellugoticāru* race. The Cuddapa Nabob interfered with the district: and next the Golconda chief. The Cuddapah Nabob recalled its native chief; but he was soon forced to fly. The Mahomedans held possession. Under Colonel Munro, the place became subject to the regulations, and power of the Honorable Company.

SECTION 2. Account of *Ogúr* in the *Mavunje* circle of *Siddhavattam*. It is situated to the east of the above village. After *Cari-Cāla-Cholan* the *Ganapatis* of Warankal gave this village to a military commander.

In Sal. Sac. 1181, an *agrahāram* was built, by him, and given to his son-in-law. One *Brahmánda rácshasa Siddha devu-maha-rāja*, a son of the *Cadamba raja*, who ruled in Conjeveram, being desirous of ruling here, came with an army, and encamped; but was met by the above commander and his friends; the invader conquered; but shortly afterwards died.

SECTION 3. Account of *Sarapa-nāyadu-petta*, in the same neighbourhood.

The statement does not go higher up than to the time of a Nabob of *Caddapa* in S. S. 1679; and there is scarcely any thing of more consequence than some plunderings, and forays. At length the place came into possession of *Jangama Nayadu*; of what race or power is not stated.

SECTION 4. Account of *Aragadā vémulu*, a village in the district of *Dúvúr*.

Reference to *Crishna rayalu* of the *Vijayanāgaram* dynasty; but only as to village grants. The same in the time of *Saddá Siva-rāyalu*. It was ruined by bands of robbers. The Mahomedans came, and settled the country. Various *Khans* mentioned. Nothing further particular occurred down to the rule of the Honorable Company.

SECTION 5. Account of *Chinna-dandalur* in the same district, anciently the country was invaded by a *Cholu raja*: who encamped near a ruined village. Various petty traders supplied the camp with provisions, and other needful matters; whereby several people were attracted, and by them a village was gradually built, called *Dandalur* or "army town;" because of the army encamped there. Under the *Rayer* dynasty, this village was assimilated with the *Udiya giri* district. It came under the Mahomedans, who fixed a secular Brahman, as their manager. Various trifling revenue details follow: in defect of payment, this village was seized.

NOTE.—The name of a village formed as above would be decisive evidence of a *Chola* invasion, were there even no other.

SECTION 6. Account of *Dāsari-palli*, in the same district.

In S. S. 1036, in the time of *Pravuda-rayer*, this country was fir cleared. The name arose from a class of people who subsisted by kind of handywork, the product of which they sold. No point of o servation occurs down to the ascendancy of the Nabob of Cuddapa, a the subsequent regulation of the country by Colonel Munro, while C lector in the Ceded Districts.

There follow, according to the index, twelve other sections, in eighteen; which in the book occur without more than two or three visions, relative to distinct "hundreds;" the included villages b only paragraphed. The whole has been carefully read over and mined: 1, because the locality is that of the Ceded Districts, not he fore submitted to such close investigation as the districts of *Telin* proper; 2, because there are many books having similar minute de and 3, because it has been found in looking over the village recc *Telingana*, that, after two or three books have been read over, otl

similar kind offer little or nothing new; and certainly nothing new while also of commanding importance. As regards this book all the following details are found to offer nothing more valuable than Sections 3, 4, or 6. They uniformly refer first to the *Vijayanagaram*, power, then to times of plunder and disorder; merging in the Mahomedan, and in the Honorable Company's Government.

In one place mention is made of *Sāluva Narasinha-Rayer*, setting out from *Vijayanagaram*, with an army, to destroy a band of desperadoes, who had managed to build a small fort, by means of plunder, which fort he razed to the ground. If otherwise, it might have grown into a metropolis; for most of the Hindu forts were originally robbers' dens.

One locality is noted as the site of the hermitage of *Valmica*, who really (according to the papers of this collection) was most luxurious in hermitages; for he must have had a great number of them. Traces of the Chola invasion, and some mention of brief *Juina* rule, (the Chalukya supposed,) occur; but a Chola *conquest* does not seem to have occurred; the army apparently merely encamped on the march to *Telingana* proper or perhaps was repelled. It must be remembered that the subsequent *Vijayanagaram* dynasty was powerful, consolidated, and generally effective in government: hence perhaps most of the papers date periods of plunder and robbery in the interval between the Rayer and Mahomedan power. With these remarks, I feel conscious that this book has been fully investigated.

NOTE.—It is a rather thick quarto; generally in good order and preservation, the outer binding excepted, the back having become loose. For the rest it now demands no further attention.

Manuscript Book, No. 19, C. M. 816.

SECTION 1. Account of *Balluguntta*, a village in the district of *Griddalur*.

The formation of this village was in Sal. Sac. 1534, in the time of the *Reddi* government: the few details which are given are unimportant.

SECTION 2. Account of *Anumana-palli*, in the same district.

Its boundaries with reference to *Sri-Sailam*.

It was a wilderness, which was cleared, and a village begun in Sal. Sac. 1334. In the time of *Achynta-rāyer*, a brahmin, in power under him, made a grant recorded by inscription, to the village fane, and the customary observances thenceforward proceeded. Nothing further of note occurs until the Mahomedan ascendancy.

SECTION 3. Account of *Gunnam-pādu*, and *Mahadeva-puram*, in the same district.

The formation of the first of these villages was in Sal. Sac. 1340; though a shrine is said to have existed before. The rule of *Chrishna-râyer* from Sal. Sac. 1357 to 1387 (A. D. 1435 to 1465) is mentioned; after whom *Tirumala-râyer* gave the villages to a certain person for his support in Sal. Sac. 1390. By a son of the said individual the other village was formed. Nothing of consequence further occurs.

SECTION 4. Account of *Akaredu*, village in the same district.

The formation of this village is ascribed to one *Râma-raz*, a headman in Sal. Sac. 1000. Subsequently the name of *Chrishna-râyer*, and of some other following rulers, occur; but without incidents attached. After the breaking up of that dynasty, this village came under the Mahomedan rule at Golconda.

SECTION 5. Account of *Akkapalli*, village in the same district.

In the time of *Bukka-râyer*, his minister named *Chica-cadiyam*, made various improvements at *Udaya-giri*, and in the neighbourhood; which having gone to decay *Achyuta-deva-râyer*, had those works restored. This village was included. However the name was derived from the formation, at a later period, of an *agrahâram*, by one named *Akkana*, whose widow afterwards applied the name of *Akka-palli* to the village.

SECTION 6. Account of *Pullala-cheruvu*, a village in the same district.

Like other villages this was formerly a wilderness. It was cleared and colonized. The first date given is Sal. Sac. 1550. One or two dates, with local references only, occur. At length the village came under the Mahomedan power.

SECTION 7. Account of the casbah of *Rudreveram*, in the same district.

Reference to the *Dandacâranya*, as a wide forest, or wilderness. *Pratapa-rudra* of Warankal, came to inspect this neighbourhood, during a tour. He made presents to the fane of *Abhala-swami*, and directing the country to be cleared, he founded a village called, after his own name, *Rudra-veram*. He provided for it all the usual adjuncts, and appointments.

I. *Mahratta Documents.*

Manuscript Book, No. 44. C. M. 733.

SECTION 1. Account of the fane of *Tirumala* at Tripety, (copied from records there by *Narrapana-rao*, Brahman, in 1803.)

This paper relates to the conduct and management of ceremonies, and rites at Tripety. During the precise performance of these none but the hierophants are admitted; and afterwards only those who pay the poll tax to the Honorable Company in whose hands it seems the entire ma-

nagement (then) rested. Details of images, shrines, and sacred pools are appended.

It is found, on further examination, that this book, like some others in the same language, has sustained transposition, and disarrangement. The whole contents relate to Tripety; and though some of the section-headings would imply historical matter, yet, on investigation, these are found to relate only to *Pauranical* details of the four ages; the *Avatāras* of *Vishnu;* and the *Surya* and *Chandra* races, of all which *Jam Satis.* One of the legends relates to a great dispute among the *Rishis,* as to which of the *Trimurti* was the greatest. *Bhrigu Rishi* interfered, and decided the question by proving that *Vishnu,* who there dwelt with *Lachsmu,* was the greatest. But *Lachsmi,* offended at *Bhrigu's* interference, absconded and dwelt at *Colapúr.* The only real historical references, are to the building of the shrine by *Adondai,* — to the rule of *Acasa-rājah* and a few successors—and to an intention of *Narasinha-rayer* to build a large tower over one of the gates, an intention averted by a snake appearing in a dream at night and telling him, it could not be done without destroying the snakes, after which snakes the mountain was named *Séshāchala,* or "serpent mountain." In the course of the papers, the legend of the dispute of *Adesèsha,* with *Vayus,* the god of wind, is stated. In any matters of historical bearing the Tamil and Canarese papers have anticipated those now disprinted details. The particulars of gardens, porches, buildings, grants, and such like matters, are comparatively unimportant.

The book is in a damaged condition; the leaves are loose, and confused; as also partially injured by damp, and termites. It has nevertheless received a full, and very sufficient examination; and its value is found to be much less than was supposed from the table of contents. Indeed its value considering the details contained in other books, is now almost nothing; but such a book when fresh and entire, fully translated and given to the world in 1804 or 1805, might have had invaluable consequences.

Manuscript Book, No. 38, C. M. 950.

SECTION 1. Mulierum Classificatio.

A brief paper containing a notice of supposed varieties of a portion of the human species.

SECTION 2. The *Bhugola* sàstra.

This is merely a version in Mahratti, of Hindu Geography, and the same title is prefixed to works in nearly all the languages of the Peninsula. The Geography is *pauranical,* not scientific.

SECTION 3. The legend of *Drukra*.

This was given, with sufficient fulness, in abstracting the *Bhāg-avatam*, and repetition is here needless.

SECTION 4. Account of *Hassana-gonga Bhamani*, Padshah of Bidar.

Written by *Surali-khan* of Visiapur, for the use of *Himbali* Padshah of Ahmednuggur; copied by *Narrayana-rao*, at the desire of Colonel Mackenzie.

This paper contains an account of the founder of the line of *Bhamani* princes, in the Dekkin; agreeing, in all the main particulars, with the narrative of Ferishta as translated by Scott. A simple reference to that account may therefore, in this place, suffice. There are a few minor particulars additional; but not demanding any special notice.

SECTION 5. Account of the differences of elements.

The above is merely the English section prefixed in the table of contents. The subject on examination, was found to be a poem, divided into two parts: the first in 158 stanzas, treating of the nature of *Siva*, his actions, and properties; the second containing 150 stanzas, relating to his formation of the world, the elements, and similar matters. The production is ultra *Saiva*, making *Siva* supreme, and representing him as assuming to himself the offices of *Brahma* in creating, and of *Vishnu* in preserving; while he delegated his office of destroying to *Vira Bhadra*, a modification or varied form of himself. There is a considerable quantity of *pauranical* matter, relative to *dwipas* and their connected seas, and to the Hindu system of natural philosophy. But mythology, with an assertion of the sole supremacy of *Siva*, is the leading object; demanding no further notice.

REMARK.—The greater portion of the contents of the book are written on Europe paper with Persian ink. The account of the *Bhamani* sultans is alone written on country paper, and to get at this, in the middle of the book, termites appear to have perforated the outside covers, to have worked behind the back, and then to have seized on the inner margin of the said account of, they entirely eat away a portion; but their work was arrested before the writing became injured. At the same time they destroyed the ligature to the back; leaving this paper loose. For the rest the book is in extremely good preservation.

Manuscript Book, No. 7, C. M. 891.

SECTION 1. Account of *Gova Bander* or Goa.

This country was ruled by the *Cadamba raja*. Many years since foreigners came in ships and landing here, sought an interview with the *raja* to whom they represented that they came from *Purtegi* (Portugal) and were desirous of being allowed to trade, making presents, and

exhibiting specimens of merchandize, which greatly pleased the king. They further requested a gift of as much land as would be covered by a cow's hide. Receiving the gift, and permission to trade they made the cow's hide cover a coss of land; built houses thereon and a fort, which they called *Mürgām*, and had it mounted with cannon, and garrisoned with troops. These things being reported to the king, he went down to inspect their proceedings, and seeing the *Biscot* (biscuit) which they eat, and the strong liquors which they drank, he told his people that he perceived them to be *rācshasas;* but nevertheless, having given them his promise, he would not now alter it. The strangers proceeded to declare themselves lords of the soil, and insisted on the Natives adopting their (Christian) religion. Many of the people did so; others fled. An account of the Christian religion is begun, by stating the outlines of the opening of the book of Genesis; when the document suddenly breaks off; the writer, as copyist, having left his work imperfect.

Section 2. Legend of the *Apsara Cōttu* river, and fane.

It is stated to have been the site of penance performed by *Capila*. At a later date the fane was constructed by the orders of *Chandra-sena* a local chief or king. Reference is made to the origin of the river from a mountain; and as the *apsaras*, or celestial females of *Indra's* court, were accustomed to bathe therein, it acquired the name of *Apsara-nadi*.

Section 3. Account of the different animals peculiar to the wilds, below the mountains in the province of Canara.

This account is Canarese, in Mahratti characters. It of course needs no abstract; there is only one page of writing. The description of a species of red-sheep, is the chief thing mentioned.

Section 4. Account of Christian churches in the province of *Canara*.

One of these which as far as I can make out from resemblance of sound, must have borne the name of St. Francis Xavier, was rased to the ground by Tippoo Sultan. He also took several Christians (here termed English) prisoners; and broke to pieces the images which they worshipped. After they had been in prison some time, on a representation made to him, he released them; and allowed them to build churches; which they did, by calling them *Māta-coil* (or "mother-church.") Roman Catholics are evidently intended; of what nation cannot be determined.

Section 5. Account of *Sadā-siva-Gadi*, a hill fort in the Canara province.

The fort was built by *Rama Chandra-nayak* of *Shada* capital, under sanction of the *Narapati* rulers at *Vijayanagara*. Afterwards *Abadil Shah*, having killed the *Narapati* prince, assumed this country, and re-

ceived tribute thence. On the death of the *Visiapur* ruler, *Rama Ch dra* became an independent chief. Reference is then made to earli times; accounting for the name of the fort. At one time it was taken I the Portuguese of Goa. Hyder Ali, at a later time, sent a general to ta it; but the assault of the Mahrattas on Seringapatam, induced him to r treat thither. After the defeat of Tippu the fort came under the Engli power and Government.

SECTION 6. Account of *Cōtasivesvara*, a town in the province of C nara.

It at first belonged to *Shirapana mallica*, and partook of the conv sions caused by the Mahomedans, and Mahrattas; until it finally subm ted to an English army.

SECTION 7. Account of *Jangira Cùrma gudi*, a hill fort in Canara.

One *Sada-siva-nayak* built the fort for his younger brother. The M homedans took it; and the Mahrattas seized it from them, by stratage It finally came under the English Government.

SECTION 8. Account of *Aiyur* in Canara.

It afterwards came under the *Vijayanagaram* rule. At a later time wh under the Mahomedans, it was given as a *jaghire*, and at length it ca under the authority of the Honorable Company.

REMARK.—This is another specimen of books relating to the Ceded Di tricts, with further evidence that little of consequence can be gleaned fro them. It is a thin quarto, in a very fair and passable state of preserv tion.

Manuscript Book, No. 20, C. M. 87.

SECTION 1. Account of *Tarla-puram*, in the *Ducur* district.

In the neighbourhood of a large Palmyra-tree-grove some poor peop of the *Bayilu* tribe managed to get a slender subsistence. At the rise the *Vijayanagaram*, the small town which had been built bearing th name of *Tarla*, attracted the notice of some Brahmans in the suite *Pravada-devu-raya* in S. S. 1304; and one of his successors built an endowed an *agraharam* there, in S. S. 1436. The posterity of the sai Brahmans derived the benefits thence proceeding. Mention is made the rule of *Crishna raya*, *Terumala raya*, *Saluva rayer*, in whose time th alms-house was given to poets. Afterwards it came into the possession the Mahomedans, and paid taxes to them.

SECTION 2. Account of *Jiyam-pad*, in the same district.

Legendary origin from *Durvasa-rishi.* A small hamlet arose in th *Cali* age. It was given in the time of *Hari-hara-rayer* to one of th *Jiyengaru*, or managers of the fane of *Ahobala-swāmi*; and from this gi

acquired the name of *Jiyam-pad.* It descended to his posterity; went to decay; but was reconstructed in the time of *Sri-rangha-rayer*. *Vencata-pati-rayer* ruling in *Pennaconda* formed an *agrahāram* here, and gave it to Brahmans; whence it acquired the name of *Vencata-raya-samudram* (the sea (of benefit) of *Vencata*). It passed through the hands of the Mahomedans; and came under the English Government.

SECTION 3. Account of *Camanur*, in the same district.

Its limits are defined, stated to have been an *Agraharam* of the *Jainas*, during the entire era of *Vicramaditya*. It was twice destroyed by fire. A *Sudra* afterwards built a hut in the immediate neighbourhood; and, from his name *Caman*, it acquired its appellation. In the time of *Chicka-udiyar*, farmers and accountants were appointed. It passed through the hands of the *Rayer* dynasty; and of the Mahomedans, finally coming under the English power.

SECTION 4 TO SECTION 15. Within these twelve sections are contained brief notices of eighteen villages, and two *Brahman* alms houses. The whole was carefully examined; but was found to consist of such trifling details, as not to require minute specification. The general results are, the peopling of a waste country under the Rayer dynasty; certain alterations or transfers of property and power, and the transit of the country, through the Mahomedan power, into the possession of the English Government.

REMARK.—The book though touched by termites, in the outer margins, is for the rest, in good preservation.

Manuscript Book, No. 24, C. M. 821.

This book contains brief notices concerning nine villages, and one village fane; with one section of revenue accounts of villages near Adoni. The names of the villages, &c., may be seen on consulting the Des. Catalogue, vol. 2, p. lxi. Art. 24, containing a copy of the table of contents. In the account of villages, there is mention of their formation by clearing, and cultivating, the former waste country; and, occasionally, mention is made of some year of the era of *Sālivāhana*, and sometimes the mention of a ruler and name. In a total deficiency of information such things might cast a faint gleam of light, here and there, on the obscurity; but as we possess otherwise tolerably full information on the changes of government over this neighbourhood, the notices herein found, are scarcely worth the trouble of seeking for them. One section, in the Canarese language, is entirely occupied with small details of revenue accounts. There are three other sections in that language.

An exception to the above general statement is found in the 9th Section, relating to *Silpa-giri*.

Tradition ascribes the formation of a fort, on the top of this hill, to *Bi jala-Rayen* (a Chalukya king) and states that he, with his people of th *Jainas*, lived there, as also that from the number of stone masons resid ing near, it acquired the name of *Silpa-giri*. Fanes are built around i for a distance of 3, 4 or 5 Indian miles; but whether these are *Jaina* or more strictly Hindu is not mentioned. *Silpa-giri* was the capital o *Bijala rayen*. In many documents that capital is termed *Kalyāna-puram* a mere epithet.

Every notice relative to *Bijala-rayer*, is of consequence; because hi reign forms a marked and extraordinary epoch in the history of the Pe ninsula.

In this said section, it is said that *after* this time, and in Sal. Sac 1430, the ruler at *Vijayānagaram* made some additions to the place and the year 1450, mentioned in connection with the reign of *Crishna rāyer* is noted as the period of further appendages. The conclusion is that, at a time antecedent to S. S. 1400, the *Jainas* (that is the *Chālukya rajas*) were in power; while after the ravages committed by the *Vira Saivas*, in exterminating the former, the place lapsed by its own weakness, or by conquest, into the power of the sovereigns of *Vijayānagaram.*

REMARK.—The book is well bound in boards; the ink permanent; and the country paper with a very slight exception at the end, is in perfect preservation.

Manuscript Book, No. 25, C. M. 822.

This book contains details of more than thirty villages; some of them being entirely the property of different fanes, free of tax. The details are all from Sal. Sac. 1300 downwards to the accession of the Mahomedan power; and during this interval, of two or three hundred years, references to the rulers at *Vijayānagaram*, and *Warankal*, occur with various statements, as to the foundation of villages and *agraharams*. Occasionally copy of an inscription is given, with reference to donations to fanes. The place, termed *Jambula Maddugu*, is traditionally stated to have been the site of some great battle, in which kings were engaged, and in which some of them were slain.

Upon the whole, with our previous knowledge, the evidence of this book is unimportant. To one leading fact it bears testimony, in common with similar books. This is the waste, or wilderness state anciently of the country, usually termed the Ceded Districts. The clearing it seems to have been subsequently to Sal. Sac. 1000; and what history can we expect of a wilderness; or what beyond the fables and *rācshasas* of the

Dandacaránya of Hindu traditions or poems. The whole of the book has been examined with attention; but the specification of dates, and the names of a few rulers within S. S. 1300—1500, would not be of great interest, as those names are otherwise known.

Remark.—A part of the leaves are loose from the binding; but, for the rest, the book is in good preservation. Vide Des. Catal. vol. 2, p. lxi., Art. 25.

Manuscript Book, No. 26, C. M. 824.

In this book are notices of twelve small villages of the *Siddhavattam* district, of similar character with preceding details; and by consequence, so unimportant, as not to require any very special notice.

Remark.—The writing is extremely good; but the binding has suffered injury, and the paper also, to some small extent. The names of the villages are entered in Des. Catal. vol. 2, p. lxii., Art. 26.

Manuscript Book, No. 28, C. M. 825.

This book which is a thin and small quarto, is occupied with accounts of water-reservoirs and of four fanes in the *Cadari* district. It is in very tolerable preservation. Vide Des. Catal. vol. 2, p. lxii., Art. 28.

Manuscript Book, No. 38, C. M. 834.

Unimportant notices of six villages occur in this book; and at the end is an imperfect document, without beginning, relating to a small zemindary. In the middle there is a page or two of defaced *Mahratti* writing. The book generally is in pretty good preservation. An index to the contents may be seen in Des. Catal. volume 2, p. lxxii., Art. 37.

General Note.—The Mackenzie Collection contains a very large proportion of books labelled "Ceded Districts;" but, for reasons briefly indicated in a note to No. 15, it was not deemed advisable to waste valuable time in dealing with them all minutely. By a sufficient measure of attention paid to them, it was found that nothing could be gleaned, of so much importance as to compensate a passing by other documents. The larger portion of these books labelled "Ceded Districts," was passed by without analysis. A limited time, of eighteen months was not sufficient for the due examination of the whole collection. Two years were given to it; and for six months gratuitously. The details of the books in question are statistical; and applicable to the time when the statements were furnished by Colonel Mackenzie's itinerant agents. In most cases possibly there have been subsequent alteration.

Vishnu Verddhana built a *Jaina* fane at this place. The *Vijayanagaram* rulers had an ascendancy. But there was a local chieftain, whom the Mahomedans could not conquer. It underwent internal fluctuations; was at length taken by one *Rama Rao*; and at length came under *Chicka-deva* king of Mysore; afterwards through Hyder and Tippoo, it came by reason of the English conquest, under the power of *Crishna raja udiyar* of Mysore; and of his minister *Burnaiya*.

SECTION 9. Account of castes of the Mahrattas.

Some details of this kind are mentioned. But the paper chiefly relates to the origin of Scindia and Holkar. The former was a servant of the *Peishwa*; and the latter a person of wealth. Some account of their progress is given, superfluous to be detailed. The *Bhosalas* and *Paravar* are described. The legend of the fane of *Arandesvara*, is appended; founded on the events narrated in the *Mahabharata*; and, with some subsequent matters, seemingly of little authenticity.

SECTION 10. Account of the celebrated fane at *Gokernam*, in Canara.

Narrated by *Gautama-rishi*. Legendary matter; having for subject the mode adopted in order to humble the extraordinary pride of *Brahma*, on account of his skill and power in the work of creation: which arrogance the other celestials could not endure. The issue was the establishment by *Ganapati* (or *Ganesa*) of a *Saiva* symbol at this place; which *Ravana* vainly attempted to seize. *Brahma*, *Vishnu* and other celestials came hither, and called the place *Gokernam*. The celestials are still accustomed to worship there.

SECTION 11. Account of the *Cadamba* race, ancient rulers in Canara.

Some legendary matters from the *Puranas* introduces the story of *Parasu Rama*, and of the incarnation of *Vishnu's-chakra* as *Kartaviryarjuna*. The usual narrative of its connected circumstances follows: issuing in the destruction of the *Cshetriyas*, the coming of *Parasu Rama* to the *Canara* country, and his displeasure with the country Brahmans, of his own making. The birth of a child under a *Cadamba*-tree is narrated and his being chosen for king, through the means of *Yamuna*: being named *Mayura Verma*. In consequence of a *Brahman* refusing to stay, or to eat in a country where no Brahmans were, the said king was induced to call in an extensive colony of Brahmans from *Ahi-chetram*; whom he distinguished with great privileges. The son of *Mayura-verma* was *Chandra-verma*; who neglecting the colonists, they set about returning to *Ahi-chetram*; but after proceeding a little way were recalled and soothed. A list of [illegible] names of descendants follows, their reigns having extended a period of [illegible] years. In two loose connected papers are memoranda of [illegible], and of revenues in the province of Canara.

SECTION 12. Account of *Tuluva desa.*

This paper contains the same general outline as the preceding; with reference to the story of *Jamadagui*, his son *Parasu Rāma; Kartavirārjuna;* the coming of *Parasu Rāma* to *Tuluva*, and obtaining land from the sea; the appointment of *Juthu Brahmans*, and subsequent rejection of them. The birth of *Mayura Verma*, his calling the Brahmans from *Hai-cshetram*, and a list of his successors are stated. The *Tuluvadesam*, and the modern province of *Canara*, form the same locality. The list of descendants from *Mayura Verma* has already been given from a valuable Canarese document.

REMARK.—The contents of this Book are in very good preservation; the 11th Section particularly so; and that with the 12th, are the most important portions.

Manuscript Book, No. 3. C. M. 915.

SECTION 1. List of memoirs sent from Aurungabad.

Merely a sort of tabular index, on two pages.

SECTION 2. Account of *Sivaji*, the Mahratta chief of *Sattara.*

This tract is rather large, though but little is written in each page. It adverts to the crimes, adventures and conquests of *Sivaji.* The details are minute, and do not appear to claim any particular abstract. *Sivaji* acted under the authority of the Peishwah at Poonah. As the document is in good preservation, it seems sufficient to indicate generally its contents; seeing that they can at any time be referred to, in comparison with the documents, in the collection, which relate to *Sivaji.*

SECTION 3. Historical account of Poonah.

Legendary matter. Afterwards *Puniya rishi* formed a residence here; which increased to a small hamlet, and acquired the name of *Puniyār.* Various details as to the increase of population, and formation of villages and forts. Mention of rivers in the neighbourhood. They flow by *Panderpur.* Reference to kings of *Canogi*, and *Udiya-giri* both in or near the Mahratta country; not Canoge in the north. A devotee of *Devi* was favored with a vision of that goddess; telling him that many lakhs of money were buried under a tree, near her fane; which he might take; raise troops; and become a chieftain. This circumstance appears to indicate the foundation of power. But details concerning the Padshah of Delhi follow, with many interferences by that ruler. The subsequent details and transactions are too numerous conveniently to admit an abstract. The origin of the *Bhosala* race appears in the document. In the latter portions there are some matters relative to the English campaign

against the Mahrattas. The document is in good preservation; except that, in one place, four or five pages are lost.

Another Memoir of *Sivaji-raja.*

Affairs between the Padshah of Delhi and the Mahrattas. Subsequent transactions of *Sivaji.* Statement of forces belonging to *Baji-Rao,* the Peishwah, and to the other Mahrattas.

The document is in extremely good preservation and will merit reference, in connexion with other papers on the same subjects.

SECTION 4. The campaign of *Baji-Rao,* under the guidance of his general *Trimbaka-Rao.*

This paper relates to matters of modern date, concerning which we otherwise possess sufficient information. The paper was written by *Ganga-Rao,* at Aurungabad, at the special desire of Major Mackenzie. The writer says he fulfilled the request to the best of his knowledge.

The document remains in good preservation.

SECTION 5. Account of the war between *Baji-Rao* and the Nabob *Nazar Jung.*

This war originated in a dispute about paying tribute. It was supplied to Major Mackenzie at his request. It is brief and in good preservation.

SECTION 6. Memoir of the battle of *Visvasa Rao* and *Sadasiva-rao* with *Abdala* at *Curuschetram.*

A paper on this subject was before noticed in a former report. There was a general confederation of Mahrattas, including the Gwicowar of Gugerat.

They levied tribute extensively. Upon Abdalla refusing tribute, they fought with him, and beat him, and he then paid the tribute demanded.

This paper is in good preservation.

SECTION 7. Memoir of the death of *Narāyan-Rao* by *Ragonāt'ha-rao.*

This paper requires no special notice: it continues in good preservation.

SECTION 8. Memoir of Scindiah.

SECTION 9. Memoir of Holkar.

On the details relative to these chiefs, I need not enter. It however appears from these documents that the confederation of Mahratta chieftains seriously contemplated the conquest, and appropriation to themselves, of the whole of Upper Hindust'han. The results are well known.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The contents of this book are rather of superior interest, and value; though chiefly with reference to modern times, and to the schemes and combinations of the Mahrattas.

The good condition of the book throughout has rendered my labour with regard to it, comparatively light : with moderate care it may be long preserved in the collection, as a book of reference.

Manuscript Book, No. 16, C. M. 882.

SECTION 1. Memoir of Hyder Ali.

SECTION 2. Memoir of Tippu Sultan.

Hyder, with a brother, lived originally at *Sirisi*; and, in consequence of skill discovered in him, he was appointed a local Subadar, under the Mahomedan government. The chief at *Chitra-durga* (or Chittle-droog,) attacked *Sirisi*; whom Hyder resisted, and drove away. *Nazar-Jung* from Hyderabad came, and captured Arcot. Hyder was selected on account of his military skill and sent against *Nazar-Jung*. For his services on that occasion, his master, the *Mysore-raja*, made him a commander of horse. He afterwards received a fief. A division between two brothers *Déva-rajā* king of Mysore, and *Nānda-raja* who desired the throne, led the latter to avail himself of Hyder's services. After the death of *Deva-raja*, the throne came into the possession of *Nanda raja*. Hyder afterwards received a commission against persons who refused to pay arrears of taxes. His marriage. His being on service at Trichinopoly. The Nizam Uddowlah gave him presents and privileges. After this he usurped the Mysore kingdom, by removing *Nanda raja*. He was employed against the Mahrattas. Notice of the first distinction of Tippu his son. Capture of Arcot by the English. Consequent events. Affairs in the Mahratta country. Exploits of Tippu. Various details concerning the proceedings of Tippu. Finally the capture of Seringapatam is therein ascribed to the counsel of *Purnaiya* a Brahman (afterwards minister of state to *Raja Crishna Udiyār*). The said *Purnaiya* is stated to have counselled the English to make the assault, just after meal time when Tippu's people would be intoxicated. It is here also stated that *Tippu*, on finding the capital taken, stabbed himself; being then 48 years old. The death of Tippu usually has been said to have been by a cannon shot; which is the most probable statement.

The two memoirs run one into the other, without distinction; and were copied by a Brahman from public records of the *Karter-rāyalu*, indicating some royal achieves; but where kept is not clear.

The document is complete, and continues in good preservation.

Manuscript Book, No. 1, C. M. 913.

SECTION 1. Genealogy of the Padshah of *Bijapur*. This brief document is very little more than a list of names, with some dates of the Hejira-era attached. The rule of the earlier Pahshahs; the capture of their

country by Alumgeer; and the subsequent decline of Delhi; appear, amidst some other matter; but the details are very few. The writing of the document is uninjured.

SECTION 2. Account of *Gopichund-rāja* of Bengal.

This is a tale of a *petty-raja* of Bengal; and contains a mention of domestic matters of some atrocity; the consequence of which was to induce Gopichund to throw up all his secular possessions, and to devote himself to the life of a wandering Gossain; living as a mendicant on alms. He was met with in this character at Ahmednugger, by an individual to whom he related the past events of his life; and the said individual penned the narrative at the request of Major Mackenzie.

SECTION 3. List of kings, and ancient cities of Hindustan, and Gujerat.

A mere outline list of 8 pages in extent, much injured by termites; and, if perfect, it would be of little value.

SECTION 4. Journal of *Naraya-rao*, and *Ananta-rao*, from Ahmednugger to Aurungabad.

At a place where they halted they collected a heap of legendary matter; which I recognize as being gleaned from early *purānas*, and which were applied, by the informant, to this locality. Among other things there is mention of the bed of a river, now always dry; mythologically accounted for.

SECTION 5. Remarks on the above route, by the same two persons.

A further collection of legendary matter as to the hermitage of *Sonaca-rishi*, and a shrine founded by him. At another place they received some details, from an inhabitant; which have reference to fluctuation of power; but of modern date. The document has in it nothing of consequence.

SECTION 6. Account of the town of Ahmednuggur.

The aforesaid persons fell in with a convoy of the Bombay army, commanded by four officers, whose names they specified. With it they entered Ahmednuggur; an itinerary of their journeying from place to place, with mention of distances, is connected with the document. Various fluctuation of power at Ahmednuggur, and corresponding events, are specified; as collected from verbal accounts. They are however of little interest, as the history of this city and principality is otherwise recorded.

SECTION 7. Account of various *rajas* or kings.

Some legendary matter. *Yunasvir* ruled 5000 years. Reference to a great sacrifice at Hastinapuri. The transit of power to the Mahomedans. Henceforward the details relate to Mahomedan rulers. There is also a specification of the *p'peers* or sacred persons, by whom mosques were

founded. Information concerning Delhi as Mahomedan, is not needed. The document may however merit reference. It is but brief.

SECTION 8. Account of *Hemaudi Paut.*

A Padshah one day sent for a Brahman of the said name, and inquired from him concerning past history. He requested six months to supply an account, and three months were accorded. Then follows a tale, as if delivered by *Hemāuda Paut,* of the wildest possible extravagance; having reference to a battle between a Gossain, and a serpent. It must be entirely enigmatical. Faint indications occasionally suggest the idea that *Vicramāditya* and *Sālivahana,* may have been allegorically intended. The document appears to me of no value.

SECTION 9. Account of the Bhosala race, and the Peishwah.

This narrative is very similar to others, referring to the same people, before noted, and abstracted. It is quite superfluous to do more than mention the general subject for comparison, if need require, with other papers.

SECTION 10. Account of Poonah.

At first a small village, increasing by degrees. Its being twice pillaged by Alumgeer, seems to have added to its celebrity. Subsequent details are full; but they have been, more or less, adverted to, in notices of other accounts, relative to the same capital. This document is incomplete at the end; apparently from a leaf or two being omitted in the binding.

GENERAL REMARK.—This book, as a whole, has suffered damage from termites; but the injury done has been limited to the covers and outer margins. Where country paper is used part of the writing has been injured, but in documents of no consequence. Sections 1, 9 and 10 are the most valuable; and these having been copied on Europe paper, have escaped injury. The ink with which they are written is good. The other documents are not worth the labor, and expense of restoration.

Manuscript Book, No. 43, C. M. 732.

Genealogical account of *Vencatapa-nayak* of *Surapur* and *Gudigundi* in the Hyderabad country.

The ancestry of this local chief is carried up very high, as far back as the days of Valmica; but it appears that the founder of the family was, in reality, a soldier of fortune, who served in various parts of the peninsula, and at length, obtained a fief under Ali Adil Shah of *Visiapur;* of which *Devi puri* and *Shahpur,* were the principal towns. After one or two descents, a division occurred between several sons. One of these, favoured by the Shah, founded *Gudi-gundi.* Various family details follow. One

of the chiefs became a convert to the *Jangama* or *Vira Saiva* system. The principality at length came under the power of the Peishwah of Poonah. Some local disturbances arose. Other family details. Revenue particulars. There is further a specification of family relatives of the chief; and of villages or lands, allotted for their support. Mention is made of various rude tribes, termed *Kiratas*, in the neighbourhood; who differ from *Hindus*, and have no Brahmans among them. Other descriptive details conclude the document. It was written for Colonel Mackenzie in 1820, by Vencata-rao a Gomastah.

REMARKS.—As a Memoir of a baronical family, the particulars of which are mingled up with important events: subsequent to the ascendancy of the Mahomedans, this document may merit some further attention. What I have stated is a very brief outline. The book is a thin quarto, written with indelible ink, on superior country paper, which has escaped injury.

Manuscript Book, No. 35, C. M. 789.

SECTION 1. Account of *Bhojapatnam* in the Trichinopoly district.

Stated to have been a town of *Vicrama;* built by his minister *Bhatti*, according to his orders. After the death of *Vicrama*, it is added that *Bhaja-rāja* who ruled in the north, came hither, and halted about the usual time of taking a meal. An appearance of *Narasinha-swāmi*, provided him food; and, in return, he built a fane with shrines. After a rapid transit, over one thousand years, the rule of *Vicra-deva-rāja* is mentioned, and his building many fanes, *Vijaya-rāma-rāja* afterwards ruled, and had a son born, as the result of penance. It is merely stated that old remains of buildings erected by *Bhaja-raja* are visible: the name of *Bhaja-patnam* is however, in the opening portion, deduced from that king there partaking of (*Bhojanam*) a meal.

The statement appears to be merely traditionary.

SECTION 2. Account of the *Curambadi-rājas* of the *Canchi* district.

In Sal. Sac. 400, many *Jainas* came from the west, and spread over the *Tondamandalum*, and built many *Jaina* fanes, according to the rules of architecture. They exercised princely authority over the country. A chief came from the north, and fought with them for six months; but was conquered, and placed in prison at *Tinomali*. After this an obscure reference is given to *Adondai;* (here stated to have come from *the north*,) and, after subduing the country, adopting the *Saiva* system. His race ruled 50 years. Afterwards *Savuna Sancara-rāja* possessed sovereign authority, during 35 years; and was succeeded by *Vira-Sancara-raja*, the term of whose rule is not specified. The power of *Crishna-rayer*

and his successors, followed. That dynasty was overcome by the Mahomedans. *Timma-raja* built for himself a fort,* and town, and introduced 5,000 people from the *Carnātaca-desam*, some of whom lived in woods, and plundered all around. Others became *Pālliya-carer* or local chieftains. *Rāma-rāja* sent an army against *Timma-raja*, took him prisoner, and established the rule of local chiefs. The free-booters retired within the woods and lived by hunting. Connected with the paper is some account of the manners of the *Curumbars*, who formerly were numerous, and of whom there are remains. This document was written by *Vencata-sastri* at Sadras.

NOTE.—The document seems to be of historical value; and adapted to assist, along with other documents, in giving a view of the history of the northern part of the Carnatic, from its first colonization by the *Jainas*.

SECTION 3. Account of the *Jainas* of *Tondamandalum*.

This paper appears to be written by a *Jaina*. It refers to a two-fold division of the continent of India; by the names of *Carma-bhumi*, and *Bhoga-bhumi*. Early rulers are alluded to; and, among other things, it is stated that *Cshetriyas*, whom *Parasu-Rāma* exterminated were *Jainas*. It recognizes the co-existence of *Hinduism*; but otherwise defined than usual among *Hindus*, and in some respects erroneously. The *Jainas* are said to have come from the west to the Carnatic under *Chamunda-rāja*. A reference to the conqueror of the *Tondamandalum* occurs; but the subsequent matters are not so well, nor minutely defined, as in the foregoing section.

It is nevertheless of considerable value, in general evidence.

SECTION 4. Account of *Tirnācara* in the *Valadavur* district of Arcot.

The early part of this document relates to the formation of a shrine ascribed to *Chandra-sancara*, who made it various allowances and gave to distinct portions of it different names. He was succeeded by *Triyambuca-raja*. Afterwards *Chamundru-rāja* is said to have come from the West; and to have ruled 40 years. He was overcome by a *Hindu*; who established the *Saiva* system, and ruled over *Tondamandalum*, and *Chola-mandalum*; and is said to have built many *Jaina* fanes, as well as others for those of his own persuasion. He ruled 60 years. One named *Amuc'ha-sarishan*, built many *Jaina* fanes, and ruled 55 years. *Shasta-timuc'ha-varishan* succeeded; who cleared away much land in the neighbourhood of *Conjeveram*, and built 64 *Jaina* fanes. He ruled 34 years. Crishna-rao of *Anagundi* afterwards governed. The *Pandiyan* is said to have subsequently built shrines, &c. The paper was written down from

* Vellore, I believe.

the verbal statement of *Chandra-sancara*, a hierophant of the *Jainas* in 1817, January 10th, at *Tiruvācara.*

Section 5. Account of *Capi St'halam* in the *Tiruvayar* district of the Tanjore country.

The name is derived from the circumstance of many of the monkey species *(capi)* being found here. A *rishi* made it his residence and sentenced a *Gand'harba* called *Hu-hu* to become a crocodile. The usual legend of the elephant and crocodile is given, as also applicable to this place. *Indradyumma* is made to be a king of the *Pāndya* country, doomed by Agastya to become an elephant. After a battle between the elephant and alligator, the imprisoned spirits in both were released. Consequent to this legend, it is stated that the fane and other buildings at the place, were erected by *Rajendra Chola*, and other *Chola* kings. The account was taken from a verbal statement of the four hierophants of the fane in 1818, on the 30th March; and it offers a tolerable specimen of Brahmanical legends of the present day.

I deem it worthless.

Section 6. Account of *Nagur*, and the tomb of *Mir Sahib.*

A person of distinction, from Benares, came this way on pilgrimage, and fixed an image at this place; which afterwards acquired celebrity; and, by degrees, a large town arose around. Little however is mentioned further, until the times of the Mahomedans; among whom a miracle is stated to have occurred in the recovery of some milk that had been spilled, from a broken vessel; and having for attestation the testimony of a mother and her child. The place became of consequence, and celebrity among the Mahomedans. At a later period two foreigners came in ships, and formed a settlement.

The document appears to me of value only with reference to the celebrity of the town of Nagur among the Mahomedans. It is near Negapatam.

Section 7. Account of the chieftains of *Candiarasa* fort, in the Tanjore country.

This brief paper traces the foundation of the fort, and formation of the baronial authority to a son of *Adi-vira Pandyan.* To account for the name of *Pandu*, some matter is given, bearing the marks of pure invention. It is said herein that *Adi-vira Pandiyan* was conquered by the *Varadarashta* king (the *Varada mannar*, as I suppose, of Tamil M.S.S.) The aforesaid son, born of a *Sudra* woman, made a vain attempt to recover his father's kingdom; and then cleared the forest lands on the spot where he built the fort. Little, or nothing, is mentioned as to succeeding events;

but the names of some fanes, and of hierophants, are given; indicating a traditionary statement received from them.

NOTE.—There are in the collection copies of inscriptions from the fane of *Candi isvara*, they are however so imperfect as to be useless.

SECTION 8. Account of the fort of *Pāndanatur*, in the district of *Cumb'-haconum.*

The account commences with the reign of *Tirumala nāyak* of Madura, who, in Sal. Sac. 1400, is stated to have ruled over Madura, Trichinopoly and Tanjore. An invasion of Tanjore by a predatory chief, whose name *Kapa sarava khan* seems to intimate his having been a Mahomedan: *Tirumala* gave instructions to a military chief to repel the incursion; who having done so, received a fief as his reward. Hence the origin of the above fort; concerning which a few unimportant matters are added; and then the usual mention of fanes, and hierophants serving in them.

SECTION 9. Account of the fane of *Tiru nagesvara* in the district of *Cumb'haconum*.

Reference to a *Champaca* garden in this country, to rishis doing penance there, to a *naga*, (snake,) which was to have a curse denounced on it by an interview with *Casyapa rishi;* and some like veracious matters. One example is eximious; to wit, that, on any one going to a certain reservoir, the fish therein leap out on the bank; and that, moreover, they bite the individuals who approach. There is nothing in this document, but the most inane, legendary nonsense.

SECTION 10. Account of the fane of *Perala vada setu*, and the town of *Pābagovi*, in the hundred of Kilur in the Tanjore country.

Anciently a wilderness to which *Rama* came; fixed there a symbol of *Siva* and went away. Afterwards the *Tondaman* built a large fane at *Tiruvalur*. Subsequently *Pāba-govi* is mentioned, as a large and flourishing commercial town, dwelt in by the *Lambādi* tribe. Their houses were destroyed by a deluge of rain; inducing them to leave the place and run away. Nothing beyond this appears, except the mention of the finding a pot by a peasant reported to be filled with coins; in consequence of which Mr. Harris, then Collector of the district, was induced to go and investigate the case; but nothing more was found than a few *Pagodas* and copper pice.

SECTION 11. Account of the *Jainas* of *Dipumgudi* village in the *Tiruvalur* district.

N.B. In Sal. Sac. 1200 a colony of *Jainas* came from the West, and settled here under *Namba-raja*, whose capital was Vintur; he ruled 60 years, and

had a successor. A chief termed merely *Pratapa* came hither, and receiving no attention from the *Jainas*, in the neighbourhood of *Manargudi*, he took offence, and wrote to the *Tondaman* ruling at *Vencata-giri* (or Tripety) desiring authority to destroy the *Jaina* fanes; which being conceded to him he overthrew a great many of them. At a later period under the Government of *Achyuta Rayer* and *Rāma-rayer*, an individual obtained from them a grant of two villages. This person was afterwards directed to go to the south, and settle wherever he should be instructed by the appearance of a light. He did so at a place, where now only a fane remains; bearing the name of *Dipam gudi* (village of a torch or flame.) The only remaining matter relates to a surreptitious entry by night into a fane, by means of a false key, and to violence committed; since which time the place has continued closed.

A document containing an account of the Mahrattas follows; but is not included in the table of contents, at the beginning. One *Narāayna-rao*, compiled it from another book. The epitomized details are so similar to those of other accounts heretofore abstracted, as not to call for further information, or notice.

General Remarks.—The contents of this book are very generally in good preservation. Sections 8 and 9, are very slightly touched by insects: all the rest is perfect, the 2d and 3d Sections concerning the *Jainas* are of some value.

Manuscript Book, No. 11, C. M. 887.

Section 2. Account of *Humcha*, between the Western Ghauts.

(This document only is in *Mahratā*, all the other papers in the book being *Canarese*).

Anciently the place was a wilderness dwelt in by *Verdars*. A *Jaina* ruler obtained ascendancy. His name was *Juia-danda rāja*. Some of his descendants are mentioned. He had three sons, one of them, *Juia-danda*, having married beneath him, was obliged to fly from a conspiracy to take away his life. He took refuge in *Bidanur*. Afterwards he conquered his brother, who had formed designs against his life. He cleared the country, and built *Humcha*. He is represented as conquering by paying homage to *Dēvi*; or, in other words, becoming a Hindu proselyte. He afterwards built shrines and fanes, which are enumerated.

Note.—This paper is in good preservation, and it explains another paper, in Canarese, referring to the same individual, which was found to end abruptly.

(*Mahratti ends.*)

Manuscript Book, No. 41, C. M. 795. (Telugu.)

The table of contents in this book indicates two sections. 1. An account of *Tirucola-kudi*, in the *Sivagangai* district. 2. Account of a king, in the *Pandya-desam*. These are the subjects that were heretofore unexpectedly met with in M.S. Book (Telugu) No. 42 and *vice-versâ*, the index of contents found in that book belongs to this, and in the notice of this document must be followed.

Section 1. Account of ancient fanes and images of the *Pāndavas* in Chittur district.

This section contains merely a statistical list of sixteen fanes in the said district; some of which are reported to have been founded by the *Pāndavas*. The details are those of income and expenditure; being apparently copies of revenue papers from the Cutcherry. As such they are not susceptible of abstract.

Section 2. Account of *Rāya-velar* and its fort, in the Arcot district.

That is to say Vellore. It was founded by *Timma-raja*, who came from Pancham (Panjab ?) He ruled with a younger brother. *Timma-raja* gave over the power to a son, and retired to an ascetic life. The place however soon came under the rule of *Vijayanagaram*, and hence acquired the name of *Rayarvelu-velùr* (or town of the Rayer's spear,) and also that of *Raya-dúrga*, or the Rayer's fort. The Mahomedan power succeeded; and some names of Nabobs of Arcot, as *Ana verdhi-khan*, and others are mentioned. The Mahrattas took the fort. It reverted to the Mahomedans. It was greatly enlarged at a later date by them. Details of villages, and some revenue matters follow, at the end of the paper.

Another account of the same place, which is recognized as agreeing with a Tamil document, heretofore abstracted; differing only in language.

Section 3. Account of Chingleput.

Bangaru-Timma-raja held a fief here in the time of *Crishna-rayer*, by whom he was ordered to go to *Pennaconda*. After some deliberation the whole family proceeded thither; and received a gracious welcome, for their confidence. A quarrel however arose, owing to *Crishna-rayer* having no legitimate child; and to the 72 chiefs not agreeing about the person whom he wished to be her successor. It would appear as if this chief was one of the opposing parties, as *Crishna-rayer* fought against and killed him; placing his son in his stead. Several of the family fled to the Hydrabad country.

SECTION 4. Account of Sadras.

A small hamlet of a few houses was founded by a Mahomedan named *Bahud-khan.* It was taken by Hyder-Ali. It is a place well adapted for commerce. Mention of fifteen fanes in the neighbourhood.

This paper is very brief.

A document not entered in the Table of contents follows being another account of Vellore. By this statement *Timma-raz* and *Bomma-raz*, chiefs of *Calahasti*, came hither on a hunting excursion, and determined on building a fort. Other details as before.

SECTION 5. Account of the war of *Jaya-singh*, with the Mahomedan ruler of *Chengi.*

Properly the war was between *Jaya-singh* ruler of *Chengi* (or *Gingee*), and the Mahomedan ruler at Arcot. It is herein stated to have arisen from non-payment by *Jaya-singh* of arrears of tribute. A full account of this war is given in the *Carnataca-rajakal*; though this document may be of use in comparison.

SECTION 6. Legendary account of *Tiruvalur*, in the district of Arcot.

(In the paper the name is *Tiruvottur*, that is Trivatore; the two fanes of *Tiruvalur* (Trivalore) and Trivatore are 30 miles apart. Trivatore is the place intended.)

Anciently the neighbourhood was a waste wilderness, and a *durga* or evil spirit, being incarnate, greatly infested the locality. *Sancara charya* came hither; did homage to the sprite; and appeased its malignancy. Subsequently when a *Chola-raja* was engaged in building *Saiva* fanes, to get rid of the crime of killing a Brahman, he came hither, and founded this place; accompanied with munificent donatives. A Brahman took the trouble of going to the Ganges to bring its water hither to bathe the image: when, in consequence of his devoteeism, the god appeared in a vision, and said there was no need of taking so much trouble, for the waters of the Ganges were naturally here; pointing to the immediate vicinity of the sea; and to a reservoir of sweet water close by, in attestation of the statement.

GENERAL REMARK.—The contents of this book are in respectable preservation; but are throughout only of secondary interest. The 3rd Section offers an incident, not heretofore met with towards filling up the history of *Krishna-rayer*; a prince whose influence in the Carnatic was very great.

POSTSCRIPT, February 1838.—I apprehend that the Mahratti documents terminate with No. 11, C.M. 887, and that No. 41, C.M. 795, must be in Telugu, totally with No. 42, the subject of which I remember to be in Telugu. If so the abstract of No. 41 must have become displaced

among the other notes; in no way surprising, considering the lapse of time, since first made in 1838, and the various subsequent removals of my books and papers, I have not the means of reference to remove the doubt.—W. T.

III. *Canarese Documents.*

The special attention of the reader is directed to those papers that relate to the *Vira Saivas*; and to the great revolution effected by them in the northern *Chalukya* kingdom.

Manuscript Book, No. 46, C. M. 492.

Virupácshesvara stotra eulogy of *Siva*.

The production of a *Saiva*, of the ultra class, who ascribes the formation of the upper, middle, and lower worlds to the creative power of *Siva*. Some things are mystical; as for instance, the sun, moon, and fire are the *trinetra*, or three eyes of *Siva*. The same being is further copiously described by various names, or epithets; such as *Ardhesvara* which designates mystically productive energy, *triloca rachshaca*, or ' preserver of the three worlds,' and the like. The writer hopes to receive final beatification from the object of his homage.

Note.—The book is a small duodecimo, written on country-paper rather old in appearance, somewhat injured by worms; but in sufficient preservation.

Manuscript Book, No. 6, C. M. 514.

Section 1. *Vidyāranya Calajnana.*

Much of the early part of this paper is taken up with an alleged interview of *Madhava swami* with *Veda-vyasa*. Another name of *Madhava* was *Vidyaranya*. An account is given of laying the foundation of *Vidyananya* afterwards called *Vyayanagaram*. The accession of the first chiefs is stated; and the succession of others prophetically announced; because the production of the work is ascribed (by licence of authorship) to *Mādhava*, himself. It is a superior work, as to composition; but historical details, on the subject, have been given from other documents; depriving this one of much interest, or novelty.

Note.—The document is entered in Des. Catal. vol. 2, p. 30, article 30.

Section 2. *Prabhu lingalila.*

This is a brief document, now transposed in order though marked as second in the table of contents, and the subject is not complete.

The opening refers to a chaotic state of creation and gives an account of *Brahma*, *Vishnu*, and of *Sada Siva*, differing from the usual *Hindu* ac-

count; the production being of the *Vira Saiva* kind, *Sada Siva* was first produced, then *Siva*, then *Rudra*, then *Vishnu*, then *Brahma*; by which latter creation was organized. *Prabhu linga lila* otherwise called *Allama Prabhu* is represented as a part of the divine being; or an incarnate portion of *Siva*. Corresponding therewith was the incarnation of the *tamasa-guna*, or evil quality of *Parvati*; whose endeavours to lay hold on the hands of *Allama Prabhu* were all frustrated. In this document there is one section only; the following portions not appearing to have been copied.

The document has a distinct entry in the Des. Catal. vol. 2, p. 21, Art. 13; as connected with palm-leaf copies of the entire work.

SECTION 3. *Cadamba-arasagalu*, or dynasty of Kings at *Banavasi*.

There is some prefatory matter relative to a village named *Cutta-grammam*; to *Gokernam* as a shrine of great resort, and celebrity; and to *Parasu Rama Cshetram*, with the usual account of its recovery from the sea by *Parasu-Rama*; and a reference to his slaughter of the *Cshetriyas*: and his formation and regulation of the Malayalam country. There is afterwards a reference to the incarnation of *Sancara acharya*, as a reputed portion of *Siva*; and to some of his advantages, and proceedings. He had an interview with *Batta-charya* at *Gokernam*, and inspected the latter's philological, or grammatical works.

After those statements follows the mention of the *Nava-Nandas*, or nine persons named *Nanda* whose rule, dating from S. S. 1115, was in *Jayanti-puram*. Mention is made of a subsequent race of twenty-one persons, who have the epithet of *Maurvauvayara* or *Mauriya* dynasty. The usual account of the birth of *Mayura-verma* and mention of his race follows; leading on to a statement concerning the *Rayar* dynasty of *Vijayanagarum*. These details have been given from other papers. The writer gave to this production the title of *Salagrama-puranam*. It resembles other documents in connecting *Banavasi* with the *Magadha* kingdom. It has a claim to be considered as one document of some historical value, among others, referring to an early dynasty in the N. W. of the Peninsula.

NOTE.—It has a distinct entry in the Des. Catal. vol. 2, p. 50, Art. 17.

SECTION 4. *Sarvajna Calajnanam* a prophecy of a *Jangama* ascetic.

This is merely a damaged fragment of three small leaves of country-paper, out of a large work. From this fragment nothing further can be made out than a reference to the conquest of *Sri-ranga-patnam* (or *Seringa-patam*) by foreigners. Other copies will offer the materials of a further abstract.

GENERAL REMARK.—The covers, and this last section being excepted, the other contents of the book are in very good preservation. The first and third section are of some value; both as to composition, and matter. The two other imperfect documents are worthless; or at best of trifling value.

Manuscript Book, No. 11, C. M. 523.

Satyendra-Chola-raja cadha, or account of a *Chola* king, a devotee of the *Vira-Saiva* sect.

There are 44 pages wanting at the beginning of this book; the three first pages which remain have a reference to the said king, panegyrising his virtues and devoteeism.

It appears, from other papers, that the *Vira Saivas*, adopted the *Chola* kings into their system in all cases where any of them had persecuted other systems than the *Saiva* one. To those kings they have attributed names of their own devising. *Satyendra* is an epithet, implying, that he was like *Indra* in truth, or veracity. The loss of the matter is perhaps of very trifling consequence.

There follows some chants set to different *ragas*, or musical modes; the subjects being laudatory strains addressed to gods, and kings.

Following are legendary matters relative to the origination of a five-faced form of *Siva*, for the special purpose of destroying an *asura*; and the destruction being effected, the said incarnation made use of the *asura's* skull for the head of his *vina*, or lute, and stretched his tendons upon the same for strings; on which instrument he exhibited before the assembled celestials, to their no small content, and satisfaction. Some mysteries relative to the rights of the *Jangamas* or *Lingad'haris*, in the Canarese country, are stated. The indication as herein apparent of the true spirit of the *Vira Saiva* system is observable; not being any amiable spirit of love.

REMARK.—The destruction of the *asura* has an enigmatical meaning; which other papers on the *Vira Saiva* sect may perhaps elucidate. The book is written on vile country-paper; which however has tolerably well escaped the attack of worms; and the ink continues plainly legible. Such being the case the nature of the contents claims no further attention. A subsequent perusal of *Vira Saiva* documents induces me to conjecture that the aforesaid *asura* is a personification of the *Jaina* system; exterminated by the two *Vasavas*, and their followers. The five faces appear to be intended to denote five persons, specially distinguished; the epithet of *Chetti*, or merchant, is affixed to their proper names.

Manuscript Book, No. 4, C. M. 888.

Section 1. Account of *Rama Raja*, and his contests with the Mahomedans.

This section contains somewhat full details of *Rama-raja's* negociations, and battles, with the neighbouring Mahomedan rulers. A pompous, and very exaggerated statement is given of the splendor of his throne, and the number of his obsequious attendants; including the kings of all the fifty-six countries of *Hindu* geography. A list of his army is also given. The attacks of the Mahomedan chiefs separately were foiled; but a grand confederation against him of five Shahs, at length overthrew him, and conquered the kingdom. The date of S. S. 1486 (A. D. 1564) is given, and it corresponds with that of the battle of *Talicota*, which ended the power of the *Vijayanagaram* kingdom.

Note.—This document will continue legible for some years. The paper is undamaged; but the ink is not throughout equally good.

Section 2. Account of the *Banijagura*, or traders of *Banivasi*, in the *Sunda* district.

The few details which relate to this class of *Lingad'haris*, and merchants, chiefly notice the protection, or otherwise, received by them from the Ráyër *Sadā-Siva*, downwards to the times of Tippu Sultan, and the English; and the whole, in any general point of view, is unimportant. A brief mention of weights, measures, and commodities, is appended.

Manuscript Book, No. 9, C. M. 9.

Chenna-Basava-purānam; account of the secondary founder of the *Vira Saivas.*

A devotee had presented some offerings of food to a *Jangama* ascetic, or shrine, a particle of which was seized by an ant and was being carried away; which the elder *Basava* perceiving, gave to the ant a little sugar, and took away the prize, which the ant had acquired. He carried it home, and directed his unmarried elder sister, named *Nagamma*, familiarly termed *Acca-nagamba* (or sister snake) to take great care of it, and not to allow it to fall to the ground. She took the liberty to eat it; and, in consequence of doing so, as it was part of an offering, she became *enciente.*

Basava was minister of state to *Bijala-rayen*, who formed his own opinion on the subject of *Accamma's* situation. In consequence of his questioning *Basava* on the subject, the latter brought his sister to the Court; and she, being concealed behind a veil, was interrogated by the king (himself a *Jaina*) on the subject; when the child from the womb answer-

ed that it was coming into the world in order to exterminate a variety of evil sects then prevailing; and to establish its own sect. The king was alarmed at this occurrence of a child so speaking, and desisted from further inquiries. After the child was born, it was instructed in learning, and particularly in the tenets of the *Vira-Saiva* religion of which the elder *Basava* (an incarnation of the bullock vehicle of *Siva*) was the founder or chief promoter. *Basava* went to *Cailasa* (or died,) and after his death the *Vira-Saivas* conspired against *Bijāla-rāyen*; killed him; and installed *Allayā-Bijala* in his place. The latter chose *Chenna Basava* for his minister of state; who, in this influential office, greatly exerted himself in destroying opposite sects, as well as in patronizing the sect of the *Vira Saivas*, or *Jangamas*; and was the instrument of a very extensive diffusion of this mode of credence.

REMARK.—Here the book closes, without a complete finishing of the subject, containing twelve *Sandhis* or chapters. It is in good preservation, and neatly written; with an attempt at illuminated writing in the first and last page; so that the copyist evidently regarded his work as finished. There is an entry in the Des. Catal. vol. 2, p. 12, art. 9, a part of which I should consider very reprehensible; were it not that I take it rather for the wilful misrepresentation of Mackenzie's Brahman than the intentional authorship of the *redacteur* of the Catalogue. The incarnation of *Chinna Basava* is represented in the book, as I have stated; and, Hindu allegory being set aside, the case is resolved into one of incest. *Basava* being both uncle and father of *Chinna Basava*; and both fit agents for the work of exterminating a *Jaina* king, and *Jaina* people; which they accomplished.

It is monstrously pitiful to attempt to aim a side blow, in the spirit of Wilford, at a better system; through the medium of such a tale. The answers as alleged of an unborn infant, received from behind a veil, certainly merits no remark; and only exhibition. Enough as to this book; but the development of the whole *Jangama* system *ab ovo usque ad nauseam*, certainly is an object of some interest in itself, and connected with the historical details of the N. W. of the Peninsula; where the destruction of the Jainas, and the establishment of a champion system of extermination, are distinguished features.

To *Chenna Basava*, as I understand, it traced the formation of several subdivisions of the class; as the *Shat: St'halattar*, 3,000 the *Revanna radhyar* the *Marula-radhyar*, the *Panditaradyar* 6,000; and some others amounting to 12,000; making the entire number of *Vira-saivas*, in the time of *Chenna Basava* to be 21,000. These I suppose to have been like the *Sikhs*, half sectaries, half warriors, or *Hindu* crusaders; the worst possible form of sectarian enthusiasm. They are of *Sudra* origin; and

though numbering some proselyte Brahmans, yet are the opposers of Brahmanical supremacy: in the rites of funerals they differ from other Hindus, inasmuch as they bury their dead; and also differ in the observances at that period customary. These few particulars I gather *en passant* from inquiry; but there are materials in the collection for the development of the history, and principles of this class of people.

Manuscript Book, No. 13, C. M. 494.
Ibidem 14, „ 495.

These are two complete copies of a work entitled *Saranullilamrita*, the nectar of the *Jangama* system. *Siva*, in *Cailasa*, becoming angry with *Nandi* his vehicle, and sundry others of his attendants, sentenced them to go down in the shape of men. Nandi was born as the son of a Brahman woman, in an alms-house; and was called Basava. The others were born in various places of inferior castes. Basava, in progress of time, had occasion to exhibit various marvels in the presence of *Bijala* king of *Kalyana*, and a *Jaina*. For example he caused a document bearing an inscription to fall down from the atmosphere before the king and when no one could read the contents, Basava did so with facility.

This inscription indicated places containing concealed treasure, which came into possession of the king, and induced him to place great confidence in Basava; so much so that he chose Basava as his minister of state. In this office Basava fed daily one hundred and ninety-six thousand* *Jangamas*. He confined his patronage entirely to the *Ashti-varna* class; or those who wore one of the eight distinguishing marks of the religion of *Siva*. He made no other distinction, from the *Brahman* down to the *Pariar*, than simply requiring that the devotee should be one wearing either the *linga*, or other symbol of the *Saivas*. Such a one received food, presents and civilities, on dismissal. A devotee of the ultra *Saiva* class was in the habit of exercising his capabilities as a thief, by plundering the houses of those who did not wear the Saiva distinguishing symbol and of distributing the proceeds benevolently among those who did wear it. Being at a loss for further plunder, he at length fixed on the palace of the king, as being a *Jaina* and not wearing the mark. At the gate of the palace he met Basava, who first prostrating himself asked him what he wanted: he is stated to have explained his intentions, and Basava took him with him into the palace, showed him the treasure, and al-

* This number of one lakh and ninety-six thousand, I understand to be a phrase cut and dried, to intimate a great number, not less but as many more as imagination may be pleased to add.

lowed him to take as much as he pleased. The king hearing of the circumstance caused Basava to be seized and questioned him; but Basava denied the theft, and the king causing the treasure to be examined in his presence, and that of Basava, there was found to be a surplus above the account; and Basava was restored to confidence. One day the king took a fancy to play a joke with Basava, by causing a person to assume the appearance of a dead man carried to his funeral, and followed by others disguised as women, uttering funeral cries. The king called Basava to see one of his own class carried to his funeral, and Basava, drawing near, turned the whole mockery into a reality, and then retired. The *women* went to him in a body representing the whole to have been a trick of the king; and, in consequence of their entreaties, he caused the dead man to come to life, and restored them to their proper form. The proselyting a great number of Brahmans is ascribed to a time of famine, and the following connected circumstances. They came during the scarcity to Basava to ask for food; but as they did not wear the lingam he dismissed them with a refusal. Taking counsel they plucked some unripe berries, and tying these up so as to imitate the Jangama symbol again presented themselves asking for food, and were allowed to seat themselves, among those statedly fed. Before taking their meal the real *Jangamas* according to their habitude, took their emblems, placed them uncovered before themselves and worshipped them; afterwards eating. Basava came to the Brahmans and told them to do the same. Knowing their own trick they looked one at another, and remained quiet whereupon Basava seized the hands of one of the Brahmans, and forcibly untied his rag; when the berries were found to be turned into the required symbol. The Brahman astonished praised the *Jangama* sect, and adopted it. The other Brahmans opened their bits of cloth, and found the same transformation effected, and they also entered the *Jangama* sect. These being Brahmans were held in higher estimation than any others; though the rule of the class was equality.

These are specimens of the contents of the book which contains several other tales of like kind; intended to magnify the miraculous powers of Basava; and they appear to have reference only to Basava during the lifetime of *Bijala-rayen*. Subsequent events are to be derived from other sources. As far as this evidence goes, it indicates first a spirit of sectarial opposition, favoring votaries only of Basava's own class; leading on to enthusiasm, increasing with accumulating numbers; for such a process would attract the *Lingadharis* from all quarters; and issuing in the ferocious zeal, which gave birth to the *Vira Saivas*, and defined their separate and peculiar character.

NOTE.—The books are entered in Des. Cat. vol. 2, p. 25, art. 20. Both volumes are a little injured in the binding, and No. 13 by insects—for the rest they are in good preservation.

Ashta-varna-tilaca, - - -	No. 27,	C. M.	503
Continuation, - - -	28,	,,	504
Ibidem, - - - - - -	29,	,,	505

The literal rendering of the title is "the excellency of the eight-colors," and those matters intended to be designated by the eight colors are:

1. The *Guru*, or spiritual teacher. 2. The *lingam* or emblem of *Siva*. 3. The *Jangama*, the *Vira Saiva* devotee. 4. The *vibuthi*, or sacred ashes. 5. The *rudracsha* or sacred beads. 6. The *tiru mantra*, or sacred charm. 7. The *padatacam*, or water which has washed the feet of a spiritual teacher. 8. The *prasadam*, or benediction of a spiritual teacher.

Each of these subjects is illustrated by tales, in the manner of the regular *St'hala paranas*. For instance the excellence of the *vibuthi* is enforced by a story of a king, who treated these sacred ashes with contempt, and opprobrium; and, in consequence, by adverse circumstances, lost his kingdom, and wandered about as an exile, or outcast, in wastes and forests, his wife sharing in his perils, and they were both restored to prosperity by virtue of the said ashes.

The book is of the *Vira Saiva*, or *Jangama* class. The tales are probably quite fictitious; but adapted to explain the tenets of this class, in the same way as *St'hala puranas* show the precise character of other local systems. Some of the narratives afford information on the great dispute between the *Vira Saivas*, and the *Jainas*.

NOTE.—These volumes are three octavos, uniformly written on country paper, which is a little injured by worms; the binding of the first volume is somewhat damaged; that of the two others very good. The whole work is in tolerable preservation.

An entry occurs in the Des. Catal. vol. 2, p. 27, article 24.

Rudra bharatam. No. 43, C. M. 521.

This is one of the most curious books, in regard to excessive extravagance, which I have yet met with. Like other *Vira Saiva* books it mentions certain original principles, or existences, from which others were produced; and by these last creation was formed. There is an evident recognition of many of the tenets of Hinduism proper; but these are strangely caricatured. There is more than one *Brahma*, more than one *Vishnu*, and more than one *Siva*. The nine *Brahmadicas* are recognized and have their names specified. Besides the mundane creation, the different superior regions are described and here extravagance proceeds to the utmost measure of wildness. There are *Isvaras* whose bodies are

more than a thousand *yojanas* or ten thousand miles high; with celestial regions vast in proportion. The *Hindu* system in its symbolical description of heads, arms, &c. appears, to the superficial glance, sufficiently extravagant; but according to this book, there are subordinate inhabitants of the celestial worlds of a thousand faces, ten thousand faces, one hundred thousand faces, of ten millions of faces, and a hundred times ten millions of faces! In the midst of these matters, accounts are given of the tenets, and votaries of the *Vira Saiva* religion. I had once thought of presenting a labored abstract of the book, yet really, all circumstances considered, I do not know if it would be worth the pains which must be taken, in a case where the extravagance is so puerile. There are however details which are essential to a full acquaintance with this most singular sect. It is *anti-Brahmanical* and antagonist to the *Jainas.* Being the fabrication of low men in power, the system levels distinctions before observed. The religious sanctions attempted to be given might be expected to be likely to run into fanaticism, caricature, and excess; and those attributes are not wanting.

Note.—The book forms a neat octavo volume; the country paper is of good kind, and the ink indelible. It has been slightly touched by insects, chiefly in the margin; but is otherwise in good preservation. It is complete.

A brief entry occurs in the Descriptive Catalogue, volume 2, page 32, article 36.

Bhava cheritra ratnam, - - -	No. 19, C. M.	525
Continuation, - - - - -	,, 20, ,,	524
Ibidem, - - - - - - -	,, 21, ,,	526

These three volumes form one work containing a series of narratives relative to the *Vira Saiva* sect, by adapting various legends current in the *Peninsula* to its peculiarities. For example the incident of the car, already more than once adverted to, is herein narrated with additional circumstances. The *Chola* king, herein named *Satyendra,* was childless, and his guru, *Chedyuna,* taught him a mantram or charm by the potency of which a son was born to him. The king of *Sinhala* did not pay his tribute, which led to a war with Ceylon. The daughter of the king of *Sinhala* formed an attachment to the aforesaid king's son; which being returned, led to a marriage. The king's son afterwards, riding out on horseback, ran over and killed the son of a merchant's wife. She took up the remains of the child, and carried it before the king. From a sense of justice, he ordered his *mantri* to have his son's head cut off, and given to the merchant's wife. Instead of doing so the *mantri* cut off his own head. A complete tragedy is made of the affair; insomuch as

seven heads, that of the king included, were presented in expiation to the mother of the child, whose death was the occasion of so much asserted slaughter. In the spirit of the *Vira-Saiva* system, all this murder was so exemplary in the sight of *Siva* and *Parvati*, that they came down from *Cailasa;* and, at the request of the king's wife, who survived, restored the child of the bereaved mother to life; and took the seven persons that had lost their lives back with them to Paradise. This account is one considerably enlarged, and altered, from the tale, as it appears in the Tamil and Telugu languages.

It would be useless to enter into an abstract of all the tales. The work was composed, as is stated, by *Gubu Malanachari*, a *Jangama*, and contains many tales relative to *Basavesara*, to *Siva*, and others; narrated in the style of the ordinary *St'hala puranas.* The work is complete; and, upon the whole, in moderately good preservation.

It is entered in the Des. Catal. volume 2, page 33, article 39, four copies are mentioned.

Viractar cavyam, No. 17, C. M. 502.

A series of tales by *Rudra Bhatta.* One hundred and one kinds of beings are represented as having existed in *Cailasa*, having many heads, or otherwise differing from the human form. These were severally born on earth; and their adventures form the subjects of the different tales. One, relative to *Nagalinga*, is alluded to in the Des. Catal. which led *Pravuda-deva-rayer* as asserted to adopt the *Vira-Saiva* system.

The whole of the tales are of an extravagant character; and probably merit very little regard. The book is not large; and appears to be complete.

It is entered in Des. Catal. vol. 2, p. 27, art. 23.

Manuscript Book, No 15, C. M. 508.

1. *Sivâdhicya-puranum.*

This is a *Vira-Saiva* production. It commences with invocation to *Siva*, and leading names of that class. The introduction to the *puranam* relates to the birth *Visvasucharya.* His father's name was *Sambu-bhakta*, (votary of *Siva*,) and his mother's name *Somal ambiki.* They were childless; and the wife, complaining greatly, induced the *Brahman* to perform extra devotion. *Siva* in consequence visited the house in the form of an ascetic devotee; and was hospitably entertained. He in consequence asked his hostess what gift she required, and was told a son. A very distinguished son was promised; and the ascetic departed. In the course of time a child named *Visvasacharya* was born; and, as he grew up, became celebrated. He was expelled by the Brahmans from their town; in conse-

quence of having entered a low caste person's house of the *Jangama* class, and eaten therein. He became a *Jangama*; and afterwards narrated to *Bhujanga-raya* a variety of marvellous tales; the object of which is to establish the sole supremacy of *Siva*, and his patronage of the *Vira Saivas*. These tales are contained in eleven *sandhis* or chapters, needless of course to particularize, the general nature of the book being ascertained.

2. *Bhicsh'atana-charitra.*

This document derives its title from the fable of *Siva's* wandering over the earth, as a mendicant. The narrative is represented as delivered by *Suta rishi* to *Savunaca*, and others. The celestials complained to *Siva* of the pride of *Brahma*; and *Siva*, considering that it arose from *Brahma's* having five heads, cut off one of them, and kept half of the skull in his hand; throwing the other half into the sea. In consequence of this act, *Siva* had to wander on earth, as a beggar. Among other adventures he visited the town of *Dwaraca* the capital of *Chrishna*, and received from *Chrishna* all honors. The work is founded on the older *puranas*; but modified, and adapted to the notions of the *Jangamas*. It is divided into three *sandhis* or chapters.

3. *Paravati-gajancusha-daravti.*

A fragment. It is a polemical work against opposers of the *Vira-Saivas*: and the title metaphorically indicates it to be like the book with which the driver controls an elephant. No more of the contents however remain than are sufficient to give some indication of its polemical character.

NOTE.—The two first portions of this book are entered in the Des. Catal. vol. 2, under distinct items, at p. 29, art. 27, and p. 32, art. 37. I do not find the fragment noticed.

REMARK.—The book is written on oblong squares of thick country paper, in red and black ink, and with two boards of like shapes, painted with figures; those of *Siva* and *Ganesa* being principal ones. Its appearance is unique in the collection; though there are a few others written on oblong leaves, in the same fashion; not observed in any other than *Hola Canada* books.

Cumara-rama-charitra, No. 3, O. M. 537.
Same title, „ 4, „ 538.

These are two copies of a local narrative much resembling the accounts of *Palliya-carers* in the South. No. 3 appears a little old; and No. 4, a more recent copy. The book narrates the adventures of *Cumara-Rama* son of *Campila-raya* by *Hariyammal*. He greatly distinguished himself

under *Rama-deva-rayer* of *Anagundi*, at *Rayadurga* (or Raydroog); and against the *raju* of *Guti* (Gooty) also a local chieftain. He afterwards served *Pratapa Rudra* of *Warrankal;* and was engaged in various contests with the Mahomedans: among others in that which issued in the capture of *Pratapa Rudra*, and the conquest of his kingdom; in which war *Cumara-Rama* was killed.

There is a filling up of matter in the *Hindu* taste, and style of writing. The sum total is that *Cumara-Rama* the son of a local chief, was an able and brave General, and this account of his life is not without use, in illustrating or filling up any account of the wars with the Mahomedans, which ended in the overthrow of the *Vijayanagara*, and *Warankal* kingdoms.

REMARK.—No. 3 is injured by insects; and No. 4 is incomplete.

The M.S.S. are entered in Des. Catal. vol. 2, p. 37, with a somewhat long and full abstract.

Lingayana cheritra, or account of a *Jangama* ascetic, No. 45, C.M. 486.

An account of the adventures of a *Jangama* ascetic, of no value; unless an illustration of native manners, in reference to this debased class of votaries, may be deemed of consequence. It is stated that the person, in question, was coveted by one of the females of a king at *Hampi*, or *Anagundi;* who despatched a female messenger to negociate with him: she brought him into the palace, and subsequently dismissed him, in the garb of a *Jangama*, unknown to the king. The ascetic then retired to a wilderness; and acquired some little intellectual instruction from another ascetic. He then wandered as far as *Seringapatam;* where the wife of a man of quality hospitably entertained him, in the said character; but afterwards seduced him, as the book states, into an intrigue. The lady's husband discovered him, and cut him in two, with a sword; but his body miraculously healed of itself: and the avenger became a suppliant before him. The ascetic then wandered to *Sri-sailam;* and ultimately went to *Cailasa;* that is, died. A certain *Tamberan*, or *Vira-Saiva* ascetic, who made in the end a profession of Christianity, was, by his own account, such a wandering devotee, only it may be charitably hoped, his end was better. But this whole mendicant fraternity of that particular class afford an exhibition of the most odious parts of the *Saiva* credence, carried out to an excrescence, to monstrosity and depravity of the lowest degree.

REMARK.—The book is old, a little touched by insects; but complete, and in moderate preservation. I do not find it entered in the Des. Catalogue.

Prabhu-deva sunya sampadana. No. 22, C. M. 488.

In this thin octavo there are two subjects contained.

1. A treatise on the peculiar tenets of the *Jangamas*, represented as communicated by *Allama* or *Prabhu-deva*, one of its leading teachers, to his followers. It is quite a departure from the ordinary Hindu statements on the subject of creation, and the mythology connected therewith. Certain beings are mentioned, from whom, by generation, sprang other existences. The whole issues on the incarnation of a portion of the essence of *Siva* in the persons of *Basava* and *Chinna Basava*. *Allama-deva* was also a portion of that essence. There is a filling up of other dogmas, proper to the *Vira-Saivas*. The treatise is brief.

2. *Pravuda-raya-cavyam*, a poem concerning a king of *Vijayanagaram*. This poem is divided into six *sandhis*, or books. 1. Contains a strange mythological fiction as to the birth of *Ganapati*, the tutelary of poets, and stanzas in his praise. 2. Refers to the origin of the town of *Vijayanagaram* and to *Pravuda-raya*, an illustrious prince there. This prince is represented as expressing incredulity at certain marvels ascribed to *Jangama* leaders. Certain tales are related by him to *Chicanachari*.

2. Describes *Nareda* as going to *Cailasa*, and being interrogated as to what news on earth? In reply to which question he describes the *Saiva* religion as extinct. In order to revive it, *Siva* directs *Nandi* to go and be born on earth; and gives the like command to another of the ordinary attendants at *Cailasa*. The birth of these; their marriages; and certain domestic occurrences, in the *Hindu* style, and according to the grossness of *Hindu* manners, are related.

3. A reference to *Hari-hara-rayer*, one of the kings of *Vijayanagaram*, and to domestic occurrences in his family, mingles with mythological notices, and tales or episodes, which do not appear to be of consequence, beyond what is ordinary in poems.

4. One *Devar-dasaiyan* (lit. a servant of the gods) is introduced, and described as setting out young on his travels. His marriage is mentioned. He is afterwards introduced as lecturing on the best mode of life, or human duty. The preference is given to the marriage state, if it be in company with a good wife. If not so, the ascetic life or a state of celibacy, is described as preferable. The said person narrates the perfections, and exemplary conduct of his own wife, as a pattern of matronly virtues.

5 and 6. One *Pari-yatra* is introduced, and certain tales, founded on his adventures, are narrated. With this sixth section this document (No. 22) ends; leaving it to be inferred that there is a continuation.

The tendency of the whole of the preceding matter, it may be observed is to teach the peculiarities of the *Vira Saiva* sect and that with a view to proselytise *Pravuda-deva-raya*. If any form of religion stands self condemned by its own internal evidence, it is emphatically this one; leaving others to follow in the rear, and this notwithstanding a more than usually slender proportion of correct views, mingled with the mass of monstrosity.

NOTE.—This book is well bound; written with indelible ink, on strong country paper, and remains in good preservation. It is entered in the Des. Catalogue volume 2, page 23, with a brief mention only of the first treatise.

Manuscript Book, No. 16, C. M. 494.

SECTION 1. *Isvara ganangala Hasaru* or list of *Vira-Saiva* votaries.

Names merely of *ganas*, or *gnomes*, ordinary residents in *Cailasa*, who by order of *Siva*, came to earth, in order to re-establish the decayed *Saiva* faith; or, in other words, to introduce a new system: arising, like a fungus, out of a diseased portion of the ordinary *Saiva* credence. One thousand of these names are mentioned.

SECTION 2. *Adayana cadha*, account of a *Jangama* votary.

This paper states the lamentable prevalence of the *Jaina* system; which became a matter of complaint to *Siva*. To overcome the *Jainas* became a point of special attention. To this end many *ganas*, as above, were sent to earth. A principal person named *Adayana*, was born in the *Sura-shtra* country. At *Puli-giri* a famous *Jaina* fane existed; of which *Suraveni* and *Padmavati* are represented as the names of *Jaina* objects of worship. The overthrow and extermination of the *Jainas*, and the planting up of the *Vira Saiva* system, in its place, is the subject of this document, which is not without some historical interest.

NOTE.—The book is in good preservation.

The two subjects are briefly entered in Des. Catalogue vol. 2, page 25, art. 18 and 19.

Manuscript Book, No. 3, C. M. 869.

SECTION 1. Legendary account of the village of *Sala-gramam* in the district of *Bidanur*.

Legendary reference to *Agastya*, and to a shrine formed by him. In Sal. Sac. 1018, *Ramanuja-charya*, unable to bear the persecution of *Crimi canda cholan*, retreated to this village, and dwelt there some time. There is some detail of connected shrines, pools, and the like appertenances.

A reference follows to a *Jaina* fane; also to discussions between the *Baudhas* and *Jainas*, as a consequence of which the former were sent away to Ceylon, and the *Jainas* afterwards had an ascendancy. Some names of their rulers, or chiefs, are mentioned.

SECTION 2. Account of *Merirvea* a village.

Anciently said to have been termed *Mit'hila;* but dated as to its real origin, in the time of *Vishnu Verddhana.* The *Rayers* of the *Vijayanagaram*, and the *chola rajas*, are adverted to; in reference to fanes and their allowances.

SECTION 3. Account of *Ani-Kannanam padi.*

There are details in this section as to fanes, &c., with the connected mention of some names and dates; but the whole is of slight consequence.

SECTION 4. Account of *Terumalu-codu-*village.

The most extravagant liberty is taken with legendary names in reference to the establishment of a fane of *Chamunda*, a form of *Durga;* but there is nothing of the slightest value.

SECTION 5. Account of the *Sosala agraharam.*

Nothing in this section, except legendary details; with some names and dates of small importances.

SECTION 6. Account of *Somanat'ha puram.*

Merely a notice of an *agraharam*, or alms-house; with mention of some grants recorded by inscriptions.

SECTION 7. Account of an alms-house at *Talcad.*

As in the last a mention of grants with some names and dates. The local position of Talcad, is a point of consequence.

SECTION 8. Account of *Talcad-rajas.*

This section is of greater consequence. The locality is of some historical antiquity; and the list of kings, including the Mysore rulers, may merit reference, in comparison with other documents. See the published translation of the *congu desa rājakal.*

SECTION 9. Account of *Naga-mangala.*

A notice of a fane, the image of which was dug out of an ant-hill that had become a snake hole: the details of the fane and its connected matters, are of no consequence.

REMARK.—The condition of this book is moderately good: it will continue legible, with care, for some time. The 8th Section is the only one of much consequence.

Manuscript Book, No. 57, C. M. 551, &c.

SECTION 1. *Chola-Sangatyam.*

This is an ornamented account of a Chola King styled *Carur-cholan*, from *dwelling* in the town of *Carur*. It contains a description of his court, with its attendants; much of the work relating to the feminine portion of those attendants: there is also profuse descriptions of his attachment, and devotedness to the *Saiva* religion. He had a misunderstanding with a *Pandya* king, name not specified, which led to a war. The document remaining incomplete, nothing further can be added in the abstract.

SECTION 2. *Cumara-rama cheritra.*

This is the narrative of a hero, a son of the chief of *Hosadroog;* who was a general of distinction employed against the Mahomedans, by the princes of *Vijayanagaram* and *Warankal.* He at length fell by stratagem. The document has been noticed in another place.

SECTION 3. *Sarvajna cala-gnanam.*

This is another copy of a document, already adverted to, and abstracted.

SECTION 4. *Prabhu-deva calagnanam.*

This is an account professed to be delivered by *ganas*, or celestials of *Siva's* world, to *Prabhu-deva*, who figures in the *Vira Saiva* annals. The events relate chiefly to occurrences at the capital of *Bijjala raya*, and to the conspiracy of the *Basavas;* concerning which the Canarese documents are profusely full. Various notices of these transactions have been already given.

At the close there is the dying declaration of *Prabhu-deva;* in which he gives what is described as a prophetic attestation of his intention to return. The close of the lives of the *Basava* family is stated; consisting simply in the repetition of their being severally absorbed, or united with the symbolic representation of *Siva*, which each one worshipped.

SECTION 5. *Maisur arasugala vamsavali* a genealogy of Mysore kings.

This section is historical, especially in the latter portion. It opens with a reference to the former great ages; and, after adverting to an ancient rule over the Tuluva country, deduces the line of Mysore princes from the family of a local chieftain. These princes are then mentioned *seriatim;* with some notices of events occurring in their reigns; and especially in reference to wars with the Madura rulers. It is not necessary to be more particular; but this document is of use, to be compared with other accounts of the same race of princes.

SECTION 6. *Chicadeva-raja-yesobushana* the illustrious jewel *chica deva-raja.*

This is merely overstrained poetical panegyric on one of the Mysore kings, named *Chica-deva.* Of course it claims very little notice, as regards mere matters of fact.

NOTE.—This Manuscript Book is in very good preservation.

Maisur Arasagala-purva Bhyudaya.—An account of the proceedings of Mysore kings, from early times. No. 10, C. M. 545.

In this document there is a list of the Mysore kings, from raja *Udiyar* downwards; with some degree of minuteness in detail; and then a statistical account of the extent of the kingdom, and acquisitions of country, or of hill forts, in each reign.

REMARK.—This is a small, but rather thick duodecimo volume. It has a title page, in the handwriting of Colonel Mackenzie, as follows: "Account of the Mysore rajahs; found at Seringapatam 1799; given to me by Colonel W. Kirkpatrick at the Doulat Baag, June, 1799. C. Mackenzie." It was made copious use of by Colonel Wilkes in his history of Mysore; and he has given an account of it in his preface. Such being the case a full abstract from me would be superfluous. Only one half of the book is filled with writing. It is but a brief, though a valuable chronicle. It continues in perfect preservation.

An entry occurs in the Des. Catalogue, vol. 2, p. 42, art. 2.

Pravuda-deva-raya cavyam, no label or No.

Of this document five *sandhis,* or chapters, are wanting from the commencement; the sixth, and some following chapters remain, in the shape of loose oblong leaves. The subject, on examination, was found to be a series of tales said to be the narrative *Pravuda-deva-rayar* by *Chiccanasari* his minister, of which the nature is very miscellaneous; the object being to bring over *Pravuda-deva-raya* to the *Vira Saiva* credence. The document, especially as it is a mere fragment, is of no consequence.

Manuscript Book, No. 1, C. M. 506.

Bijjala-raya-charitra, or narrative of *Bijjala* a king.

This book is divided into twelve *sandhis,* or chapters. The first describes the magnificent capital termed *Calyana-puri,* situated to the south of Mount *Mera,* and adorned with all the usual requisites, and appertenances. It was the chief town of *Bijjala,* a king of the *Jaina* class; who, for causes not herein specified, had a minister named *Basava.* The second chapter states *Basava* to have been a *Vira Saiva,* and to have patronized the said class by very munificent provision made for them; contriving various light occupations to give an ostensible occasion for

the said patronage. He received indifferently all who came; if they adopted that mode of credence, and put on its symbol. People of low castes, or of no caste, such as are despised by Hindus, were received by him, and thenceforward caste distinctions were abolished. The *Vira Saiva* system knowing no distinctions within itself. The third, and fourth chapter state, that *Basava*, by the said means, exhausted the public treasury; which circumstance, coming to the king's knowledge, he became much incensed against *Basava* and appointing another *Pradani* or treasurer placed troops at his disposal; and bade him go, and seize *Basava*, wherever he might be found. Great disputes and fighting took place, between this new chief, and the adherents of the minister, in which *mantras* or charms, were resorted to, on both sides; till at length a powerful *mantra*, employed by the king's party, was the means of bringing *Basava* to his presence. The king remonstrated very warmly with him; and entered into a long discussion, as to the superiority of the *Jaina* religion; the excellence of which he greatly exalted. *Basava* remonstrated in turn; and maintained that without cause he had been thus treated. From the fifth to the twelfth chapters, the following is the general substance. A description is given of *Padmavati*, the wife of *Bijala*, herein said to have been the elder sister of *Basava* (which does not accord with the *Vira-Saiva* books; this book being a *Jaina* document, antagonist to the *Jangamas*.) A son was born to *Bijjala*, by this wife. Subsequently *Basava* is represented as conspiring against the king, by hiring three persons named *Saba-deva Bommayya*, and *Mulaiyya*, to personate torch bearers; and when admitted, as such, to the presence of the king, to take the opportunity of assassinating him. The king however did not like their appearance; and, after some little investigation, had them all three impaled alive. There is a filling in of other matter, previous to the catastrophe. Among other things *Bijjala* is stated once to have sent his child to see *Basava*, which would imply restored confidence. There is also a long detail concerning great efforts made to obtain a fabulous weapon, which would enable the king to conquer all without being conquered by any one: the same being a mere deceptive device of *Basava*. Mean time *Basava* was resolved to take away the king's life; which, at length he effected, by means of one of the Brahmans who had been brought over to his sect: whom he sent to present a poisoned fruit to the king. The latter, on smelling, became powerfully affected: but for a time recovered. He considered *Basava*, as the cause of this evil, and gave orders to take troops, and seize him, wherever he might be found. *Basava* was however on the alert, and escaped: the king now found that his end was approaching; and his preparations for death are narrated

according to the *Jaina* credence; the substance is, that he renounced all earthly attachments, and relationship whatsoever, and patiently prepared himself for a change of worlds; which shortly afterwards occurred; and, according to the book, he obtained beatification. The presenting a poisoned fruit, merely to kill by the smell, seems to involve some enigma, or recondite meaning. There is added much praise of the *Jaina* persuasion and mode of credence, and severe condemnation is denounced against the *Vira Saiva* class. The account of *Basava*, by consequence differs in some particulars from that in *Vira Saiva* books; but confirms the leading points. The events towards the close are dated in the 4000th year of the *Cali-yuga;* which would be about 900 years ago; and would fix the period to A. D. 900 or 1000, but the date does not appear to be very definitely fixed as it may mean some period after the commencement of the Cali-yuga year 4000.

REMARK.—The book is a thick octavo and is written with good ink on stout country paper. It remains in very good preservation. It is important in reference to the northern *Chalukyas.*

NOTE.—It is entered in Des. Catal. vol. 2, p. 27, art. 25.

Manuscript Book, No. 50, C. M. 487.

Ib.	,,	wanting.		
Ib.	,,	52	,,	489.
Ib.	,,	53	,,	
Ib.	,,	54	,,	

Bhairavesvara-cadha-garbha-sutra-ratnacara.

These books contain an account of Hindu legends, moulded into a model for the *Jangama* class of *Saivas.* The whole might be termed an abstract of those voluminous legends, many of which have been stated in the course of the present researches. To enter into any detail would be superfluous. The Descriptive Catalogue may be consulted. In the portions more particularly examined by me, I found legends from the Bhagavatam, concerning *Crishna;* others concerning *Siva,* and the *Jangamas.*

From such investigations as I have made it would appear, that the more learned of the *Jangamas,* in various works, made digests of abstruse books; adapting the contents to their own sect, and forming a body of mythology adapted slowly and silently to supersede the regular Hindu dogmas. I do not know that these closely written volumes would repay the trouble of more scrutinizing inquiry; but I think they would not, they remain in good preservation.

An entry occurs in Des. Catal. vol. 2, p. 23, art. 17.

Manuscript Book, No. 30, C. M. 573.

Ib. „ 31, „ 574.

Raja-sec'hara-vilasam; account of a *Chola* prince.

In both of these books the binding is loose; and they are slightly injured by insects.

An entry occurs in Des. Catal. vol. 2, p. 57, art. 5.

Vimsaka, or *Avadhuta-gitai*, an ascetical work. No. 42, C. M. 585.

A work by *Siva-yogendra*, on various matters of learning. The whole is written in the *Hala Canada* characters; but consists of *Sanscrit slocas*, with a translation, and explanatory comment in old Canarese. A considerable variety of matters is treated of, which are but of trivial importance; one of which would not be expected in such a work, to wit, a dissertation on the state (with reference to knowledge and perception) of the fœtus before birth, in its different stages. "Professing themselves wise, they became fools."

Note.—The book is complete; but the leaves are loose, from bad binding. The paper and writing remain uninjured.

An entry occurs in the Des. Catal. vol. 2, p. 59, art. 14.

Manuscript Book, No. 38, C. M. 490.

Ibid. „ 40, „ 491.

Viveca Chintamani, or Jewel of knowledge.

These books are copies of the same work which is quite a forest of *Hindu* learning, by a *Saiva* devotee; to whom is given the epithet of *Nisu guna*. It contains an account of *Hindu* sects; not only of those deemed regular, but of those termed exterior, as the followers of *Charvaca*, and others. An epitome is given of the general contents of various *puranas*: such as the various worlds, upper and lower, and the nature of each: the *dwipas* and *Jambu dwipa* in particular, with connected matters. The variations and differences within the *Saiva* sect are specified: together with the origin of the 28 *agamas*, or special *Saiva* works: each from a distinct head of *Siva*. Perhaps this general indication as to the contents of what in itself is an epitome may suffice.

Note.—Both books are somewhat injured by wear, and No. 40, in some degree by insects. At present however the degree of injury is not material.

Manuscript Book, No. 36, C. M. 580.

1. *Camandaca-niti*, a system of political ethics.

The duties of kings are detailed. The observances proper to the four regular orders of *Hindus* are specified. Laws and regulations relative to women. A variety of proper times, and observances are noted. I suppose it to be a sort of law treatise. It occupies the larger portion of the book, in a close hand-writing.

An entry occurs in Des. Catal. vol. 2, p. 60, art. 18.

SECTION 2. A traditionary genealogy of Mysore kings.

This document contains two parts; the title which is given in the table of contents belonging to the second of the two.

The first is a sort of general introduction. It gives the *pauranical* account of India; and specifies the divisions of the *Bharata-varsha*, or great continent of Hindustan.

It mentions the names of some of the *Chacravertis*, or universal sovereigns; and, after matter of this kind, gives the local legend of the fane at Seringapatam; the foundation of which is ascribed to a *dasi*, or female-slave of a fane. The clearing of the country from a forest-like condition is mentioned, in connexion with that subject. The first regular date given is Sal. Sac. 816. (A. D. 994,) from which period a succession of *Nayaks*, or local chieftains, is deduced; their names being specified. From Sal. Sac. 1484 (A. D. 1512) a more important line of rulers is traced. Their names, and some of the events occurring under their rule, are given. As the line is modern and has found an historian in Colonel Wilkes, I do not mention this dynasty very minutely. This dynasty occupies the second, and more important document of the two. The entire article remains in good preservation, and a good translation of the whole, would merit perhaps a place in the periodical literature of the day.

The document is entered in the Des. Catalogue, vol. 2, p. 14, art. 4, under the title which belongs to the second of the two parts.

Manuscript Book, No. 7, C. M. 511.

Sarvajna Calananyam, a work on history.

This is a copy of a work of which an incomplete portion only was met with in M.S. Book No. 6, C. M. 514, sect. 4. And the same document appears to recur in M.S. Book No. 57, sect. 3.

The name of the author was *Sarvajna* and *Calayanam* signifies a knowledge of time. The book contains an account of *Bijala*, and the transactions between him, and the two *Basavas*; with the removal of these to another town. Some details of *Calyana-puram*, the capital of *Bijala*, are given. There is subsequently a notice of the *Rayer* dynas-

ty, and of *Pratapa-Rudra* of *Warankal;* together with an account of wars between the kings of *Anagundi* and *Warankal* with the Mahomedans. The latter portion of the work is thrown into the form of a prophecy; and an enigmatical style has been adopted.

There is added to the book a fragment relating to *Chenna-Basava;* and his assassination of *Bijala-raya*, which he is said to have accomplished by supernatural assistance.

Note.—The Book is in moderately good preservation. An entry of three copies appears in Des. Catal. vol. 2, p. 29, art. 28, being probably this one, and the two sections above specified.

Manuscript Book, No. 48, C. M. 588-472.

Section 1. *Narrasinha Sahasranama.*

A thousand names of *Vishnu* are designated by this title; but they are not found; and the other contents are not of a *Vaishnava* kind.

Section 2. *Sapta Sati*, or *Chanda-pat.*

This is otherwise *Devi-Mahatmyam*, and contains a narrative of the war of *Durga* against the *asuras*. A popular portion of a *Putana*.

The book is in very good preservation.

The first article is entered in Des. Catal. vol. 2, p. 60, but I do not find the other mentioned.

Chenna-Basava's farewell. No. 11.

This small book to which I have given the above distinctive title (there being only the mark No. 11 on the outside) contains an account of *Chenna-Basava's* taking leave of his associates and followers; with a prophetic notice of what was to follow, after his departure down to the time of the Mahomedan power. There is great similarity to predictions, otherwise ascribed to *Allama-Prabhu:* and, with the sole exception of the conspiracy against *Bijjala-rayer* king of *Calyana*, there is little of any consequence.

The document is in very good preservation.

General Note—19*th March*, 1850.

At this point my analysis of the Mackenzie Manuscripts ceased; leaving (with the exception of statistical documents already adverted to) only Canarese documents unfinished. In this particular branch of the inquiry I laboured under peculiar difficulties. I had stipulated for special help in it, at the proper period: but on calling

for that help no answer was returned; and on reiterating the call after a lapse of some months, it was expressly refused; and a Telugu moonshee was offered, whose aid I did not require, with the best help I could obtain, I made slow progress in these papers. The Brahman employed by me prevented the assistance of a *Jyotisha Brahmin* better versed in the Hala Cannada than himself.

Both of them were astounded at the *heretical* and *anti* caste nature of the *Vira Saiva* papers; and to myself a vista was opened, which I could not follow out to the end. I had worked over the time contracted for, at my own cost; and ecclesiastical duties, or responsibilities, had become so pressing, as imperatively to demand a close; so that greater interest might not be sacrificed to literary curiosity.

A large number of *Caduttums* were left untouched, but these, it is presumed, are of less consequence than the Manuscript Books.

Possibly as much light, as is needful, is thrown on the *Jangama* system by the foregoing abstracts. The conclusions then led me to own, in some cases, opposite to conclusions drawn in a paper concerning them in the Madras Journal, and generally different. There are materials in the Canarese documents for further research on that system if thought to be desirable.

W. TAYLOR.

IV.—*A Brief Notice of some Contrivances practised by the Native Mariners of the Coromandel Coast, in Navigating, Sailing, and Repairing their Vessels. By Captain* H. CONGREVE, *Madras Artillery.*

No. 1.

Description of an Instrument used by them for finding their latitudinal position off the Coast.

An inspection of the drawing will at once manifest the principle of this simple though ingenious instrument, the only one, I apprehend, used by the Native Mariners of these ports for ascertaining their latitude when out of soundings. A piece of thin board, oblong in shape, three inches long by one and a half wide, is furnish-

ed with a string suspended from its centre, eighteen inches long. A number of knots are made in this string indicative of certain previously observed latitudes; in other words, coinciding with the positions of certain well known places on the Coast. The position of these knots is obtained in the following manner. The observer elevates the board in his left hand, its longest side being upwards, and draws it backwards and forwards in front of his eye until its upright length exactly corresponds with, or covers the space included between the polar star and the horizon. With his right hand he next catches hold of the string and brings it to his nose, he makes a knot at the point where it touches that feature; and if he at the time be abreast of Point Palmiras, an undeviating index is afforded, which will in future show him when he is off that point, the North star's elevation being always fixed, and therefore all the parts of the triangle formed by his line of sight, the string, and the distance between the polar star and the horizon, or the length of the board, equally as constant. To make the thing as clear as possible, suppose the observer find when out at sea, that the knot which measured the former coincidence of his position with Point Palmiras, again impinges on his nose, he is satisfied, on this occasion, he is in the same latitudinal line, as he was on that, or that he is off Point Palmiras.

He makes similar observations at, and a knot is fixed opposite each conspicuous place, on the length of the string, as far as Dondra Head in Ceylon generally. Thus by a simple observation, at any future time the Mariner is enabled to ascertain his position with sufficient accuracy for his purposes, anywhere on the coast between Calcutta and the South point of Ceylon.

The two drawings refer to this subject.

Method of using the Instrument.

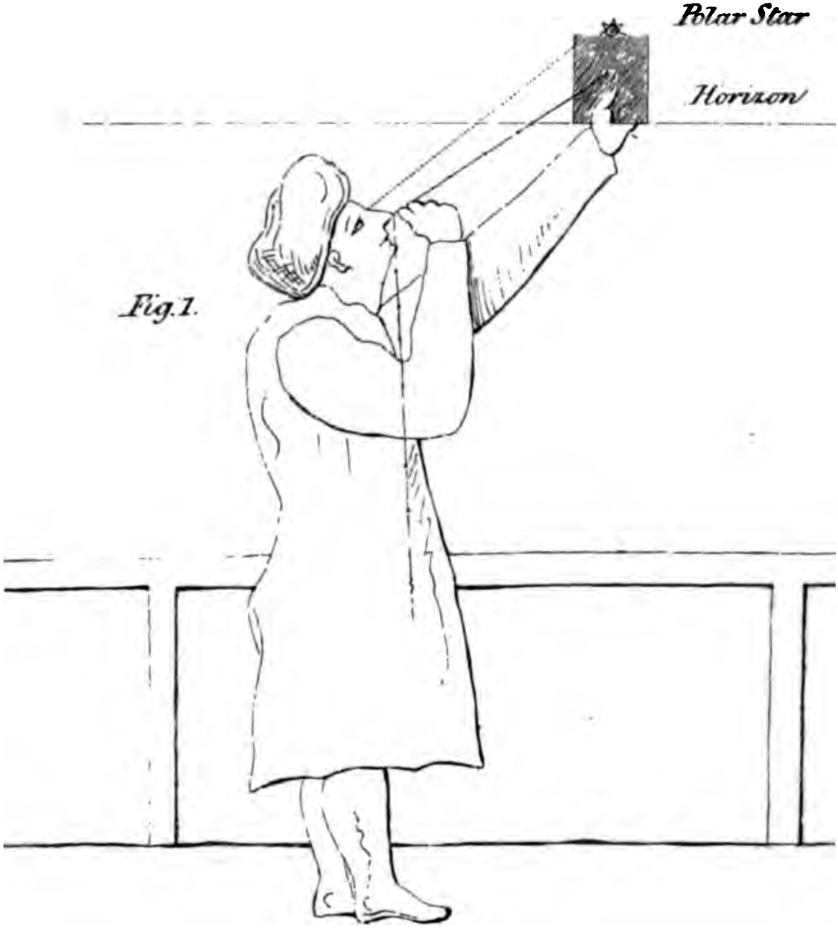

Fig. 1.

Zenith.

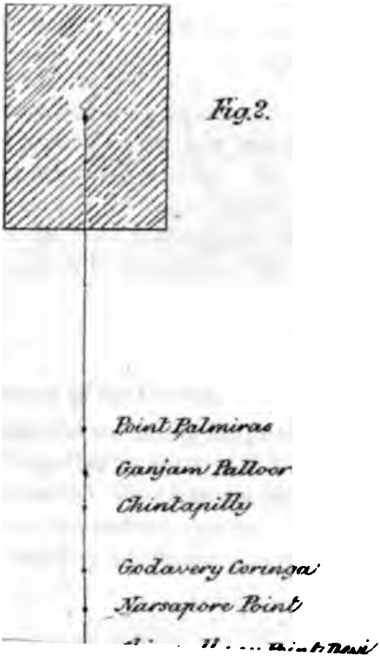
Point Palmiras
Ganjam Palloor
Chintapilly
Godavery Coringa
Narsapore Point

Fig. 2.

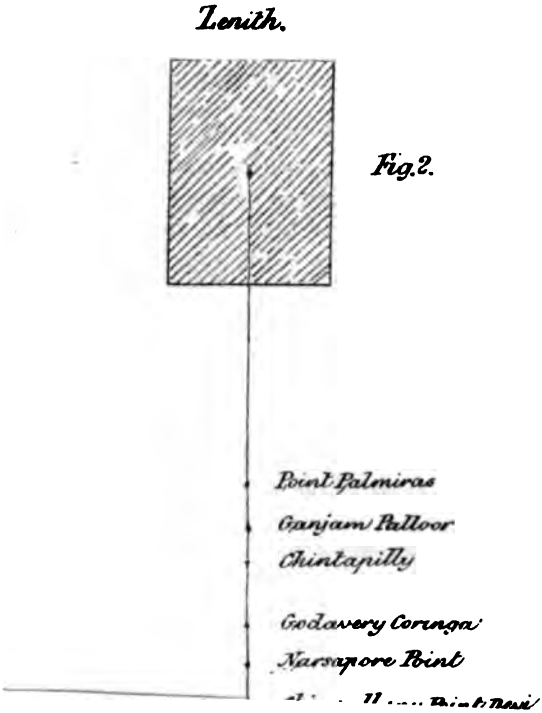
Zenith.
Point Palmiras
Ganjam Palloor
Chintapilly
Godavery Coringa
Narsapore Point

Fig.2.

No. 2.

To ascertain the rate of Sailing.

By previous practice the Native sailor knows his rate of walking; in other words he has instructed himself to tell how many miles an hour he is walking, at different degrees of celerity. He throws a piece of wood overboard at the stern of the vessel, and walks towards the stern keeping pace with the wood floating past, then he remembers his rate of walking, to which the progress of the vessel must necessarily be equal.

No. 3.

To ascertain the direction of the Current.

This is performed by throwing into the sea during the prevalence of a calm, a ball of ashes kneaded together by water. As it slowly sinks it separates, leaving a long broad tail, like a comet's, behind it which is wafted away in the run of the current, making a line of direction apparent to an observer standing a little over the surface.

No. 4.

Description, &c., of the Mud Docks.

In the first instance, when a ship is to be docked, she is floated into a basin direct from the sea or inlet: then the entrance is closed. The basin is surrounded by a high mud bank which forms it. The level of the water in the basin upon which the vessel now floats, is raised by scraping the mud from the banks into the basin, levelling it at the bottom of the water, and so raising the bottom of the basin which must of consequence elevate its contained water. This process is carried on until the ship is considerably higher than the level of the contiguous sea or inlet, the water is then suffered to run off, two beams are placed transversely under the ship, stem and stern, resting on the new and exposed bottom of the basin. Perpendicular shores are then put to her, and the earth levelled until she is on the same plane as the adjoining ground.

No. 5.

Undocking the Ship from her elevated position.

Four sets of cables are used, each one is coiled into the shape of a solid cone, one fake or coil not touching the one beneath it, soft

mud and sand being interposed between each layer as well as smeared all over it. One cone is placed under the starboard bulge forward, and another under the same bulge aft, a third and a fourth correspond in position on the larboard side; thus the four solid cones of rope support the ship. She is now gradually lowered by withdrawing from the base of each cone simultaneously a coil or fake, by which the four cones bodily subside, and the vessel along with them, resting as she does upon them. It might be conjectured that by removing the lower coil the superstructure would tumble down, but this is obviated by the solidity of the mass, each layer consisting of a solid flat coil of rope one circle round within another.

V. *An Essay on Early Relations of Continental India with Sumatra, and Java.* *By* REV. W. TAYLOR, *Missionary.*

INTRODUCTION.

The originating cause of the ensuing essay may best appear by prefixing copy of a letter, written by me several years ago while engaged in the inquiry: which letter from some motive, not now remembered, was not sent, as was intended. The essay itself, in an unfinished state, has been long by me: if I remember aright since 1836, when I had leisure for such inquiries. It is now elicited by a local, and immediate cause; and, with all its faults, is submitted to the indulgence of the reader. The letter is the following one:

"DEAR SIR,

"Allow me to thank you for the Literary Notice of the Madras Journal and Science; and through your means to tender my acknowledgments to DELTA for his queries and suggestions relative to the *Yavanas*, the Padaisi (or Padaioi) of Herodotus, and the term *Saribu* or *Sariba*.

"As regards the *Yavanas* it would have been an additional favor had the names of learned Brahmans, or something definite, concerning ancient Hindu Manuscripts been given. In case such definite information should be wanting, it is put to

the consideration of DELTA whether the idea of the *Yavanas* having been Greeks is not traceable to a loose suggestion thrown out by Sir W. Jones, with the expression of his disbelief attached; but subsequently much enlarged on by Colonel Wilford, and with great minuteness. However, even if authorities were just and fair, no prudent person would implicitly follow that writer, or his followers, such as Colonel Moor and others, without great hesitation; but, calling to mind the discovered forgeries, and wilful interpolations, of Wilford's Pandit, we must determine that he cannot at any time be trusted; without an investigation of original sources of information. It is an unhappy consequence of the sometimes volatile, and superficial nature of Sir W. Jones' remarks, and of some very loose hypothesis thrown out by him, that he gave occasion to inferior minds to imitate these his faults only, and abundantly to enlarge and caricature them: without their attaining to any portion of his excellencies.

" It is however believed to be extremely probable that the invasion of Alexander of Macedon influenced Hindustan more powerfully in subsequent times than has been generally supposed; and that even some of his descendants, by the daughter of a Hindu prince, bore the name of *Yavanas*. It is further perhaps more than probable that the Greek kingdom of Bactria possessed extensive domination in India; and that these may have been the *Yavanas* of the Puranas: the original use of the term being possibly of much higher antiquity. In modern times, the Arabs, and the Lebbis, or Jonacas, are so designated. Again it is possible, and an interesting Malay record asserts it as a fact, that a prince, one of the descendants of Alexander, dissatisfied with his paternal portion in India emigrated to Java, and even extended his influence to Sumatra. No credence would be given to this account were not many notable points in it confirmed by Native Hindu M.S.S. not yet published.

" In the brief notes referred to by DELTA it was intended to

assert, with any positiveness, only that an early interchange of intercourse between Java and India, or between India and Java, must have existed. Subsequent investigations have given a more definite view of the subject; not however adapted for this letter. The inhabitants of Java may have been savage antecedent to the emigrations from continental India (of which several took place;) but as, since that time, their progress, at least in the arts of building, sculpture, and poetry, was very considerable; the position maintained in the notes, it is submitted, is not at all affected by any indefinite suppositions, or conjectures, as to the identity of *Yavanas* and Greeks in earlier ages.

" And then as to the *Battak* supposed by Dr. Leyden to be the cannibal *Padaisi* described by Herodotus, let us give the supposition all the weight due to a conjecture by such a man of learning and genius as Dr. Leyden; even to the extent of admitting it for the sake of argument; still the question of the origin of the people is in no wise affected thereby. Take from the word the Greek plural termination and we have *Padai*, differing in nothing essential from the word Battai, for in loose orthography P. and B., D. and T. are interchangeable, and a final *a* in one language (Sanscrit) is changed dialectically into *ai* in another (Tamil). We English take the liberty of adding our plural termination in writing *Battas*, and the Greek writers were accustomed, as is well known, to take greater liberties with foreign words. Besides the Hindus are a very ancient people; probably more ancient than the Greeks: there are reasons for believing that they held very early intercourse with countries to the eastward, and the fact of Sanscrit words being found among the *Battas*, and letters corresponding with those of ancient and undeciphered* inscriptions in India, remain as curious facts, not yet explained; but which led to an attentive glance, and to a conjecture at least as to their possible Hindu origin which it

* This letter was written before the *lat'h* characters were deciphered by the late J. Prinsep, Esq.

may be practicable further to investigate without meantime assuming any thing positive.

" The corrective hint that the Malays consider the term *Battak* to relate to *districts* rather than to inhabitants is valuable : it differs from the impression produced by authors writing about them; but as vague modes of expression are too common with all authors, and as they are among the obstacles to real progress in knowledge, obligation would be felt for any further correctives of authors from local knowledge.*

" Finally among the names selected for inferential deduction on being of Hindu origin is the term *Nāga Saribu ;* chiefly because of the first Sanscrit word (meaning *snake* or *serpent*) ; and partly because the other word is very much the same with a Tamil one denoting splendour, or magnificence ; but if this be a purely Malay word meaning *a thousand,* as is very readily conceded, and is now believed to be the case, so much the stronger is the reference : for we immediately recognize the thousand headed snake *Adi-sesha ;* as conspicuous in Hindu record as *Maha Meru* itself with its thousand peaks : respecting which by the way there is a mythological coincidence not necessary to be stated here.

" On the whole therefore it may be safely concluded that an early connexion existed between India and Java, and between India and Sumatra by way of Java. The traces are strong and undeniable ; though forming matter for fuller development. Whether the *Battas* are originally descended from a low tribe of Hindus or otherwise, cannot possibly be determined without local investigation on the island of Sumatra itself ; a matter not very practicable. Thus much however is known : which is that they owned fealty to an imperial family evidently of Hindu origin ; and that they still hold all descendants of that family in superstitious reverence, in common with all other Sumatran."

* I think however that the remark was made by Dr. Leyden.

Essay, &c.

It is known that a hint, or casual suggestion, may sometim lead to a train of thought or investigation, calculated to elucida truth; and, if not finally to adjust any obscure question, yet least to point towards the appropriate conclusion. Some hope felt; that this paper may serve in this latter respect. The islan of the eastern Archipelago had never attracted, from me, a portion of special attention till a former Editor of this Journ did me the honor to refer to me a paper concerning the *Batta* and their language. Just as the subject then struck me I pe ned a few hasty remarks; after an equally hasty consultation a few authorities. The coincidence of some *Batta* character with some letters in then undeciphered inscriptions in India, w I readily admit the precise circumstance, that awakened my atte tion; and though, as yet there is every thing to be done in tra ing out the clue so afforded, yet I hesitate not to think that will be followed to the end; and greatly assist inquiries into t more remote, and darker period of Hindu history, and antiquitie Subsequently to the period alluded to, I have read more on t subject, and more attentively, than time would then permit. A the result, I have found that the idea of *Hindu* relations with J va and Sumatra is not new; though adverted to with differing d grees of distinctness. Marsden, in his history of Sumatra, h given some faint indications on the point, as his own opinio though mingled with errors; and when laboring under the disa vantage of not knowing any thing locally of India, or its language Leyden, in his paper on the languages and literature of the Ind Chinese nations, in the 10th vol. of the Asiatic Researches, has a verted to Marsden, and thrown out a few additional ideas of son value; though yielding indications of superficial knowledge, as Indian languages. As to the Indo-Chinese languages, my own i norance of them forbids remark. Wilford, in a paper precedin this last one, in the same miscellany, has availed himself of Mar den's account, and founded thereon some analogies, derived, he states, from *Hindu purânas*. Anderson's Mission to the ea coast of Sumatra gives various unintentional indices; the writ having no intended reference whatever to India. Finally, Raffle history of Java is a store-house of information; full of referenc

and coincidences on this point: intentionally, and laboriously so; and only defective from the able writer's want of personal acquaintance with the ancient *Kawi* language, and of Hindu history, languages, and poetry. I have seldom met with a work so full of interest as this, in various places, was to me. Colonel Mackenzie's essays, on the same topic, as regards Java I have not seen, and know not where to procure them. However, I anticipate nothing material as to loss, in that particular: the substance being, I believe, that the Colonel considered the sculptured antiquities in Java to be chiefly of *Jain*, or *Bauddhist*, origin. The deficiency under which the preceding other authors have labored is a want of full knowledge, on both sides of the comparison; and this deficiency must still, to some degree, exist; unless, an antiquarian from Java could visit, and explore India, or *vice versâ*: or unless two competent persons, well informed on either side of the question, could meet to compare notes. At the same time the materials of comparison, on the more eastern side of the question, are tolerably complete; and those on the Indian side require to be more fully adduced. Hence it will be seen, that the matter in hand is to bring, from the authorities alluded to, various scattered vestiges, into comparison with each other, condensing matter in many bulky volumes into brief compass; and then to compare this abstract with the Indian side of the evidence: bringing forth, from this last comparison, the conclusion, hinted at by various writers, with the greater conclusiveness; and as a guide to further inquiries, where the subject may still remain shrouded with some obscurities.

It appears to me that it will be best to adduce *seriatim* the information which I have met with; and afterwards to adduce, on the testimony of each evidence, what I may have to offer of my own. Marsden's history of Sumatra seems to be appropriately the first in order.

He tells us that *Edrisi* a Mahomedan writer speaks of *Soborma*, evidently Borneo; Marco Polo of Malabar, supposed to be the Malayan kingdom of *Singapura;* Odoricus a friar mentions *Sumoltra;* the *Itinerarum Portugalentis*,* notices an Island

* In a Portuguese manuscript I met with the word *Sumatra* in the sense of *a storm on water*. The word is not found in Vieyra's Dictionary, nor have I seen it in print.

called Sumatra; Antonio Rigafelta adverts to *Zomotra* and *matra;* Reland supposes the name to come from the a lation of a high land called *Sumadra*, having some referenc the body of an ant; an etymology which Marsden rejects. says that the name is probably derived from the Sans in the same way as other names, such as *Indra-pura*, *In giri*, *Singa-pura*, *Suka-pura*, in Sumatra itself; and *mahamer* the name of a mountain in Java. He offers no precise ety ly; but adverts to *Samudar* (*Dwāra Samudra*), afterwards der the capital of a kingdom in the N. W. of India; and not that the term *Samudra Duta* occurs in the *Hitópadesa*, signif "ambassadors of the sea." *Menang Kabau* was anciently principal sovereignty, once of the whole island,[2] *Dupati Dusu* given as the name of a village,[3] the mango fruit is *mangga*, *mampallum; jambu* is the name of the rose apple; the pine ple is termed *nanas;* the custard apple *siri raya;* the water lon *samanka; blimbing* is the name of the bilimbi fruit; *ch paka* is the name of the flower michelia champaka.[4] The n of the horse is *kuda*, of the elephant *gaja*[5]; the hippotam *Kuda-ayer*, of the whale *gajah-mina*, of the swan *angsa*.[6] European factory is called *gadong;* the name of camphor is *ur-barus*.[7] Tens of thousands are termed *laksa*,[8] certain na are thus given:[9]

English.	*Malay.*	*Achin.*	*Batta.*	*Rejang.*	*Lampo*
Father,	Bapa	Ba (wife),	Abu,	Bapa,	Bapal
Mother,	Ma,	Ma,	Ammah,	,,	,,
Head,	Kapala,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Sun,			Mahtah hari.		
God,			Daibattah.		
Rice,			Dahand.		

One mode of marriage in Sumatra is that termed *jujur;* or chase of a wife. "among the laws of the Sumatrans, two posi rules concerning sureties and interest appear to be taken word word from Indian legislators. As. Res., vol. 3[10], p. 9, "the *jangs* use the word *Deva* to express a superior being[11]. The

(1) Chap. 1. pp. 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. (2) ch. 2, p. 41. (3) ch. 3, p. 58. (4) ch. 5 99, 100, 102, 104. (6) ch. 6, pp. 115, 122, 126. (7) pp. 137, 149, (8) ch. 9, p. 192. ch. 9, p. 203. (10) ch. 12, p. 258, and note. (11) ch. 13, p. 290.

ʼhillipine islands call their chief deity *Bathalameica-*
ʼ*vata*,[12] as appears from a passage in Thevenot.
ʼtry in Sumatra is *Indra-pura*: the name of a
signifying the strong fortress. A town is
Mantris as king's ministers, are mentioned.
.ant[13] fern, Chamaerops palma. The Malays
.ed from Sumatra to Malacca. Two books nar-
ration, and the subsequent history: each of these
e two titles "the one named *Taju as Salatin*, or *Makuta*
segala-raja Raja, "the crown of all kings;" the other more
immediately to the purpose *sulalat assulatin* or penarun ansegula Raja Raja, the descent of all (Malayan)[14] kings. Copies were not possessed by Mr. Marsden; but the contents were derived from two eminent Dutch writers, Pelrus Wanderworm, and Valentyn. Mention is made of the island of *Indalas*,[15] now Sumatra, on the river *Malayo*, which flows by the mountain named *Maha Meru*. A leader of emigration from Sumatra to Malacca was chosen, named *Sri Turi Buvana*. The first town built by the emigrants was named *Singa-pura*. After *Sri Turi Buvana*, came *Paduka Pekaram wira*, who ruled 15 years; then *Sri Rama Vikaram*; then *Sri Maharaja*. In consequence of disasters which occurred to the first built town, this was elsewhere built, called *Malaka* from the abundance there of the fruit so[16] called (Myrobolanum.) Allusion is made to an account by John de Barros, wherein occurs the word *Sangĕsinga*; in Java, of a king named *Pararisev*, his nephew being named[17] *Paramisora*. Further on, the name of a general is *Sri Nara dirija*; the name of a country *Indra-giri*; a princess of celebrity was named *Raden Gala Chendra*[18] *Kiran*. Mr. Marsden says the ancient religion of Sumatra was derived from that of Brahma; adducing the names[19] *Mahameru; Indra, Dewas*. The low, or strand, countries are called *Pasesir barat*.[20] A common cooly having been accidentally discovered to be a descendant from the ancient royal family of

(14) Ch. 16, p. 326.

(15) p. 327.

(16) p. 327.

(17) p. 328, note.

(18) p. 329.

(19) p. 330.

(20) p. 334.

(12) ch. 14, p. 302. (13) ch. 15, pp. 304, 315, 316, 317, 324.

Menang Kabau was thenceforward not allowed to walk out wi out some one to hold an umbrella over hi

(21) p. 337.

In a singular list of royal titles occurs term *Kudarat Kudarati*, " horse than horses," " best of hors and mention is made of horses of the race *Sorimborani ;* als the blue *champaka* flower; the *Srimenjeri* of ambrosial sc The name of a sultan is *Sri maha raja L ja.*[22] Mention is made of a *makuta*, crown.[23] The titles of the king and of ministers, are

(22) p. 330.

(23) p. 341.

1. Of the king; *raja*, or *maharaja.*

2. Of the head minister *perdana mantri mangko bumi ;* sometimes, though anomalously, *maharaja.*

3. Of the treasurer or high steward, *bandhara.*

4. Of the commanders in chief by sea and land, *laksa m* and *tamanggung.*

5. At the head of the trade or customs the Shabbadara, governors of provinces are called *panglima* (of பாளியக்காரர்) subjects *rayek.* Bencoolen is properly *Benkaulu.*[24] There large stone or rock near the hot springs Priangan, anciently the seat of Governm 12 feet long by 4 feet high, covered with graven[25] characters. The establishment *Indra-pura*, as an independent kingdom, was among the first memberments of the *Menankabau* empire. Mention is mad the river of *Indra-giri.*[26] As regards the *tas* (properly Batak) they are said to be similar to the other inhabitants.[27] The " tle kingdom of *Butar*" is spoken[28] of, *K moran*, is a village. Chiefs are termed *raj* The *Battas* have a great veneration (of a perstitious kind) for the Sultan of *Men Kabau*, and his descendants.* They hav order of persons styled *guru*† (whose offi precisely that of those so named am the *Brahmans.* They have three deities, named *Batara sori pada*, and *Mangala bulang.* They say the earth is ported on the end of *Nagapadoha ;* that this serpent once let

(24) pp. 350, 351.

(25) p. 352.

(26) Ch. 17, p. 353, 358.

(27) Ch. 18, p. 365.

(28) p. 366.

(29) p. 373.

* p. 376.

† p. 384.

earth fall, which occasioned a deluge; and to his occasional moving, or shaking, the earth, they attribute earthquakes. The minister of *Batara guru.** *Suraya guru.*

* P. 386.

Such is the evidence as carefully abstracted by me after a perusal of the whole volume. To any one in but a moderate degree versed in Hindu matters, it is alone sufficient to bear out the decisive conclusion, that the country and people wherein, and among whom, these analogies occur, must either have been peopled from India, or have had early relations, of a most strikingly kindred character. As the conclusion cannot be equally evident to all, and may not to many appear so convincing as to myself, it is requisite, hazarding the possibility of tediousness, where the object is truth, to go over these indications placing them in their proper point of view.

Samudra is the Sanscrit name for sea, adopted into other local languages; and used in Tamil almost as familiarly as its own proper word கடல் *Kadal.* I think its application, in comparatively modern times, to the island must have had its origin in a mistake of early navigators; if the natives gave to them this name, then those natives probably meant the sea girding the island, by a mutual mistake, not uncommon in such cases of rude intercourse. By the way I strongly conjecture that the "*Soborma* evidently Borneo," after making allowance for Arabic orthography, is nothing else than *Subrama* by contraction from *Subrahmanya* the chief deity in the south point of the peninsula; and, if so, it may appear in the sequel that emigration extended also to that island. The words *menangkabau* and *dupati* (2 and 3) I would bring together. In Java I am certain, and in Sumatra I believe, that changes of consonants have occurred as well as of vowels, usually of less consequence. Hence *dupati,* is I think originally *bhupati* a familiar Hindu term for a chief or ruler. If the transposition of B for D be there allowable, it may be made conversely in *Kabau,* and then *Kādu* (காடு) is the very familiar Tamil term for a forest or wilderness; the *ang* is a familiar Tamil increment and as to *men* it may be taken variously in Tamil; I do not hazard conjecture because not certain as to the system of orthography, or genuine pronunciation: however I hesitate not to think it Tamil. The terms

mangga, and *mampallum* applied to the mango, (if not of re(use) are decisive as far as they go, for மாங்காய். *Mangga*, is unripe mango and மாம்பழம் *mampallum* the fruit fully ripe: t names seem still more exactly expressed in the Telugu. *Jamb* also the name of the rose-apple in India; from a legend conne(with one of these fruits comes the title *Jambukesvara* (vulg Jambu kistna) in the island of *Srirangham* at Trichinopoly: *na* is nearly the common Tamil name of the pine-apple. *Siri Raya*, proaches very closely to the name of the custard-apple (ann squamosa) in Tamil. Blimbing and the Tamil bilimbi, as the n of a sour fruit, are clearly the same. The *champaka* is the flo known by the same name, and highly celebrated all over In The name of the horse *Kuda* is குதிரை in Tamil; of the eleph *gaja* in Sanscrit, every where understood in India. *Mina* (*i* is a fish; and *gaja mina*, the elephant fish, or whale, is clearl compound Hindu term. The *angsa* or *amsa*, usually considere(be a kind of swan, is in India a bird of fable and poetry: it is bird which is supposed to possess the power of separating n from water, leaving the latter entire. The term *gadong* is the ' mil, கிடங்கு *gidangu* corruptly "godown;" the name of campho Sanscrit, and I believe, all Hindu languages is *karpura*. The te *lahk* or *lac* for the number of ten thousand is every where becc familiar. The terms for father and mother are common to m languages, Indian as well as others; but Mr. Marsden has *abu* for wife in *Batta*, giving no name for father, while the ot term *ammah* enables me to say, he must be wrong: this las one of the Tamil words for mother, denoting also, lady; and I feel sured, from the same analogy, that *abu* is the Batta word for fath it is a primitive word common to many languages, among th being *Appa*, Telugu; and *Appen*, Tamil. In the Batta word, the Sun, it may be noted that *Hari* is a name of *Vishnu*; by 1 tonymy, *God*; and to me it seems that the term is rathe compound epithet than the simple name,* mahtak hari *t which is the great God*. *Daibattah*, differs only dialectic from *Devata*. *Dahand*, as the name for rice, appears to me a dial tical variation of *Dāniyam*, a Sanscrit word, running through other dialects, meaning grain, or corn in general; but very 1

* The poet Leyden 'Mahtak Hari,' signifies the eye of day.

quently rice in particular, as the best kind of grain. The words *bapa*, and *ba* for father; and *ma* for mother, in the Malay, and other dialects, of Sumatra, will be readily recognized by the Hindustani scholar; and *ma* for mother is also found in Tamil. The term *kapala* for *head* is Sanscrit and also a Tamil word, having the same meaning; though not frequently used in Tamil.

The identifications thus far pursued come down to Marsden's 9th chapter; and for the present, may suffice as a specimen. It will be more convenient to take up the remaining assimilations at a later period. I would now advert to some brief indications contained in Dr. Leyden's paper, on the languages and literature of the Indo-Chinese nations. Near the commencement he remarks concerning the Indo-Chinese natives, 'it is often impossible to determine 'whether their religious institutions are most connected with the 'tenets of *Brahma* or *Buddha*; and often to reduce them to any 'known system. From the names and epithets however of some 'of their deities, even as given in the vulgar, and incurious, man-'ner of common navigators it is often easy to discover their con-'nection with the grand features of Hindu superstition; but our no-'tices concerning them are generally too scanty, and our narra-'tives too erroneous, to enable us to classify them with absolute cer-'tainty. Such is the difference of oriental and European manners, 'that the simplest narrator is apt to mingle conjecture with obser-'vation; while an absurd affectation of superior sagacity, and a dis-'dain of vulgar superstitions, and prejudices, often prevent those 'who have had the opportunity of observation from detailing the 'most useful pieces of information, or induce them to reject as 'anile, and useless, fables, the mythological narratives which would 'enable us to determine the origin of a nation or a tribe.'* He considers the Malay, and the nine original languages of the Eastern *Isles*, to have been polysyllabic like Sanscrit, Pali, and the spoken languages of India; and thinks the modifications which those more Eastern languages have received, from a foreign source, to have been effected rather by Sanscrit than *Pali*; though the influence of the latter is not to be excluded. The Ultra Gangetic continental languages, on the contrary, he thinks were originally purely monosyllabic, and that foreign modification, in every instance, has been immediately

* As. Res. vol. 10, Art. 3.

derived from the Pali. More directly to our present object, he observes 'the *Menang kabow* race, who seem at an early period 'to have ruled the whole Island of Sumatra, whose chief assumes 'the name of *Maha raja* of rajas, and derives his origin from *Lanka* '*pura*, speak a dialect of the Malaya, which differs considerably 'from that of the Peninsula; but which seems, as far as I can 'judge, to coincide, in many respects, with the *Java* or *Javanese* 'language.' Further on 'the connection between the Sanscrit 'and Malaya was first remarked by Sir W. Jones; and Mr. Mars-'den has confirmed the fact by about fifteen examples selected, as 'he says, with a little pains, from a Malay Dictionary; which, had 'he been acquainted with the Sanscrit language, he might, with 'very little labour, have extended to fifteen hundred, or perhaps 'five thousand.' Many of the Sanscrit words in Malaya, as he observes, "are such as the progress of civilization must soon have rendered necessary; being frequently expressive of mental feelings, or such modes of thinking as naturally result from the social habits of mankind, or from the evils which tend to interrupt them. Many of the names of the common objects of sensation are also of Sanscrit origin, nevertheless the simplest part of the Malayan language, and that which is most indispensable to its existence as a distinct tongue, is certainly not derived from the Sanscrit." In passing it may be noted that the influence of Sanscrit on Malayan, is precisely similar to its influence on Tamil and Telugu; the basis in both of which, as in Malaya, is independent of Sanscrit. Dr. Leyden controverts Marsden's opinion, that the polish of Malayu is derived from Sanscrit or *Hinduvi* by way of Guzerat; as also that it has received nothing from the Telugu or from the Tamil: Coromandel being known to the Malays under the name of Tanna kelung the land of *Keling* or *kalinga*, and the Malayu containing many translations professedly from the *Bâsa-keling* or *kalinga* language, with many words that are Tamil, Malayalam, and Telugu; though neither Sanscrit, *Hinduvi* nor Guzerat, and a variety that are only to be found in Telugu, the vernacular language of *Kalinga dêsa*. He concludes that the reverse of Marsden's opinion is true; however, from evidence hereafter to be adduced, it is probable that both Marsden and Leyden may have reason on their side, for some early colonies came to Java from Guzerat,

and some from *Kalinga* or *Telingana*, and Orissa: the relative antiquity of these colonies, is open to investigation. In passing it may be noticed, that the word *Bāsa* for language, is with slight modification, alike Persic, Pali, Telugu and Tamil, Malaya and Javanese. In noticing a similarity between *Bengali* and Malaya, Dr. Leyden adduces some words among which are *punah* or *pun further, again*, (in Sanscrit *punnor*, in Tamil *pin* or *pinnam*,) *Vangsh* or *Vangsae*, (in Tamil *Vangisham* or Sanscrit *Vamsam* which word is found also in Pali.) *Kuhhi a little*; in Tamil *Koncham*, in Hindostani *Kuch* or *Kootch*. Dr. Leyden adduces reasons for believing very ancient, and intimate relations between the Malays and Javanese; arising from the whole state of Malay literature, language, and history; in derivation of mythological fables from the *Javanese* to the Malays; in translation of Javanese books into Malay; in retaining the Javanese title even in translations, direct from the *Kaling* language, every Sanscrit term in Malay being found in the *Basa-Dalam-Java*, or court language of Java; and in the fact, that many Malay states are known to have been founded by Javanese adventurers. He thinks that the greater part of Sanscrit words, found in the Malay, do not come through the *Pali*, as they are often nearer to the pure Sanscrit, than the *Pali* words themselves. Besides many mythological stories exist in Malayu, not found as far as he could learn in *Pali* compositions, nor in any of the Indo-Chinese languages of the continent.

The basis of the language which Marsden thinks to be the original insular language of the South Seas, and which original language Sir W. Jones pronounces to be a derivative from the Sanscrit, Dr. Leyden asserts to be not Sanscrit, as may be evinced by a very slender knowledge of both languages; and believes, that the supposed original dialect is derived by a process, which he elucidates from different sources, Dr. Leyden speaks of the Malay *Pantun* as a rhyming quatrain, always restricted to four lines, composed with a sort of oracular brevity. This might just as well be premised of some kinds of Tamil verse; and one of the names for versification in Tamil is *Pan*; whence, by derivation, a minstrel is termed *pannen*, or one who recites the *pan*. The *cheritra*, or legendary and heroic narrative, the same in name and object as in Telugu and Tamil, is found among the Malays of Sumatra, and the Javanese:

their source being the *Javanese*, *Keling*; and, more recently, the Arabic language. The various narratives concerning the five *Pandavas*, so famous in Hindu story, are adverted to by Dr. Leyden, as common in Malaya, and giving a tolerably correct outline of the story. This remark is of consequence, in comparison hereafter with Raffles' History of Java. Dr. Leyden says, "when characters familiar in Sanscrit mythology are introduced into the Malay legends their adventures are generally transferred, by the Malays, to the interior of Java; and even Arabian characters are often represented as performing their adventures in the Malay countries." They seem to have taken the different chapters of the *Mahabharat*, and to have made a distinct tale of each one: they have also the story of Vicramaditya, and some translated dramas, from the *Kaling* or Telugu language.

Dr. Leyden's brief notice of the Java or Javanese language, need not to be dwelt on; because of the higher, and more specific authority of Sir T. Raffles. The following sentence may nevertheless be quoted: "The literature of the Javanese is similar to that of the Malays to which it seems to have given origin. Their *Kuggawins*, or *Cheritras*, contain their mythology, and the adventures of their ancient heroes, and exhibit them in a style, which has no inconsiderable resemblance to that of the Hindu Purānas.

The *Batta* language Dr. L. considers to be the most ancient one in Sumatra. He notices a coincidence in the account by* Herodotus, B. C. 500, that the *Paday* or *Padaioi* eat raw flesh; and their relations also when old; which it seems from their own confession the *Battas* do. He notices the interchangeability of the letters *b* and *p*; the correspondence indicates identity. He adds 'neither is it more 'incredible that the Battas should eat human flesh, as a religious 'ceremony, than that anthropophagy should be practised, by the 'class of mendicants termed *Agōra Panth* in Bengal, and other 'parts of India, which is a fact that cannot easily be called in 'question. It is surprising that this singular custom has received 'so little investigation.' Again 'in many of the Batta customs 'considerable similarity to those of the Nairs of Malabar may be 'traced; as in the law of inheritance; according to which it is 'not the son, but the nephew, that succeeds.'

* Lib. III. 8—99.

Observing, by the way, that Dr. Leyden always* speaks of the Battas as the name of a people not of a district, and that his mention of four books in the language has already been adverted to in No. 12 of the Journal of Literature and Science; it only remains to be noticed that Dr. Leyden considers the Batta language to be more like the *Bugis* than any other tongue. The *Rajja* or *Ta-rajja* tribe, in the central parts of Celebes are said still to eat their prisoners of war. The Batta language mingles with and modifies the Rejang and Lampung dialects. The *Karrows* use only a slight variation of the Batta language. The Achinese resemble the Mapillas of Malabar; they have long been connected with them, and use many of Mapilla terms currently in their language. Further on he adds, 'vestiges of cannibalism appear to 'exist among the greater part of the rude tribes in the Eastern 'Isles, but the *Battas* of *Sumatra* who are superior to the Malays, 'in the knowledge of the arts and letters, have likewise preserved 'it, as well as the *Tabunka* tribe in Celebes. Of many of the most 'absurd, unnatural, and barbarous of their usages, it is obviously 'impossible to form a just opinion in the present state of our 'knowledge; as we are totally ignorant of the spirit of them, and 'of the system of opinions, with which they are connected, some 'of them may find a parallel in India, and China; and it may be,' he observes, 'that both the Indian and Indo-Chinese monuments 'contain many allusions to a state of society and manners, on the 'continent, similar to that which subsists among the most bar-'barous of the tribes of the Eastern Isles. Perhaps too we shall 'be disposed to regard with some degree of complacency the most 'absurd and the most illiberal portions of the religious systems 'of *Brahma* and *Budd'ha*, if we consider the dreadful supersti-'tions that they probably supplanted; and the brutal state of sa-'vage existence, which they exchanged for civil probity, and social 'order. The *Vanaras* of *Hanuman* are reckoned a tribe of moun-'taineers, even by many of the *Hindus*. The barbarous but brave 'and active *Idan* of Borneo are termed *Marut*, which is the Sans-'crit name of the forty-nine regents of the winds, and companions

* Corrects a previous *memoriae lapsus*.

'of *Indra*. The standard of the *Battas* is a horse's head, with a 'flowing mane which seems to indicate a connection with the '*Hayagrivas* of Sanscrit history.'

In referring to Wilford's account of Hindu relations, with this part of the globe, I do so with hesitation. That account is found in his Essays on the Sacred Isles, part 1, chapter 1, of Essay 6.* He is altogether so indiscreet, hypothetical, and fanciful a writer, that the value of his Sanscrit learning is quite beclouded by his extreme want of judgment, and I fear recklessness as to truth: provided something surprising were only made out. A more complete *ignis fatuus* of literature I never followed. Witness in this portion of his Essay " Budd'ha, Osiris, Dionysius, or Adam," classed without hesitation as synonymes ; or again the tomb of *Budd'ha*, and the tower of Belus (or Babel) identified on a mere vague, and fanciful, etymology. To me it seems that volumes would be requisite to write back again, and contradict, what this author, to the disparagement of his great acquirements, has erroneously written. As a German by birth, I fear he must have been one of the German *illuminati* of his day; guided by their unhappy principles. It seems to me also possible that he has merely accommodated what he found in Marsden to some things contained in *Hindu puranas*. Be this as it may, he speaks of *Meru* with three peaks though the common native epithet is " the thousand peaked (*Saha sringa*) Maha-meru." Of these *three* peaks or *Tri-cuta*, he makes one to include the peninsula of Malacca, as also Sumatra and Ceylon. It would appear from him that Malacca is only a corruption of *Maha* or *Ma Lanca*. Sumatra according to him is the silver-island of the *Hindu purānas* ; though in the Javanese poetical legends it is *Nusa Kanchana*, or the golden-island. I cannot however feel confidence in abridging his statements ; and prefer the brief mention of the simple fact ; which is, that he considers *Sumatra* and the neighbourhood, familiarly known to the *Hindus*, when the *Puranas* were written : and for the rest, I must refer the reader to his own details. As I cannot feel much weight due to his statements, so I will not enforce the affirmative of what I have to prove by resting any weight whatever on his authority.

* As. Res. vol. 10.

Let us therefore advance to Raffle's History of Java, a work of

high value; and unquestionable authenticity, in all its leading statements. It is full of matter on the subject in question.

There is some probability that the name itself was applied by *Hindu* colonists from a kind of grain, *Jawa wut* (Panicum italiccum) growing on it. The strictly native name was *Nusa hara bara*, or *Nusa, Kennang:* meaning "jungle island" or "hilly island."* And between it and Sumatra there is as good a claim to be the Taprobane of the ancients, as that possessed by Ceylon. To trace all the analogies afforded by names would perhaps be superfluous, especially where other materials are abundant; nevertheless this source of induction must not be neglected. Thus the mountains called *Arjuna*, and *Kawi*, cannot be mistaken: and the river called *Kāli brantas* at its source, and *sura baya* afterwards, gives like indication: the district of *Wira saba*,* being so called, has a pure Sanscrit name. It may be expedient here to notice the tradition of a separation of Sumatra from Java in the Java year 1114, and the separation of other lands, or Islands, around in the course of 170 years afterwards.* The difference of mineralogical constitution between Java, and Sumatra, which Raffles thinks a valid objection to such separation, is perhaps no objection; seeing that the mineralogical constitution of closely connected districts, of the same country, often greatly varies. Among the names of flowers, there is *Champaka*, and *Naga-Sari*,* Sanscrit terms. We find the term *Adipati* used to denote a chief, which word is familiar all over India, in the same sense.* *Mantri*, is also used, for a kind of chiefs: the term in Indian use being restricted to a minister, or counsellor, of state. In the word *Patah*† assistant to the Governor of a Province may be recognized *Patel*, the head of a village in the Mahratta country. The term *Bopati*, Governor of a Province, is the Hindu *Bhupati*, lord of the soil, or Prince, without material alteration. *Mendopo** is used for a hall in the Court of a Prince; being the Sanscrit word *Mantapa*, of very familiar use, throughout India. *Makota*, was the

* Vol. 1, p. 2.

* P. 18.

A. D. 1187.

* P. 25.

* P. 36.

* P. 79.

† P. 81.

* P. 84.

name of the golden crown of *Majapahit*, the word is Tamil and Sanscrit, and in the same meaning, and it had a *Garuda* (or sacred kite) with wings, at the back. In a poetical description of a chieftain's daughter, the word *Putri*, which is Sanscrit, occurs, and she is said to have excelled* *Widadāre-Dewi-Rati.* Now *Vidhyadāar*, is the Sanscrit name for a class of aëriel, superior beings, of which all nations have had some notions, such as Shakspeare personified in his Ariel. *Dewi* is Sanscrit, for *Goddess*, or *Princess*, and *Rati* may either be a proper name, familiar to Javanese romance or is more probably an allusion to *Reti*, the wife of the *Hindu Cāma;* and the word Mega* for cloud, Sanscrit *Meg'ha*, shortly after follows. In the earlier days of the *Majapahit* empire when the *Hindu* faith, and institutions exclusively prevailed, the sovereign was termed* *Ratu;* and this is only a dialectical change from the Telugu *Raju*, or *Ratzu*. In Tamil the change from the soft enunciation of *ch* into *t* is considered elegant, hence *masam*, and *matham* (a month), *manushan* and *manithan*, (a man), are used indifferently; except that the latter forms are considered the more refined. But, besides these analogies, the king had these epithets applied to him.* *Nara nata, Nara dipa, Nara pati, Narindra, Prabu*, or *Maharajja* terms perfectly *Hindu;* and the queen had the title of *Pramiswari*, a name of *Parvati*, and when a king became a devotee he was termed* *Bagawan*, that is *B'hagavan*, a God. In some notices of ancient customs (anterior to the introduction of Mahomedanism,) there are striking coincidences afforded as " reciting the history of *Rama*," the names of *Dhurga*, and *Jagat-Nata;* the city of *Kuru Setra* (that is *Kurucshetriya*, the plain where the famous battle between the *Kurus* and *Pandus* was fought); the use of the invocation *Hong!* (that is, *o'm!*)*;* the words *Kamajaya* and *Kamarati*, (for *Kāma* and *Reti*)*;* the invocation to water; " Hong! Gangga trigangga," translated by Raffles* "Hail! holy water, *thrice* holy water," wherein probably the word *thrice* is an error, the word *tri*, being most likely in the original *tiru*, (sacred); but, in the main question, the rendering is unim-

* P. 92.

* P. 93.

* P. 3—2.

* Ibid.

* P. 313.

* P. 325.

portant; and the whole of the invocation or *mantra* (as well as a preceding one) is clearly a dialect of Sanscrit. There is "a feast sacred to the earth* *puja-b'ūmi,*" common with the villagers, but particularly observed by the people termed *Kalung*, who in this, and some other things, recall the idea of customs among the Khoonds or *Codulu* of Goomsoor; but who may have been aborigines of the island. They are however held in great contempt by the Javans.* There is another class of people who "still follow the Hindu worship" residing among the *Tenggar* mountains; and, by their use of the term* *nama-siwa'ha* in their *mantras* or invocations, they must be of *Saiva* descent. It may be noted that they bury, and do not burn their dead. There is also a class of people in Bantam (a district of Java) called *Bedui*, who are also of *Hindu* descent.

* P. 327.

* P. 329.

* P. 330, 331.

The chapter on language brings us into full comparison with similarities with the *Hindus*. The *Kawi* is the* sacred language. *Kavi* is Sanscrit for *poetry;* so used in all Hindu dialects. From the numerous specimens of *Kawi* given, it may, with confidence, be pronounced to be a *Pracrit*, or dialect of Sanscrit: all things being considered I think it first came by way of Gujerat to Java with *Aji-Saka*, of whom more hereafter. In the island of *Bāli* (obviously Sanscrit) the ancient religion, and literature of Java took refuge; and Raffles* states "we must there look for illustrations of the ancient state of the Javans." The word *Madura*, as the name of an island close to Java, on my first reading his work, naturally associated itself with the southern *Madura*, but this latter word is a corruption by Europeans of the proper word; and besides the other term, I find from the poetical portion of the work, should be *Mandara*; being an allusion to the mountain called *Mandara* wherewith, (as fabled by Hindus) the celestials churned the sea of milk. The *Hindu* origin of the term is by consequence clear. Letters are termed *aksara** which is also the name in Sanscrit, borrowed in most other dialects. The letters of the ancient Java alphabets, are calculated, with patience, to assist in de-

* P. 357.

* P. 358.

* P. 359.

ciphering unknown *Hindu* inscriptions: most of them bear a relation to the square *Pali*; but, in various particulars, they accord with known Hindu characters. The mode of supplying the letter, *r*, when not followed by a vowel sound, corresponds with the *Deva-nagari*;* [* P. 360—3.] and there are other similarities to that alphabet. In the numerals a Tamil vowel is introduced for (4) and another, a little varied, for (5). The *Dasa Nama*,* [* P. 365.] is not only Sanscrit in its meaning of ten names; but, as a dictionary, follows the plan of the *Amrita Cosha*, a Sanscrit dictionary of synonymes, in the same way as that plan is followed in the Tamil *Nigandu*. "In *Bāli*, the *Kawi* is still the language of religion* [* P. 367.] and law: in Java it is only that of poetry, and fable." In *Bāli*, there are still *Bramāna*,* [* Ibid.] that is *Brahmans*. A *fac simile* of an ancient inscription in *Deva-nagari* was found at *Brambānam*, which corresponds with the kind of old character, recently deciphered in Bengal, of the latest, or least difficult, class: the corresponding modern letters are given by Mr. Wilkins, and read thus:

Cahumāta puram chacāra tasya avsavvi d'hana.

This seems to be Sanscrit. I take it to mean 'the mother town *Cahu*, and headman, of his necessity, the gift.'

The account given by Raffles of the literature of Java, of all other sources of comparison, gives the fullest analogies. Titles of *Hindu* popular works are preserved, while the contents are abstracted; and, in being abridged, are greatly modified, or altered. The scenes of poems strictly *Hindu* are laid either in Java or the neighbouring islands. The *Kanda** [* P. 373.] seems to be the *Scanda* or *Kanda puranam*; and, with some of its fabulous contents probably borrowed thence, has other things confusedly mingled which relate to the *Ramāyana*, and *Mahab'harata*. The *Wiwāha** [* P. 383.] (or marriage) a poem of three hundred and fifty-five stanzas, also has things borrowed from the *Mahab'harata*. The *Rama-Kawi*,* [* P. 387.] the largest poem possessed by the Javans is simply their version of the *Ra-*

māyana. The *Beema-Kalantaka** introduces *Crishna*, and other Hindu personages; and, allowing for a slight orthographical difference, the result of a misprint, or dialectical variation, *Bhumi-Kulantaka*, denotes "the destroyer of the tribes of the earth." The *Brata** *Yud'ha* is the *Mahab'harata*; though the contents (as may be noticed hereafter) vary from the original. The *Parakesit** is a poem founded on the tranquil reign of *Paricshit*, grandson of *Arjuna*, and sovereign of *Hastināpuri*. But the book is further of historical value, as it gives a list of princes in descent from *Paricshit*; the tenth of whom was *Aji-Jaya-Baya*, otherwise named *Aji-Saka*, in whose reign an intercourse with *Java* from Western India, it appears, took place; as will have to be more fully noticed hereafter. The *Niti Sastra-Kawi*,* is an ethical poem, which exclusive of its *Sanscrit* title, is quite on the model of *Hindu* poems of similar kind. Several works, it seems, had been recently discovered* at *Bali*, the titles of which indicate them to be some of the *Saiva-āgamas*. The book termed by Raffles *Purva Diagama*, gives a specimen of the way in which titles may be disguised by not understanding them. That title contains three words *Purva* (ancient,) *ādi*,(original) elementary,or beginning, and *āgama*(book), and by *Sandhi* or coalition of vowels, the title becomes *Pūrvādiyāgama*. Among those books the *Sastri-Menava*,* imitates the title of the *Manava-Sastra*, or "institutes of *Menu*," though its provisions are local. Of more modern* books properly Javanese it is not needful to take special notice; though several of them have Sanscrit words in their titles.

An analysis* is given of the *Brata yud'ha*. The *dramatis personæ* are those of the *Mahab-harata*, with a few unimportant differences. The scene is rightly laid in the plain called *Kuruksetra* (*Curucshetra*) near *Astina* (*Hastinapuri*), the place where the great battle was fought. But the popular credence of the Javans fixes the scene in, and around, Java. They give to the poem the date* 706 of the Javan era (A. D. 779), while the poem

* P. 388.

* P. 389.

* P. 389.

* P. 390.

* P. 391.

* P. 392.

* P. 392.

* P. 410, et seq.

* P. 411.

itself indicates the date of A. J. 1079 (A. D. 1152). "Whether the poem was actually written on Java, or brought by the early colonists, may be questionable," says Sir T. Raffles; but to myself there appears no doubt of its having been written on the island itself; not only from the lateness of the date ascribed to it, but also from the contents of the poem, which differ from the original, in being comparatively a crude epitome. Let us suppose that Milton's great poem, had been heard repeatedly read, or discoursed of, by colonists going to Australia, and that *there* it should be spoken of, or familiarly narrated to their children: until, after a few generations, some one of their posterity, with poetical inclinations, should re-produce a Colonial-English poem, never having read the original; we may imagine some such version of it, as the *Brata yud'ha* has retained of the *Mahabharata*. I may note here, only by the way, that the frequent use, in this, and the before mentioned poems, of the word *Bataru* or *Batara-guru* for God, or deity, affords a clue to the reason of those terms being of such frequent use with the same meaning in Sumatra.

In astronomy the Javans have retained, with a slight variation, or corruption, the Sanscrit names of the signs of the zodiac; and their week of seven days (as distinguished from their period of five days) also retains Hindu names for the days.

Advancing to the ninth chapter, with which the second volume commences, we come to the interesting subject of the remaining architectural, and sculptured antiquities of Java. The most striking portion of these are found at *Brambāanam*, in the district of Metarem, near the middle of the Island; at *Bōro Bódo* in *Kēdu*; on *Gūnung Prāh'u*, and its vicinity; in *Kediri*, and at *Singha Sāri*, in the district of Malang, on the eastern part of the island.* Colonel Mackenzie, in 1812, visited and sketched the ruins at Brambānam, and his journal was published in the seventh volume of the Transactions of the Batavian Society.* I regret that I have never seen it. The different places were however visited and reported on to Government by Captain G. Baker of the Bengal Establishment; whose report, though not what it might have been, yet offers an idea of the whole, and oc-

* Vol. 2, p. 6.

* P. 7.

casionally a gleam of light of considerable value. One of these arises from the circumstance of his having been accompanied by a sepoy, who would seem to have been a Brahman* himself, and had resided two years among the Brahmans at Benares; and who, by his remarks, may contribute something to the elucidation of some matters in hand. Colonel Mackenzie considered these ruins at Brambänam to be decidedly Bauddhistical: the sepoy, on the contrary, considered them to be Brahmanical; though surpassing in number, and style of execution, any thing of the kind which he had seen in India. Without deciding this difference, for the present, it may be noted that what Colonel Mackenzie considered to be images of *Budd'ha*, the sepoy considered to be those simply of *tupās warri (tapaswari)*; and in the temples at *Loro-Jōngrang*, a division of those at *Brambānam*, certain *Jaina* or *Baudd'ha* images were pointed out to him as contradicting his opinion; having long extended ears and short curled hair: he still maintained that these were simply devotees in the act of *tapas*; and that what was supposed to be short curled hair was nothing more than a *tópi*, or kind of cap, worn by ascetics; common throughout Hindustan proper, and made for that purpose, by a particular class of people. Now, though I differ from the sepoy, on the main question; and think I am able to reconcile the two opinions: yet the immediate point of notice is the curled hair, or cap. I was so much struck with this observation, on first reading the passage, that I made it a point of special inquiry; and find from competent Hindu information, that this kind of skull-cap, actually used to be worn by ascetics performing penance. The mass of plaited hair, or hair allowed to grow without cutting or restraint, is unquestionably one of the indications of the *rishis* performing penance; but the skull-cap exhibiting the outward appearance of curled hair, it seems, is another mode of head-dress among the severer ascetics. Thus the sepoy, by the simplicity of truth, and Captain Baker by the record of it, have furnished the means of setting aside much apparently learned and irrelevant speculation. The love of learned display was with Sir W. Jones almost a passion, verging sometimes to weakness; and it led the imitator and caricaturist of his faults, Wilford, into the extravagancies of absurdity; every just principle of analysis, or deduction, being sacrificed before a

* P. 13.

few false, and dazzling, etymological resemblances, or perverted comparisons. Sir W. Jones did not run into such extremes; though, at times, sufficiently desultory and fanciful. Thus with his mind full of the Dionysiacs of the monk Nonnus, he sought for resemblances between the hero, and the *Sacya*, whom his researches had led him to identify with Budd'ha; and then came the curly hair of the images of Budd'ha, with the conclusion that *Sacya* or *Budd'ha*, must have been an African negro; followed by discussions, whether he invaded India from Egypt or Assyria; issuing in the greater probability of the latter hypothesis! A magnificent house of cards, blown down by the breath of a not very learned sepoy. Here I cannot but again acknowledge (as I have variously done heretofore) the service done to inquiries into past Indian ages by the late Honorable G. Turnour in his translation of the *Mahawanso*, (a genuine book of *Pāli* or *Bauddhistical* annals), because of its clear statement of the origin of Bauddhism at Māgadha in Bengal, and the manner of its origination. It has become clear, that the first stages in the process of the great schism, were not perceptible to the Brahmans of that day, because it only assumed the aspect of carrying Brahmanism itself on towards greater refinement, and purity; and *Buddha*, though of royal descent, was at first a close ascetic; so that from the union of royal blood and abstracted devotedness, we may readily perceive how the *Brahmans* were disposed to consider him as an *avatār* of *Vishnu:* a circumstance not easily to be read back again afterwards; though now the *Brahmans* generally execrate the idea, and contrive a double *avatāra* in the family of *Crishna* to supply the chasm. But *Budd'ha*, while simply a devotee, wore the before-mentioned devotee's cap of curly hair; proved by his images, and pictures, every where; and the long ears and flattened nose are not peculiar characteristics of Africans: for they are found in Assam, and provinces contiguous to the ancient Māgadha, and may have been common there also. A very simple explanation thus seems, to me, to be afforded of a knotty point, which it cost Sir W. Jones extraordinary pains, and learning to endeavour to untie; in consequence of too hastily assuming that Budd'ha *Sacya* must have been an African; and without after all succeeding beyond mere hypothesis; crumbling at the simplest touch of the wand of truth.

To return to the antiquities of *Brambānam*, and other places, it appears to me, that though there is apparent a sufficient mingling of relics having evident relation to Brahmanism, such as *Siva's* bull, figures of *Ganēsa*, and *possibly* of *Dūrga*; yet that the prevailing characteristics of the temples and relics seem to me *Bauddhistical*. I write doubtfully about *Dūrga*, because I no where discern her lion vehicle; and she seems to me to be rather trampling upon a *cow*, the emblem of Hinduism, than contending *en-face*, with the buffalo *Mahisa*; concerning which emblem there has been much fine spun speculation, among some writers, of its emblematizing the abstract power of evil, with which *Dūrga* or the abstract typification of virtue! is contending. Such a blending of western, with oriental, ideas has done much disservice to the cause of simple truth. I know no point of comparison whatever in which the sanguinary *Dūrga*, can be duly made to represent the ideal personification of virtue incarnate on earth. She is the destroying power, in exertion, of the destroying deity *Siva*; and the bull, or buffalo *Mahisa*, I rather think, typifies the species of schism of the *Bauddhists*; which though it was like Hinduism at the outset, yet soon manifested a nature as diverse, as the buffalo differs from the cow; and whereas *Dūrga*, on her lion, contending with the buffalo might aptly typify the inveterate and hostile struggles, (attended with no common destruction of life) of Brahmanism against Bauddhism, even so the reverse, would not be inappropriate in Bauddhism being emblematized by a female, something like *Dūrga*; but differently armed, grasping, in one hand, the hair of a wretched *Brahman*, while in other hands weapons of destruction are flourished, and she tramples under foot the prostrate helpless cow, the emblem of the Brahmanical system.* Such seems to me to be the rendering of the hieroglyphical sculptures found in Java: but I may possibly hypothematize, as well as others; and therefore do no more than place opinion in comparison with opinion.

Two or three figures of *Ganēsa*, one of *Nandi*, and some *perhaps* of *Dūrga*, being excepted, all the other relics of sculpture are either indifferent, or are characteristic of Bauddhism. Two fi-

* The preceding description is founded on one of the plates in Raffles' Java.

gures are rather hastily stated to be those of *Brahma*, and *Siva*. I doubt; because I perceive certain attendant distinctive marks to be wanting; and counter distinctive marks to exist. The figure thought to be that of *Siva* has some letters evidently *Deva-nagari*, of the middle age, but they are too imperfect to be read. There is also, in the second plate, after p. 54, a seated figure of benign appearance, highly ornamented, and intimating rather a historical than mythological personage, which has also a few Deva-nāgari letters near the top of the head. I read the first of the two words *Aji*, but with the exception of *Ki* at the end, there is one compound, and one simple letter, that as yet I cannot, with certainty, decypher. The sentence may be, *Aji Jayaki*, and the meaning *to* (or in commemoration of) *Aji Jaya*; but I am not certain of this reading at present; and will ground on it no conclusion. It may be *Aji Sakaki*, to *Aji Saka*.

The temples, sculptures, and emblems at *Suka*, are of different character; more rude in design; of less extent, and indicating traces of religion quite ferocious in character. A resemblance is instituted by the author with the antiquities of Egypt. I think it fallacious, and too hasty. A few indications are Hindu. But on the back of one an inscription, better preserved than the rest, was found, of which a fac-simile is given; and others of the same kind were afterwards discovered at *Kediri*. Now the fac-simile of the inscription cut in relief, on the back of the statue, has in it, the Tamil character for *pa*, with seeming variations of connected vowels, not less than six times recurring. This particular character consisting of three sides of a square (⊔) seems to have been of such extensive usage in different languages, that nothing can be grounded thereon. It occurs in the square Pāli: and is found in some inscriptions in Arabia, supposed, by some* to be Abyssinian, by others Phenician. For the rest some of the other characters are analogous to the square Pāli; and from that I conjecture it must have been a *Pāli* inscription. Connected with this plate there are others having fac-similes, of which two give indications of similarity to Hindu languages. I can decipher several of the letters without being able to read the whole: another one is (I can unquestionably state), none other than the old

* A number of the Bombay Oriental Spectator for 1836 is my authority for this remark.

form of the Tamil character; yet the copying is so imperfect that it cannot be read; but that it might be read off from the original sculpture, if preserved, I am moderately certain. This inscription appears to me to indicate the existence of some colony in Java from the southern part of the Peninsula of India.

Proceeding from the antiquities to the *history* of Java, we have first to do with tradition. This indicates that Java, and the eastern Islands, were first peopled from the vicinity of the Red sea, from which people came in vessels, that coasted the shores: the peninsula of India then forming it is stated "an unbroken continent with the land in the Indian (that is, I suppose, the eastern) Archipelago, from which it is now so widely separated, and which according to the tradition has since been divided into so many distinct islands, by some convulsions of nature, or revolution of the elements."* I have made this subject the matter of a separate inquiry; and I am satisfied that the Peninsula of India, and Peninsula of Malacca, were anciently different from their present form.

* Vol. 2, p. 65.

Whether these colonists came from Egypt as is stated,* or from Phenicia; or from the ancient Sabean kingdom in Arabia, as I think very possible, is not of much consequence; at least as regards our present object.

* Ib. p. 65.

Javanese history begins, properly speaking, with the commencement of the Javanese era; that is A. D. 75, at which period the island is said to have been discovered by the minister of *Praba* Jaya Baya a sovereign of Hastināpuri, fifth in descent from *Arjuna*. The island before that period bore the name of *Nusa Kendang;* but from a species of grain called *Jawa-wut* growing on it, the aforesaid minister gave the island the name of *Nusa-Jawa*. The report of this minister, after his return, seems to have been the occasion of subsequent colonies going thither from India. An account, quoted by Raffles, states that in the first year of the Javan era the prince of *Rōm* sent twenty thousand families to Java all of whom perished, except twenty families who returned* to *Rōm*. This word *Rom*, in a comparatively modern composition, is loose, and indefinite; even if the statement itself be accurate. The Greek empire of Constantinople to which the word

* P. 69.

Roum is usually applied was not then in existence; and possibly any part of the neighbourhood of the Red Sea, or Arabia, might be so designated; in correspondence with the tradition before mentioned. In the 10th year of the Javan era (A. D. 85) the prince of *Kling* is said to have sent twenty thousand families (a number plainly used vaguely for many persons) who prospered and* multiplied. Now *Kling* is the Javanese term for the eastern coast of the peninsula of India; and the word is a corruption from *Calinga*, or the *Calinga-desam*, being the province of Orissa, the northern circars, and perhaps the whole of *Telingana;* especially if connected with the *Andhra-desam*, as perhaps it was. That this kingdom flourished greatly about the commencement of the Christian era, we are certain from native annals, and some classical* notices; though we know less of it, in detail, than perhaps of any other great Indian monarchy. The above colony is said not to have been civilized until about A. 7, 300, (A. D. 375). After various other domestic events, in A. J. 1002, a coincidence as to date, with a passage hereinafter cited from the Congu desa rajakal may be noted. According to this account a foreign prince named *Aji-saka* arrived: who conquered the native prince, and succeeded him. This *Aji saka* or *Adi-saka* is a personage of commanding consequence in the Javanese annals; but who he really was, or whence he came, so far as those annals are concerned, are points involved in much obscurity. The account, whence the preceding matters are extracted, is ascribed to *Aji Jaya Baya*, a prince who reigned A. J. 800 though evidently not correctly ascribed to him; it is prophetical in character, and after announcing a temporary European ascendancy, (mistaking the date) it declares that "by the year 2100, there will be an end of Java* entirely." From what source this prediction was acquired it is superfluous to inquire: but it announces that which the deductions of astronomical science render extremely probable: for, by that time Java perhaps may slumber beneath the waters of the ocean.

* P. 69.

* P. 70

There is another account which states that the religion and arts of India were first introduced into Java by a Brahman named *Tritresta*, who with numerous followers landed in Java; and establish-

* See Campbell's Telugu Grammar Introduction p. vii.

ed the Javan era, in consequence of which he is considered to be the same with *Aji-saka*.* Raffles notices an inference that the colonists who arrived in the three first centuries are supposed to have been Baudd'hists, and those who came about the close of the fifth century* were of the Brahmanical creed. The real fact may be *vice versâ*.

* P. 70.

* P. 71.

There is yet another account which more specifically points to Guzerat* as the country whence a large colony proceeded to Java; and this colony is said to have united with a former one from the *Hastināpuri* kingdom, and to have become one people, under the chief that headed the last expedition: an event fixed* A. J. 525 A. D. 603-4.

* P. 82.

* P. 83.

It is remarked by Raffles that each one of these three accounts may contain some* true particulars, leaving much still vague and uncertain. He thinks that the building of the great temples at *Brambānam* may be fixed in the sixth or seventh centuries* a medium between different accounts; and notices traditions of a great increase of idol worshippers with idols, hierophants, and others, who arrived in Java, and penetrated to the eastern islands, even to Japan; proved by a quotation from Kempfer's History, and further traces the subject to Mexico, on an indication given by Humboldt. I must note, by the way, that he has at various times thrown in coincidences between Javanese and Mexican subjects, which appear to be more than casual; especially the week of five days, in addition to the usual one of seven. Humboldt asks "where is the source of that cultivation? where is the country from which the Toultecs and Mexicans issued?" I cannot reply; but I expect to throw the light of some probabilities over the general surface of the question, before I have done.

* P. 85.

* P. 86 and note.

In the Javan year 846 the remarkable circumstance is noted to have occurred of the Dewa Kasuna, the king of Java, sending four sons and a daughter to Kling (India) to be educated and instructed in the Hindu religion; whence they are said to have returned in three large ships, with presents, artists, and a thousand troops. Raffles supposes that this account may veil a foreign successful in-

vasion; and notices as certain, that from the time indicated, the Hindu religion, institutions, literature, and ornaments, were very generally diffused; and at this period he fixes the commencement of certain history; which thenceforward becomes local in its character.

Without following out the more modern period, we have still another account to advert to in the *Sejara Malaya* or Malay annals; as the Malays endeavour to trace their descent from the Macedonian hero Alexander the Great.* According to those annals, written in 1021, of the *Hejirat* Raja Seckander (Alexander) the son of ***Raja Dara*** of ***Roum*** (***Dara*** or Darius of Persia?) wished to see the rising of the sun; and on that account invaded India; where he fought with, and subdued the powerful emperor of that country, and afterwards married his daughter, who within some short time returned to her father, being pregnant, and gave birth to a son who is here called *Aristan-shah*.* Before we proceed it may be observed, that facts so far are stated, in the general outline; and that Alexander married one of the daughters of *Porus* is probable, at least from analogy. Be this as it may, the Malay annals trace downwards a list of princes descendants of Alexander, by the above marriage, to ***Raja Tarsia Burdaras***, who married the daughter of ***Raja Sulan*** of ***Amdam Nagara***. "This raja *Sulan*" it is added "was the mightiest prince of the land of Hind." Let us pause here. If these Malayan annals are entitled to a particle of credit, they may give us assistance in an obscure point of Indian History. With some improbabilities on the particular reigns, the sum of all the reigns from Aristan-shah to the Son-in-law of ***Raja Sulan*** is 475 years. Reckoning from A. C. 320 the date of Alexander's invasion of India; we should thus come down to A. D. 155, but since extreme accuracy is not in question, and some allowance for exaggeration in some reigns and omissions in others must be made, we may perhaps be allowed to conclude, that we are brought sufficiently near to the great era of *Sālivāhana* to consider ***Raja Sulan*** to be none other than he; and if so, then *Amdam Nagara*, may, and very probably does, designate the town (*Nagar*) of Mundoo (*Mandu*), for Arabic orthography is never nice in its treatment of foreign* words, whence Salivahana came, and

* P. 108.

* P. 108, note.

* Langlois.

who he was, cannot by Hindu records be determined; but we have here an indication (if the conjecture be accurate) that the hill town and fortress of *Mandu*, was his capital, as Ougein (*ujjaina*) was of his prostrated rival *Vicramaditya*. *Mandu*, beyond its existence, and its magnificent ruins, is otherwise unknown to Europeans; we know that *it was*, and was evidently the seat of some great power; and that is all. If that were the capital of *Raja Sulan*, (that is *Sālivā-hana)* then a ray of day-light beams on the past, as to this very obscure subject.

According to the Malay annals *Raja Sulan* soon died, after having appointed in his own place *Raja-Suren* the second son of *Raja-Narsa* (before called *Tarsia) Raja-Suren* conceived the design of conquering China. In prosecution of this design, he set out, and first encountered the *Gangga Nagara Raja*. This may indicate the *Raja* of *Gaur*, on the Ganges. After cutting off the head of that Raja his subjects submitted, and the conqueror married the daughter of the deceased Raja. He then went against the *Klang Kins* (that is I presume the *Calinga Cilinges** who had a fort of black† stone: sienitic granite) a word which is not unlike *Urankal* or *Warankal*, the name of a peculiar stone or rock, on which a fortress was built, that gave its name to the *Warankal* kingdom. The name of the Raja of this country was *Chulen*: in a desperate engagement Raja *Chulen*‡ was killed, and the country submitted to *Suren*. Raja Suren married the daughter of the deceased monarch; and ultimately returned to *Kling*, where he founded a city of great size, famous under the name of *Bisnagur*,§ and still a greater city in the land of Kling. Raja-Suren had a daughter (of whom nothing further is mentioned)‖ by his marriage with the daughter of Raja Chulen; and, by the sister of the *Gangga Nagara Raja* he had three sons named *Bichitram-shah*, *Palidutani*, and *Nitumanam*.

* Which is said to have been, in former times, a great country.

† Perhaps here is a mistake, Karangkal is a blackish stone.

‡ The *Chola* king did conquer the country of Calinga and maintain an ascendancy there for some time.

§ There were two towns of the name, and the one designated must be Visianagaram, in Telingana; though confounded in the Malay annals, with Vijayanagaram or Bisnagar, (on the banks of the *Tumbudra* river).

‖ *Suren* is a name, that of an *asura*, extremely familiar to Hindu mythology. Among the Mackenzie M.S.S. are found vestiges of a combat between one so named, and an early *Chola* king; but ending in *Suren's* defeat.

The narrative then proceeds thus—

'Palidutani succeeded to the Government of Amden Nagara, and Niluman was appointed to the Government of Chandakani, but on the eldest son Bichitram-shah, was only conferred a territory of small extent, which so displeased the young prince, that he resolved to abandon the country. He accordingly embarked with twenty vessels, fitted out with all the appurtenances of war; determined to conquer all the maritime countries; but his fleet was dispersed by a storm, and part of them returned to their country.

'Bichitram-shah is then represented as arriving in the country now called Palambang, where Demang Lebar Dadu, great-grandson of Raja Chulen was chief. Here marrying the daughter of the Raja, he assumed the Government under the title of Sang Sapurba Trimurti Tribuana,* and had by her four children; two daughters named Chandra Dewi, and Putra Sri Dewi, and two sons named Sang Muliaga, and Sang Nila Utama.'

After some other transactions which relate to visits made by Sang Sapurba to Majapāhit, and Bentan, the following is added:

'Sang Sapurba then left Bentan, and having sailed for a day and a night arrived at Ruko, whence he proceeded to the point of Balang, and ascended the river Buantan, where it was reported the country was extremely populous. When he had ascended far up the river he arrived at *Menangkabau*, all the Menangkabaus were surprised at his appearance, and the splendour of his diadem, and they all proceeded to inquire whence he came. As soon as they heard of his adventures, and that he was a descendant of Sultan Sekander Zulkarneine, all the chief men of Menangkabau consulted about appointing him *Raja*, since they had none; and after he had, as a condition, succeeded in destroying an immense snake which did much mischief in the country he was unanimously elected Raja, by the people of Buantan, and from him are descended the Rajas of Pagaruyang.'

That the fabulous mingles in this account there can be no doubt; but the question is whether any real tradition is preserved; if so, the connexion of India with Java and Sumatra assumes a very definite form.

* *Tribhurana*, a common title.

The history of Java subsequent to the introduction of Mahomedanism is irrelevant to the subject of this paper. I have not minutely followed out some indications of Mr. Raffles pointing to Mexico, but they may be worth some tracing, by any other hand. I merely notice in passing the singular history of the first Incas of Peru, the story of Manco Capac representing himself and his wife to be "children of the sun"—and teaching the Peruvians the art of spinning and weaving cotton; with the bringing them into a regular Government as far as I can judge of a Hindu model.* I merely hint at the possibility of an inhabitant of Menangkabau going thither, in consequence of being driven out to sea. The modern peopling of some islands in the South Sea may illustrate the manner: that is to say, a native entering a canoe to go to a certain intended place, and being driven by winds and current, to another place, or island. Instances of the kind are specified in Ellis's Polynesian Researches.

As regards the specimens of language given in Raffles' work, it is perfectly evident that the *Kawi*, or sacred language, is a *Prācrit*, or dialect of Sanscrit. It has as evident a relation to that language as any of the languages of India; and if the other evidence heretofore detailed were wanting, the existence of that language—the *Kawi*, in Java, would sufficiently, and incontrovertibly, establish the fact of an intercourse between India and Java, in some early age.

In a paper derived from Malayan annals by (the then Lieut.) T. J. Newbold, published in Madras, there were some references to an intercourse of Malays with the opposite continent. The paper I think was contained in the Journal of Literature and Science, but I am not quite certain, not having the number just now at hand for reference: the general subject however I remember was a greatly overcharged, and poetical, statement of conquests and victories; in a style very familiar to me, in continental works. The particular point of reference resting on my memory (perhaps imperfectly) was the conquest of a Raja Chulan, or the subjugation of a person so named; for I do not distinctly remember which of the two. It appeared to me on perusal that, with the customary recklessness, as to exact locality, the existence of the Chola kings was known among the Malays; and that the term which designated a dynasty

* See Robertson's History of America, Book 7, also Humboldt's Researches, and Personal Narrative.

was applied, as a proper name, to one individual king. It is necessary however to be very circumspect in this reference; unless I may be able to get another sight of the paper; to which I refer, after an interval of ten years.

The reader of the foregoing portion of this paper will have observed that I stopped short at Marsden's 9th chapter, in the rather tedious process of verifying the references, before generally given. My reason was that they would be thought wearisome; and perhaps discourage further perusal. I am now of opinion that the further process of verifying would only be readable by linguists; and that they will not need my aid. The list of references was first succinctly given; and, after what has been since stated, that will suffice. No one acquainted with Indian languages can hesitate to pronounce that a close identity exists. It follows that the words cannot be indigenous to two localities. One must borrow from the other. There is no probability that India, by commercial intercourse, borrowed *such* terms from Sumatra; neither are they terms which commercial intercourse would convey to Sumatra. The fact of an intercourse, at all events, is proved thereby. The nature of the words imply that they were imported by A COLONY: the terms having as much relation to mythology and manners, as to any other component of a state considered to be civilized.

Many references, from various sources, bearing on one point, add strong confirmation, and especially if the references are incidental: without design: and not the chief object in the writer's view. Any one who has perused Archdeacon Paley's *Horæ Paulinæ* will remember the use which an able man made of even a few such undesigned coincidences. It was in a great measure in this point of view that, some years ago, I perused Anderson's Mission to the east coast of Sumatra in 1823, published in 1826. The author, a civilian, was deputed to promote, and extend British commerce in Sumatra. This was his great object; and to the narrative of a successful accomplishment his book is chiefly devoted: references to other subjects are casual, or incidental. In this point his book differs from Marsden's. The latter wrote specifically on matters of history and antiquities among other subjects: and with his mind evidently leaning towards an impression that Sumatra and India had been in some way intersocial. Anderson apparently thought, or

cared about India, no more than about China; perhaps less, as the latter in a commercial point of view came more in his way. Hence all coincidences, though slight, are void of suspicion in so far as he is concerned.

At page 2, we find mention of the Rajah of Langkat; of Sri Sultan Ahmet; and of the Rajah of Salengore. On the word Rajah, I need make no remark. *Sri* is pure Sanscrit always prefixed to names of kings. The termination to *Salengore* is Indian, corruptly spelt, as Chittore, Vellore, Bangalore, &c.; but, correctly spelt *ūr*, it is a native name for a town. The names I have quoted may be rendered, 'little-town, field-town, gold-town.' At p. 9 we meet with *Kota-jawa*, 'little Java,' or 'Fort Java,' which of the two depends on native orthography. *Raja-Graha* also occurs, and at p. 26 *Raja-Graha* is identified with "head warrior." A man may have borne that name; but it means 'king's house' or 'palace.' At p. 28 Anderson states, "At this place are the remains of a large embankment or fortification, which was occupied by a colony of Javanese many centuries ago, and hence it retains the name of Kota-jawa to this day." It seemed to have been surrounded by a wide ditch, and the whole bore the appearance of a regular fortification. Evidence of intercourse with Java results: *when* does not appear; nor yet whether intercourse with India came that way, or direct. At p. 74 mention occurs of *Raja Wan Chendra Dewi*, wife of a dignitary at Langkat: *Chendra Dewi* or 'moon-goddess,' needs no amplification. At p. 86 Dolo, the *Batta* chief, has the prefix of Rajah; and is said to live at Kota Silaturgian. Of *turgian* I can give no explanation; but it is regularly compounded with *Sila*, a stone or rock (Hebrew as well as Sanscrit) and *Kota* as before stated means 'Fort.' Mr. Anderson states that the Raja has 800 ryots under him, and mentions another Raja who is chief of 2,000 ryots. Whether the word *ryot* is indigenous, or used conventionally by Mr. A. cannot be determined. At p. 100 Raja *Bindalara* and Deo Sudan occur. These terms are Indian, though we may take a caution as to orthography from p. 105, where Badar udin saw occurs for Bahader u'din shah. At p. 114 we meet with Sri Maha Raja Lela, unequivocally Indian; although I will not be positive whether the latter is Hindustani, or lila, 'sport, play.' In a following page we find *Datu Pakama raja*, Datu Sabidiji Wangsa, (*Vamsa*) Datu Maha-rajah Lela.

Though the common meaning of *Datu* be different; yet the word is used, in a Tamil version of the *Bhagavata*, for benefactor (*Euergĕtes*), and that would appear to be the meaning in Sumatra. At p. 177, there is Tuanko long Putih. *Pute* is often used; but whether for *putra* a son, or *pati* a Lord, I would not determine; though probably the latter. At p. 243, among names of *Batta* villages are these, Nembeki, Beca *Raja*, *Lingapora*, *Kota* Tumburu. The first is a Tamil word for *confidence, trust*; the italics sufficiently designate the other words. At p. 251, the disputed term *Naga-saribu* occurs, as the name of a *Karan* chief. It cannot therefore be used as a numeral, in any other sense than "the thousand headed snake." (V. Introduction.) It appears from p. 291 that historical or romantic tales are termed *Cheritra*, as in India.

Passing by some minor references I advert to the Appendix. A defaced *Hindu* image was found near the mosque in the town of *Jambi*, which led to the discovery of several others. One was evidently Bauddhist in character; and one was clearly an image of *Nandi* the bull of *Siva*. The natives have no idea of the origin of those images, but call them chess men of the giants, or genii; nor could they point out the ruins of the temple to which they belonged, though the former existence of one, of considerable dimensions, is indicated by a number of stone slabs, and carved ornaments converted to various purposes in different parts of the town. The material, a dark coloured fine granite, is not found within a considerable distance of *Jambi*; probably not nearer than the central chain of mountains.

As I am arguing out a particular point, and have an object to prove, my judgment may be suspected: yet I cannot persuade myself that any impartial person would form any other conclusion from the above *data* (supposing that they stood alone, and also that Mr. Anderson had first discovered the island of Sumatra in 1823) than this, that at some anterior, and probably very ancient period, the people denominated Hindus had been in Sumatra; and that too in considerable numbers: though whether direct, or *via* Java, from Mr. Anderson's book alone, would not be apparent.

Reverting now from the *ultra* to the *intra* Gangetic nations, in this place I may introduce an extract from the preface to Wilson's Sanscrit Dictionary, 1st edition, page xx. 'The time thus made out

'for the heighth of the *Bauddha* persecution' (that is persecution of *Bauddhas* by *Brahmans*, &c.) 'agrees, in a very remarkable manner, 'with the date of events, recorded in the countries, where the faith 'of *Buddha* now predominates, and which were intimately connect-'ed with the condition of his *Indian* votaries in their native realms. 'It was early in the sixth century (A. D. 519*) that China received 'from India the prophet *Dharma*, who gave a new impulse to the 'worship of *Buddha* then languishing in that country, and fixed it as 'the national faith. In 530 the religion of *Buddha* was introduced 'into *Corea*; in 540-50 into *Japan*, and the year 572 was remarka-'ble for the arrival in that kingdom of an immense number of 'priests and idols, who came from countries beyond the sea: we 'may conclude this branch of our inquiry by citing the opinion of 'the late historian of Java, Sir Thomas Raffles, that the Bauddha 'religion was introduced into that island during the sixth and 'seventh centuries, and that the same period was remarkable for the 'arrival of numerous *Hindu* emigrants on Java, and the eastern 'islands.'†

In a Manuscript‡ of the Mackenzie Collection entitled *Congu-desa-rajakal*, the following passage occurs. The period is the reign of *Hari vari deva*, a *Chola raja*, conqueror of the *Pandiya* kingdom; whence he derived the title of king of kings. The *Saca* year is not given; but by evidence deduced from the latest preceding date in the M.S. it must have been about the *Saca* year 900, or within the thousandth year of the Christian era.

'Afterwards that king's general being a very near relation, he 'himself came to the house of the latter, who being greatly delight-'ed thereby, performed the *Kanaka-abishegam* (or pouring gold 'over the head, &c.) The king being rejoiced commissioned him 'to go and conquer the adjoining countries. That *Amarbhujangam*, 'the general, set out, with the four kinds of forces, towards the 'west, to the mountain named *Saiya*, and thence proceeding to fight 'against the *Kerala-desa* he heard that its king was performing the

* Kœmpfer's Japan B. 2, ch. 4. † Hist. of Java II. 86.

‡ The present paper was in the hands of the Editors of the Journal, before my translation of the Manuscript quoted from; though that translation happened to be printed first in order. See No. 32, Art. 1.

'*Chatur-balayanam* and other ritual ceremonies; in consequence of 'which he became greatly incensed, and captured *Kolur*, *Indra-giri*, '*Nila giri* durga, and other places. As the entire strength of that 'king failed, he embarked on board ship, and fled into an island in 'the midst of the sea.'

This extract does not amount to evidence that he fled either to Java or Sumatra, though it is possible he may have done so. The *Kerala* king at that period probably was a *Bauddhist*. I take occasion to note, by the way, that in the Mackenzie Manuscripts, relating to the Malayalam country, there are apparent fac-similes of characters, of which two Malayalam Brahmans, one of them terming himself* a Pandit, could make nothing: yet those characters possessed a strong resemblance to some of the cruder specimens of inscriptions in Raffles' Java. The occurrence of *Indra-giri* in the above extract, and its frequent occurrence in Marsden's book, may be also noted.

Among the Manuscript books in the Mackenzie Collection there was one, which from its number, may have been obtained at an early period. According to that book the present mouth (or *embouchure*) of the *Caveri* river, is not the ancient one. The document states that there was a town at the old *embouchure* named *Caveri-pum-patnam* a place of great commerce; but subsequently submerged in the sea. From that town fleets of trading vessels used to sail periodically; setting out with the N. E. monsoon and returning with the South-West one. The voyage occupied five or six weeks. The object could not be Ceylon; and it does not seem likely that it would be the Malayalam coast; because there was an inland track, across the country, and through the modern *Palghat* pass, by which the *Pandiya-desa* carried on trade with the West, and with Europe. At the time I read over the Manuscript it seemed to me, that Java, or Sumatra, best agreed with the description; for the vessels went and returned with a side wind, or in nautical phrase "a quarter-breeze." In the aforesaid town there was a merchant specially celebrated on account of the wealth acquired by him, in the said com-

* I have learned from another source that on the Maldive islands there was three classes of characters; the most ancient, the ancient, and the modern. A like difference may have obtained on the continent.

merce. He was afterwards afflicted with what the natives term "spiritual folly;" allowed the Brahmans to take his wealth and, as stated, build with it the fane of *Tayuman Nalle*, on the rock at Trichinopoly, while he himself became a devotee; was killed, as the narrative says, by the kick of an animal, while absorbed in meditation: and ultimately became united to *Siva*: that is, in the phrase of the country, he died. But the said merchant's wealth was acquired in a singular manner, according to the Manuscript quoted. In early life he adopted an orphan boy, who appeared to be silly; but by the result, was discovered to have been an incarnation of *Siva*, as *Tayumān*. The boy had, by degrees, evinced shrewdness; and, on one occasion, the merchant thought he could place in him sufficient confidence to send him in charge of his venture, with the periodical fleet. He went; sold the cargo advantageously; and then invested the whole proceeds in what natives term *varattis* (or cow-dung cakes). He was laughed at for his pains. The returning fleet met with adverse winds; and was detained much beyond the usual time; so that the whole convoy became greatly distressed for want of fuel to cook their food. It was then remembered that one vessel was loaded with the desired article; and pressing instances were made to the young man to sell them; or at least to barter his cargo against security for an equal number of fuel-cakes on their return. After considerable apparent hesitation he consented, on condition that one cake should be taken from his cargo, sealed and weighed, and like for like duly returned. This was agreed to: all due securities were taken; and the singular cargo was consumed before, by a now favorable wind, they reached home. The deposited cake was handed up before the authorities: it was again weighed and the seal broken; and on being examined inside was found to contain *gold-dust*, the tare being inconsiderable. Nearly the entire weight of so many cakes, as the cargo had contained, was by agreement to be returned in gold-dust. The other merchants were ruined; and, (as we sometimes say), the fortune of the boy's master made for life: though the result was as before stated.

There may be the fictitious, and the apocryphal in the tale. But as, according to Marsden, Sumatra had gold-mines, and in the palmy period of the *Menang Kabau* dynasty a large traffic was carried on,

in that article, there is at least a degree of evidence added, from this source, in favor of a commercial intercourse between the peninsula of India, and Sumatra.

On such a traditionary story I would not found conclusions too weighty. But, from the time of first reading Marsden's Sumatra, it always appeared to me that Sumatra was the true *Ophir* of the east: concerning the precise locality of which, I need not state, much learned discussion has occurred. And it may be possible that Phenician, and other vessels trading in gold-dust procured their commodity, at an intermediate distance: the farther one being made by periodical trips of vessels, trading between Sumatra and Continental India.

Although incidental topics occurred to me by the way, which I did not deem it advisable to pursue, some of them perhaps of sufficient consequence to be taken up distinctly; yet whether this be hereafter done or not, the immediate inquiry before me is now brought to a close. From a faint clue afforded by Marsden's work, I have traced out verbal references to languages, persons, or things, which are sufficient to indicate the general bearing of the subject. Such brief notices as could be gathered from the writings of Leyden, or Wilford, have been stated, and weighed. The vast mass of evidence contained in Raffles' work, chiefly with a reference to Java, has been patiently, and fully adduced. Slighter references, or indications, have not been overlooked. And, from the whole I adduce the general conclusion that an early intercourse between India and Java has been fully, and conclusively, proved; as also that an intercourse between India and Sumatra is distinctly proved; though whether it were by way of Java, or direct, is not so conclusively shown, by the evidence, as in the other instance. A few brief remarks result:

One of them is that our knowledge of general history is yet very imperfect: there being extensive portions of the globe concerning past events in which we know but little. It was fashionable, some centuries since, to call a revived knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages a revival of learning, and a period of light after dark ages. To the present day the term 'learning' is an epithet very much confined to either a school, or a university education, which gives far

too great a proportion of time to Greek and Latin literature. Its value is not denied; but it is only a relative value. Sometimes the astoundingly ignorant, but bold assertion is made that India has no genuine poetry of her own; and at other times, it is, with greater colour of reason, stated that India has no native history. May not the defect be in a *want* of research; or of *due* qualification for effective research? Still much is confessedly deficient. That "history is only a record of crime" may be, for the greater part is, a melancholy truth. Still there is something fascinating in the glance back into past ages; and especially when discoveries may yet be made, and information yet elicited. The introduction of European science and literature into India is a good thing. But the human mind is prone to extremes; and perhaps a disdain of what India, or neighbouring countries, can offer in exchange, may as yet be rather premature.

Another remark is that all has not yet been done that might be done, with the materials that are at disposal. The Mackenzie Manuscripts have sustained a rather common fate, of being far too highly estimated, when the nature of the contents was not fully known; and then hastily, and rashly despised when the contents were but imperfectly developed. The Collector of those papers was so egregiously cheated, and imposed on, by his confidential servants, that after "much cry and little wool," it is not surprising that the mind of the literary public underwent a revulsion; and the whole was voted trash, because a part of it is so. It has fallen to my lot to have a larger measure of acquaintance with the contents of the greater portion of those Manuscripts than has been the case with other Europeans: not excepting even Professor Wilson; for he expressly states that he had (Sanscrit excepted) to do with so termed English translations, as hard to be understood as the originals themselves; and he has given a very plain indication of regret at his want of sufficient acquaintance with the Mahratta Manuscripts; though they are, in reality, less valuable than the titles of some of them indicate; and less than that at which he appears to have estimated them. It was the intention of the lamented Mr. James Prinsep, as he stated to me, by letter, that one or two quarto volumes, exclusively of close translation, in the manner of my two volumes of Oriental Manuscripts, but with little annotation, should be extracted from those materials; and he apparently judged that after a selection, and translation, had

been made, there would be little left to regret, if the remaining Manuscripts were destroyed. In order to select, it was necessary to examine. The intention of the Bengal Asiatic Committee was overruled by the Committee of papers of the Madras Literary Society; and an Analysis was first demanded. The required analysis was somewhat fully given, but it did not exhibit an estimate of contents *generally* favorable, and it was spoken of as showing the worthlessness of the mass of Manuscripts. However I, who examined them very minutely, know better than that, and I consider that a judicious selection for translation might yet be made, and thereby the history of the *Drāvida-dēsa*, or Southern Peninsula, be rendered more complete than it is. But in a mere analysis, a general statement was sufficient, and I could not specify every thing which they contained. I retired from my task, under a feeling of very great thankfulness to my personally unknown patron, the late Mr. James Prinsep; to Lord Auckland, and his Council; and to Lord Elphinstone, then Governor of Madras.

Postscript to the Essay on Eastern Relations, &c.

The foregoing Essay was written several years ago; and I had not then met with Crawford's sketches of the Eastern Archipelago. This work I subsequently perused with attention; and took copious notes. After Raffles' work this one adds but little, except on the subject of philology. The copious vocabularies of the languages, or dialects, in various islands of the Archipelago, not only show the common affinity to the Pali, or *Māgadha-bāsha;* but appeared to me to indicate the existence of the native Tamil (quite distinct from Sanscrit) as pervading many of the islands; and the mountaineers of Sunda, in particular, I judged to have a language as near the Tamil as that of the *Todaver*, or the Khonds. The Essay is already too long and will not bear addition; but after I see it in print, I may be stimulated to take up the philology of Crawford in a supplementary paper.

21*st May*. 1850.

VI. Proceedings of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday the 2d January, 1849, at 7 o'clock P. M.

PRESENT. C. P. BROWN, Esq.; Major R. GARSTIN; Sir H. C. MONTGOMERY, Bart.; W. A. MOREHEAD, Esq., and Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

The Committee proceed to take into consideration the subject of communications from Government as per margin,* and a minute thereon, drawn up by their Chairman, which has been recently circulated.

* Extract from Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department, dated 13th March, 1848, No. 277, with enclosure.
Do. do. do. 13th June, 1848, No. 562, with enclosure.

I. *Resolved,*—That the Committee concur in and adopt the views of their Chairman, as set forth in his minute, dated the 3d October, 1848, and that a copy of it be transmitted to Government, with a letter suggesting that the course recommended in it be followed.

Read letter† from Dr. A. Weber, Privatim docens of the Sanscrit Language at the Royal Society of Berlin.

† Dated Berlin, 4th November, 1848.

II. *Resolved,*—That the receipt of this letter be acknowledged, and that Dr. Weber be informed, in reply, that, although the Government Library of Sanscrit and other books is at present in the charge of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society, yet as the Funds of the Society are supplied by private subscription, and the Subscribers are willing to purchase works in the European languages only, the Committee are precluded from subscribing to the valuable work in question. Also that it be intimated to Dr. Weber that in the Government Library abovementioned there are two manuscript copies of the Vedas, one in the Malayalim character, and one in the Telugu character, with commentaries, neither of which is used by any person.

Read letters from Messrs. Wm. H. Allen and Co., dated 4th and 18th November, 1848, the former advising the despatch of books per *Ostrich,* and the latter of books and periodicals per Steamer.

III. *Resolved,*—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letters be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society.

Dalmatia and Montenegro, by Sir G. Wilkinson. The Cities and Cemeteries, of Etruiria by G. Dennis. The Life and Remains of Theodore Hook, by the Rev. R. D. Barham. A History of the Sikhs, by J. D. Cunningham, Captain Bengal Engineers. Nineveh and its Remains, by A. H. Layard, Esq. Memoirs of Chateaubriand, written by himself. Translated from the French. Narrative of a Campaign against the Kabailes of Algeria, by D. Borrer, F.R.G.S. Life and Letters of Thomas Campbell, edited by Dr. Beatlie. Ranke's History of Servia. Ranke's History of Prussia. Translated into English. McGregor's History of the Sikhs. Memoires de Madame de Stal, (not Mme. de Stael, daughter of Necker.) Memoires de Casanova de Scingalt. Le Poete, a novel in 8 or 10 small volumes. Handy Andy, by Lover. Letters from Palmyra and the last days of Arelian, by an American author. A Yacht Voyage to Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, by W. A. Ross. Life in Russia or the Discipline of Despotism, by E. P. Thompson. Annals of Spanish Painters, by W. Sterling, Esq. } To be sent out by Steamer.

Read letter* from the Secretary to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, acknowledging the receipt of 28 Rupees, on account of the Madras Literary Society's Subscription to the Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society for 1846 and 1847.

* Dated 9th December, 1848.

IV. *Resolved,*—That this letter be recorded.

Read letter† from Dr. J. Kellie, stating that the 1st vol. of Bracebridge Hall belonging to the Library was packed up by mistake amongst the books of a gentleman gone to Calcutta, and that he expects the volume to be returned in a month or two.

† Dated 27th December, 1848.

V. *Resolved,*—That should the book in question not be returned within three months the Librarian be instructed to report the circumstance to the Committee.

In conformity with the 7th Resolution at a Meeting on the 8th December, 1846, a memorandum of the sums received on account of subscriptions to Nos. 30 and 31 of the Society's Journal since the Meeting of the 3d October, 1848, is laid on the table.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions to the Journal Nos. 30 and 31 have been received from the following Gentlemen since the monthly Meeting of the Committee held on the 3d Oct. 1848.

Captain J. C. Macpherson, Nos. 30 and 31,	4	0	0
G. F. Fischer, Esq. Nos. 30 and 31,	4	0	0
Rupees...	8	0	0

VI. *Resolved,*—That this Memorandum be recorded.

(Signed) J. J. Losh,
Secretary M. L. S. &c.

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday the 6th February, 1849, *at 7 o'clock* P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

WALTER ELLIOT, Esq.

Members.

C. P. BROWN, Esq.; Sir H. C. MONTGOMERY, Bart.; R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq., and Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 57.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 16th January, 1849.

Read the following letter from the Accountant General.

Fort St. George,
Accountant General's Office,
5th December, 1848.

No. 387.

From

T. V. STONHOUSE, Esq.
Accountant General.

To

J. F. THOMAS, Esq.
Chief Secretary to Govt.

SIR,—With reference to Extract Min. of Consultation, No. 1058, dated 24th ultimo, requesting me to report whether there are objections to the measure proposed by the Committee of Management of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, namely that Collectors and Paymasters at the several out-stations be authorised to receive and transmit the payments on account of the Madras Journal of Literature and Science due by Subscribers in the interior, I have the honor to state that there exists no objection to Collectors and Paymasters being authorised to receive subscriptions on account of the above Journal into their Treasury, and to

Read Extract from Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department, dated 16th January, 1849, No. 57, and letter to Government from the Accountant General therein referred to.

I. *Resolved,*—That measures be immediately adopted to obtain payment of all sums due on account of the Society's Journal by Subscribers at out-stations, under the arrangement now sanctioned by Government, which, the Committee have no doubt, will answer the desired purpose; and enable them to resume, and continue regularly the publication of the Journal, without the risk of eventual loss, or even of serious inconvenience.

remit the amount quarterly or half yearly by Bills on this Office to the Secretary to the Madras Literary Society, the same being credited, when received, to the head of "Deposits" in their accounts, and transferred when bills are granted, to the credit of "Bills Payable," which head will be debited when the Bills are paid by the Sub-Treasurer, an arrangement which will not lead to the opening of any new heads, as Collectors and Paymasters have these heads already opened in their accounts.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) T. V. STONHOUSE,
Accountant General.

I. *Resolved,*—That the foregoing letter be communicated to the Committee of the Madras Literary Society, in reference to their Secretary's letter of the 18th November last, and authority granted for the receipt by Collectors and Paymasters of subscriptions on account of the Society's Journal, and the transmission of the amount quarterly to their Secretary under the arrangements pointed out by the Accountant General.

(True Copy and Extract.) (Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY,
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

To the Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Read letter* from Messrs. Binny and Co., enclosing their Account Current with the Society for the year 1848, showing a balance in favor of the latter on the 31st December last amounting to Company's Rupees 207-0-0.

* Dated 6th January, 1849.

II. *Resolved,*—That Messrs. Binny and Co. be informed that their Account Current has been examined and found correct; and that it be laid before the General Annual Meeting of Subscribers; which, in conformity with Rule 13, will be convened as soon as the account of Messrs. Allen and Co. for 1848 is received, and the General Statement of the Society's accounts for 1848 completed.

Read letter from the Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras.

HORTICULTURAL GARDENS, *2d February,* 1849.

To the Secretary to the Literary Society, Madras.

SIR,—By desire of the Committee of Management of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras, I do myself the honor to forward a copy of the Report on the state of the Society generally and its finances, read at their last Meeting, and am instructed to request you will be good enough to solicit the permission of the Committee of Management of the Literary Society, to give the same a place in the next published number of its Proceedings, and further that about 40 or 50 copies of the same be separately struck off.

(Signed) F. A. REID, *Secretary Agri-Horticultural Society.*

III. *Resolved*,—That, in compliance with the request of the Committee of Management of the Agri-Horticultural Society, the Report be published in the next number of the Literary Society's Journal, and that the Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society be furnished with a copy of this Resolution.

Read letter from Captain R. R. W. Ellis, 23d Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, Assistant to the Commissioner in Bundelkhand.

JHANSI, BUNDELKHAND, 27*th December*, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR,—Being employed under orders from Government in forming a collection of inscriptions, grants of lands, and Vanesavelies or genealogical lists in this part of the country with the view if possible of connecting the history of tribes here with those in other parts of India, and being anxious to refer to the Sanskrit portion of the collection made by Colonel Mackenzie, I take the liberty of soliciting your assistance in procuring me the loan of one of the volumes of the work in which the inscriptions are I believe bound up or otherwise rendering their contents available for comparisons with the collection now being formed.

The volume to which I am first anxious to refer to is the one containing the greatest number of grants made by families of the Chandraname Rajpoot tribe to which Khrishna Rao, son of Narasingha Raja of Vijayanagar, from A. D. 1508 to 1530, mentioned in p. 293 volume 1st Wilson's Account of the Mackenzie the greatest care shall be taken of the work, and any stipulation you may consider it necessary to make at the time of making the loan strictly attended to.

(Signed) R. R. W. ELLIS.

IV. *Resolved*,—Mr. C. P. Brown having intimated to the Committee that he has written to Captain Ellis in reply to his letter, resolved that he be requested to favor the Committee with a copy of his reply in order that they may decide whether it will be necessary to make any further communication to Captain Ellis.

Read letter from Messrs. Wm. H. Allen and Co., dated London, 23d December, 1848, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

V. *Resolved*,—That Messrs. Allen and Co. be informed that the parcel referred to in their letter, which should have arrived on the *Bentinck* Steamer on the 30th instant, has not yet come to hand; and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society:

Charles Vernon, a Transatlantic Tale, by Lieut. Col. Senior, 2 vols.

The Lancashire Witches, a Romance, by W. H. Ainsworth, 3 vols.

Dr. Birch and his young friends, by Thackeray, 1 vol.

Anecdotes of the Aristocracy, by J. B. Burke, 2 vols.

Kit Barn's Adventures, by Mary C. Clark, illustrated by G. Cruickshank.

Martin Foutrand, a Frenchman in London in 1831, with comic illustrations.
Jerome Paturot a la recherche de la meilleure des Republiques.
Secret History of the Revolutions of 1848, by Citizen Caussidiere.
Episodes of Insect Life, by Acheta Domestica, M. E. S.
The Great Hogarty Diamond, by Thackeray.

Messrs. Allen and Co.'s communication respecting the Travels of Marco Polo will be taken into consideration at the next Meeting.

The Committee proceed, at the suggestion of their Chairman, to reconsider the 2d Resolution at their last Meeting respecting the application of Dr. A. Weber of the Royal Society of Berlin.

VI. *Resolved*,—That Dr. Weber be informed that Messrs. Allen and Co. will be instructed to furnish the Society with a copy of the valuable work in the publication of which he is engaged, and that, with the view of bringing his undertaking to the notice of the public, a copy of his letter will be published in the next number of the Society's Journal.

In conformity with the 7th Resolution at a Meeting on the 8th December 1846, a Memorandum of the sums received on account of subscriptions to Nos. 30 and 31, of the Society's Journal since the last Meeting is laid on the table.

Memorandum.

Subscriptions to the Journal Nos. 30 and 31 have been received from the following gentlemen since the last Monthly Meeting of the Committee held on the 2d January, 1849.

E. B. Thomas, Esq., Nos. 30 and 31,........	Rupees	4	0	0
Major J. Hill, Nos. 30 and 31..............	,,	4	0	0
	Rupees	8	0	0

VII. *Resolved*,—That this Memorandum be recorded.

(Signed) Walter Elliot, *Chairman*. (Signed) J. J. Losh, *Secretary M. L. S. &c.*

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday the 7th March 1849, *at 7 o'clock* P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

Walter Elliot, Esq.

Members.

Lieut. Colonel T. S. Pratt, C. B., T. Pycroft, Esq., and Captain J. J. Losh, Secretary.

Read letter from the Secretary to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.

METCALFE HALL, CALCUTTA, *30th January*, 1849.

DEAR SIR,—The Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India being desirous of completing for its Library, a set of the Madras Journal of Literature and Science, I am requested to ask the favor of your bringing to the notice of the Madras Literary Society this, its application, for vols. 1 to 4 inclusive, and part of vol. 7, (No. 18,) which is missing.

Should this request be complied with I would ask the favor of your having these numbers made up into a parcel and despatched by Steamer, the freight of which the Society will gladly meet.

(Signed) JAMES HUME, *Horticultural Secretary.*

I. *Resolved*,—That this application be complied with as far as possible, and that the Secretary to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India be informed that no copies of Nos. 3 and 4 of the Journal are at present procurable.

Read letter from I. Y. Fullerton, Esq.

To the Secretary Madras Literary Society.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have one or two copies on hand of Colonel Fullerton's view in the Himalaya and Neilgherry Hills—price of a colored copy is Rupees 21, and of a plain copy Rupees 13. I request to know if the Madras Literary Society would like to take a copy.

13th February, 1849. (Signed) I. Y. FULLERTON.

II. *Resolved*,—That Mr. Fullerton, be informed that, in the present condition of the Funds of the Society, the Committee do not consider it advisable to purchase works exclusively pictorial and ornamental.

Read letter from B. Cunliffe, Esq.

G. C. MANUFACTORY, *28th February*, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—As I believe that the Literary Society does not possess a copy of the "Gleanings in Science," the parent work, and precursor of the Calcutta Literary Journal, perhaps you may feel disposed to purchase of me a copy, for the price I gave for it, viz., 36 Rupees. It is in three vols. now scarce.

(Signed) B. CUNLIFFE.

The Committee Literary Society.

III. *Resolved*,—That Mr. Cunliffe, be informed that the funds of the Society are at present not more than sufficient to meet the demand for new and popular works, periodicals &c., and that, therefore, the Committee do not consider it advisable to purchase so old a publication as the

Gleanings in Science. The Committee moreover observe that, even if the work was required, the price asked for it seems very high.

Read letter* from Mr. M. Plumbe, forwarding for presentation to the Society a copy of the Oath of Allegiance, in two vols.

* Dated 1st March, 1849.

IV. *Resolved,*—That Mr. M. Plumbe be thanked, on behalf of the Society, for his present to it.

Read letters from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. dated 18th and 19th January, 1849, the former containing a statement of their account with the Society for the past year, and the latter advising the despatch of books and periodicals per Steamer.

V. *Resolved,*—That the receipt of these letters and the books and periodicals therein mentioned be acknowledged, and that Messrs. Allen and Co. be informed that their statement of account with the Society for 1848, showing a balance in their favor of £ 165-12-6, has been found correct. Also that it be intimated to them that the copy of Milman's Horace received by the last Steamer has been much damaged on the passage, and that although the Committee would be glad to have a copy of the Travels of Marco Polo if procurable at any thing like its original price, they do not consider it expedient to purchase it at the present enhanced price. Further that they be requested to send out the undermentioned books:

Essay on the Union of Church and State, by the Rev. Baptist Noel. Memoirs of Prince Rupert and the Chevaliers, by E. Warburton, Esq. My Uncle the Curate, by the Author of the "Bachelor of the Albany." Mordaunt Hall, by the Author of "Emilia Wyndham." The Emigrant Family, by the Author of "Settlers and Convicts." Memoirs and Adventures of Sir William Kirkaldy of Grange. The Life and Times of John Calvin, translated from the German of Paul Henry, by H. Stebbing. Burke's Baronetage, latest edition. Burke's Peerage, latest edition. } To be sent out by Steamer.

(Signed) WALTER ELLIOT, *Chairman.* (Signed) J. J. LOSH,
Secretary M. L. S. &c.

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday the 3d April, 1849, *at 7 o'clock* P. M.

PRESENT.

Members.

T. PYCROFT, Esq.; R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq., and Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

A General Statement of the Society's accounts for 1848 is laid on the table.

I. *Resolved,*—That this General Statement of accounts be approved and passed, with the account current of Messrs. Binny and Company, and the letter containing the Statement of the account of Messrs. Allen and Co., for the past year, be laid before the next Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers; which, according to the 13th rule, should be convened as soon after this Meeting as convenient.

Accordingly, resolved further, that the President, Sir E. J. Gambier, be requested to name some day in the present month for the Annual General Meeting, or, should he be unable to attend, that one of the Vice Presidents, be asked to fix a day for the Meeting and to preside at it.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 152.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 22d Feb. 1849.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Read Extract from Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department, dated 22d February 1849, No. 152.

II. *Resolved,*—That this document be recorded for the further guidance of the Committee.

Here enter 31*st January,* 1849.

Para. 1. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has read with much interest the paper submitted with the foregoing letter, and considering the subjects of inquiry therein indicated to be most deserving of attention, will be prepared to afford every facility in his power to carry on the proposed preliminary investigations.

2. He is, however of opinion that the Authorities, to whom it is proposed to furnish the Circular annexed to the letter above recorded, might send in their replies direct to the Committee of the Madras Literary Society and receive from that Body such suggestions as they may see fit to offer for adoption in futherance of the objects contemplated. It is resolved, therefore, that two hundred Copies of the Circular, as marked in red ink and of the List A to which it refers be struck off at the Government Press, and that three copies of the same be sent through the Revenue Board to each of the Collectors in the Provinces and two copies to each of the Civil Engineers of the Eight Divisions. Also, that copies of the Circular and List be forwarded to the officers noted in the margin, to the Governments of India, Bengal, Bombay and the North West Provinces and to the Honorable the Court of Directors.

	Copies.
Resident at Hyderabad,..............	Six
Do. at Travancore,..................	Six
Commissioner in Mysore,.........	Twelve
Do. in Kurnool,............	Two

(A true Extract.) (Signed) J. F. THOMAS,
Chief Secretary.

To the Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Gl . Allen and Co., dated 19th February
w . ..dicals and books per Steamer.

. ..pt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be
. be requested to send out the following
...ty:

.. Romance, 3 vols. A Letter to the Right
... President of the Board of Control, on the
...ay, by Sir C. J. Napier, G. C. B. Cromwell
. ..my, 2 vols. The Life of Robespirre, by G. H.
..e Exiles of Norway, by E. W. Landor, Esq.. 2
. . an Old Soldier, being Memoirs of the late Col. T.
. .. daughter Mrs. Ward. The Fountain of Anethusa,
. M. A. The Old Judge; or Life in a Colony, 2 vols.
. ...; or the London and N. W. Railway. Lucelle Bel-
Poems by Eliza Cook, 3 vols. Peregrine Scramble, by
. . V. Huntley, R. N., 2 vols. Eccentric and Remarkable
. .. F. W. Fairholt, Esq. F. S. A. Four Months amongst the
. ... California, by Dr. Brooks. The Western World or Tra-
. . united States in 1846-47, by A. Mackay, Esq.

(To be sent out by Steamer.)

(Signed) J. J. Losh, *Secretary M. L. S. &c.*

... Annual General Meeting of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held in the Society's Rooms at the College, on Saturday the 28th April, 1849, *at* 11 *o'clock* A. M.

Present.—The Hon. H. Dickinson, Esq., Vice President, in the Chair; A. J. Arbuthnot, Esq.; Walter Elliot, Esq.; G. Y. Fullerton, Esq.; Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart.; J. Ouchterlony, Esq.; Major T. T. Pears, C. B.; E. B. Powell, Esq.; G. N. Taylor, Esq., and Captain J. J. Losh, *Secretary.*

The Secretary submitted to the Meeting Messrs. Binny and Company's account current with the Society for 1848, showing a balance in favor of the latter on the 1st January 1849, of Rupees 207, and also, a general account of the receipts and disbursements of the Society in 1848, and its credits and liabilities on the 1st January, 1849, showing a balance against it on that date of Rupees 450-8-4; and explained that the deficiency has arisen partly from the disbursements for printing Nos. 32 and 33 of the Society's Journal, a large portion of the subscriptions to which remains still uncollected, and partly from expenses incurred in replacing books included in the Catalogue of the Library, but which had been, at different times, lost by Subscribers, or, destroyed by accident.

I. *Resolved,*—That these accounts which have been passed by the Managing Committee, and appear, under the explanation afforded, satisfactory, be approved and passed.

Read list of nineteen Members of the Society who have ceased to subscribe, left the Presidency or died, and of twenty-four who have become Subscribers in the 1st and 2d Classes, since the last Annual General Meeting; and also list of nine Subscribers in the 3d Class, five of whom continue to Subscribe.

Ceased to Subscribe.

1	G. D. Drury, Esq.,	First Class.
2	D. Mackenzie, Esq.	do.
3	Captain J. H. Wilson,	do.
4	Sir E. K. Williams, K. C. B.	do.
5	A. Maclean, Esq.	do.
6	S. Sam, Esq.	do.
7	W. Hart, Esq.	do.
8	G. Arbuthnot, Esq.	Second Class.
9	Lieut. Gen. Bishop,	do.
10	Major J. T. Philpot,	do.
11	G. Thomson, Esq.	do.
12	Lt. Col. M. McNeill,	Under Rule IV.
13	H. H. Macleod, Esq.	do.
14	Lieut. H. Wahab,	do.
15	Major Williams,	do.
16	Dr. Innes,	do.
17	Lieut. J. Boswall,	do.
18	Ensign A. J. Learmouth,	do.
19	Ensign W. D. Maclagan,	do.

Became Subscribers.

1	Major R. Garstin,	First Class.
2	Lt. Gen. Sir G. H. F. Berkeley, K. C. B.	do.
3	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Pottinger, Bart. G. C. B	do.
4	A. Sam, Esq.	do.
5	Major F. A. Reid, C. B.	do.
6	R. Breeks, Esq.	do.
7	T. Key, Esq.	do.
8	F. Biggs, Esq.	do.
9	J. H. Bainbridge, Esq.	do.
10	A. Hunter, Esq. M. D.	Second Class.
11	R. Burgass, Esq.	do.
12	Rev. F. G. Lugard, A. B.	do.
13	Lieut. J. B. Dunbar,	do.
14	Captain A. F. Berkeley,	do.
15	Mr. J. H. Kenrick,	do.
16	E. G. Balfour, Esq.	do.
17	Lieut. Col. D. H. Considine,	do.
18	G. N. Taylor, Esq.	do
19	Lieut. J. Shand,	do.
20	Captain J. C. Boulderson,	do.
21	Dr. Innes,	Under Rule IV.
22	Lieut. J. Boswall,	do.
23	Ensign A. J. Learmouth,	do.
24	Ensign W. D. Maclagan,	do.

3D CLASS.

Became Subscribers.

Rev. W. Taylor,
R. S. Blackett, Esq.
W. T. Blair, Esq.
Miss E. Stedman,
R. Breeks, Esq.
Rev. R. D. Griffith,
Rev. J. Roberts,
J. Hill, Esq.
Lieut. H. Lloyd.

Ceased to Subscribe.

R. Breeks, Esq.
Miss E. Stedman,
Lieut. H. Lloyd,
Rev. J. Roberts.

II. *Resolved*,—That these lists, which appear satisfactory, as showing that the number of Subscribers has increased since the last General Meeting, be recorded.

Read the following list of donations of books, &c., to the Society since the last Annual General Meeting:

List of books, &c., presented to the Society since the last Annual General Meeting held on the 27th March, 1848.

	Donors.
Journal of the Indian Archipelago and Eastern Asia, Nos. from September, 1847, to February, 1849,	J. R. Logan, Esq.
A Report on the Calcutta Public Library, for 1847 and 1848,	Curator C. P. Library.
A Statement of Facts relative to the Transactions between the Writer and the late British Political Mission to the Court of Shoa in Abyssenia, by Charles T. Beke, Esq.	The Author.
Tables for Determining Time to the nearest Minute—by William Grant,	Madras Government.
Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society from January, 1847, to April, 1848,	Bombay G. Society.
Specimens of the Rocks and Fossils of the Chikuldap Hills in H. H. the Nizam's Territories,	Capt. T. J. Newbold.
The Oath of Allegiance, 2 vols.	Mr. M. Plumbe.
Prosodie des Langues de L' Orient Musulman, Specialement de L' Arabe, du Persan, du Ture et de L' Hindoustain—Par M. Garcin de Tassy,	The Author.
Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, No. 18,	Royal Asiatic Society.
Some account of the Battle Field of Alexander and Porus—by Captain James Abbott,	The Author.
Journal of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, 4 parts of vol. 6,	The Society.
Madras Journal of Literature and Science, Nos. 31, 32, 33, and 34,	A. Maclean, Esq.

III. *Resolved*,—That the abovementioned books be placed in the Library, for the use of the Subscribers, and included in the next Catalogue, and the rock and fossil specimens added to the Museum, and that the donors, who have been already thanked by the Managing Committee, are entitled to the acknowledgments of the Society.

Read list of books received from England to replace corresponding works included in the Catalogue of the Library but which have at different periods been lost by Subscribers or destroyed by accident.

List of books received from England to replace those missing in the Library.

Book	By whom lost.	Price. £	s.	d.
Sheridan's Dramatic Works, 1 vol. 8vo	Capt. D. Montgomerie,	0	5	0
Ouvres de Montesquieu, 6 vols. 8vo	J. Sullivan, Esq	1	7	0
Moreau's Chronological Records of the British Royal and Commercial Navy, 1 vol. 4to. (the one lost was a single sheet,)	H. Chamier, Esq	1	15	0
Fraser's Travels on the shores of the Caspian Sea, 1 vol. 4to	G. Norton, Esq	0	18	0
Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk, 1 vol. 8vo	Do.	0	8	6
Junius's Letters, 3 vols. 8vo. (the lost was 1 vol. 18mo.)	Major J. T. Smith,	1	17	0
Rennell's Geography of Herodotus, 2 vols. 8vo	T. M. Lane, Esq	1	8	0
Head's Narrative, 1 vol. 8vo	A Peon of the Society,	0	4	0
Dunlop's Drinking Usages, 12mo	Do.	0	3	6
Wondrous Tale of Alroy, 3 vols. 12mo	J. A. Hudleston, Esq.	0	14	0
Malthus' Political Economy, 8vo	T. M. Lane, Esq	0	7	0
Captain Bonneville's Adventures, 3 vols. 12mo	W. Middlemass, Esq	0	16	0
Menageries, 1838, 1 vol. 12mo	Lord Arthur Hay,	0	2	3
Jameson's Rambles in Canada, 3 vols. 12mo.	Peon,	0	16	0
Gladstone's Church and State, 2 vols. 8vo	Do.	0	18	0
History of Genghis Khan, 1 vol. 8vo	Destroyed by white ants,	0	7	0
Chatham's Letters,	Unknown,	0	5	6
Mechanics' Magazine, vol. 23, 8vo	J. Sullivan, Esq	0	9	6
Blackwood's Magazine, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13 and 14,	Captain M. C. Chase, only vols. 13 and 14,	7	5	0
Quarterly Review, vols. 16 and 20,	H.V.Conolly,Esq.only16,	1	4	0
Edinburgh Review, vols. 28 and 74,	W. A. Morehead, Esq. only vol. 74,	1	6	0
New Monthly Magazine, vols. 1, 2, 3, 22, 23 and 24,	Deficient in the Library,	3	6	0
Love Letters of Mary Queen of Scotts,	J. Ouchterlony, Esq	0	7	6
Criminal Trials, vol. 1, 12mo	A. Rowlandson, Esq	0	2	3
Eustace's Classical Tour through Italy, 2 vols. 4to	T. R. Wheatly, Esq. only 1 vol	1	2	0
Memoirs of Marshal Ney, vol. 2, 8vo	Do.	0	10	0
Reliques of Ancient English Poetry, 3 vols. 8vo	R. S. Ellis, Esq	0	5	6
Library of Romance, vols. 8 and 9,	Unknown,	0	10	0
Hamilton's Hindostan, 2 vols. 4to	Do. only 2 vols. lost,	2	16	0

	By whom lost.	Price. £	s.	d.
Buffon's Histoire Naturelle, vol. 1 to 4, 8vo	J. Sullivan, Esq.	1	10	0
Ouvres de J. J. Rousseau, vols. 12,	The vol. in the Library being imperfect,	1	18	0
Bulwer's Night and Morning, 12mo., paid price,	R. O. Campbell, Esq.	0	6	0
The English Fireside, 3 vols. 12mo. do.	G. Harding, Esq.	0	14	0
Chalmer's on the Constitution of Man, 2 vols. 8vo. do.	C. Sooboo Moodeliar,	0	12	0
Lady Hervey's Letters (ordered out by mistake and I* have been permitted to take it for the price mentioned,)		0	6	0
		37	1	6

The Secretary informed the Meeting that, under the rules of the Society, the prices of many of the above works should have been recovered from Subscribers (the prices of those lost within the last two or three years having been so recovered) and that some of the parties who are answerable for books lost at more remote periods are still alive, a few being resident in India, but the majority in Europe. As, however, the greater part of the expense of replacing the deficient works, viz., £37-1-6, must necessarily be borne by the Society, the Committee of Management do not consider it expedient to attempt to give retrospective effect, for periods varying from 15 to 5 years, to rules which should have been acted upon immediately after the discovery of the deficiencies, without ascertaining the opinion of the Subscribers on the subject, which is accordingly submitted for the consideration of this Meeting.

IV. *Resolved*,—That, under the circumstances stated, the unrecovered amount of the cost of the books in question be debited to the Society; and that the Committee of Management be requested to see that the 3d of the Rules for the Library of the Society is enforced in all future cases of the loss or injury of books by Subscribers.

The Meeting proceeds, in conformity with Rule VI., to nominate Members to form the General Committee of Management for the ensuing year.

V. *Resolved, unanimously*,—That Dr. Balfour, Dr. J. Kellie, Dr. T. Key, Major T. T. Pears, C. B., and Major F. A. Reid, C. B., be requested to become Members of the Managing Committee in addition to the undermentioned Members of the present Committee:

* The Librarian.

Chairman.

WALTER ELLIOT, Esq.

Members.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.; Sir H. C. MONTGOMERY, Bart.; J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.; T. PYCROFT, Esq.; R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq., and Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

The following proposition is laid before the Meeting by J. Ouchterlony, Esq., seconded by E. B. Powell, Esq.

"That the Annual General Meeting of the Society be in future held in the last week of the month of February, the day being left to be fixed by the General Committee; and that, with a view to enable the usual accounts to be laid before the Meeting, the London Agents of the Society be requested to send their accounts closed up to the 30th November of each year with a Supplementary account for the month of December to be transmitted by the mid-monthly mail from London of the 7th January."

VI. *Resolved,*—That this proposition be adopted, and that the Committee of Management be requested to modify Rule XIII. accordingly.

The following proposition is laid before the Meeting by J. Ouchterlony, Esq., seconded by Walter Elliot, Esq.

"As, in the interests of this Society and for the promotion of its peculiar objects, it is eminently desirable to adopt all measures which may tend to stimulate and foster a spirit of scientific inquiry and literary research; as few means appear to be better adapted to realize this end than regular periodical re-unions of the Society's Members, at which subjects of interest may be discussed, opinions be interchanged, improvements and advances in arts, manufactures, and the general walks of science be submitted and illustrated, and lectures of instruction be imparted; and as further it seems expedient that circumstances of climate should be considered in any arrangements for following out the above views.

It is now resolved,—That the General Committee be requested to take measures for instituting a series of re-unions of the Members of the Society, the same to be restricted within the period of the cold season of the year, and the series to consist of not fewer than four meetings, but to be augmented, if circumstances will admit, to the number of six, and that it be a suggestion of this Meeting to the Committee, that a central place be selected, at which to hold the re-unions; that on every occasion some paper of value and interest be selected to be read publicly, or that a

member be engaged to deliver a lecture on some subject connected with the pursuits of the Society; and that the members, and the public generally, be encouraged to forward to these assemblies, specimens of all discoveries, collections, and manufacturing improvements, with an accompanying M.S. descriptive of all particulars connected with them that may be interesting."

VII. *Resolved*,—That this Meeting approves of the proposed arrangement, and that the Managing Committee be accordingly requested to take the requisite steps for carrying it into effect.

E. B. Powell, Esq., submits to the Meeting his opinion that the second of the Rules applicable to Subscribers of the 3d class which requires each Subscriber, before receiving books, to lodge a deposit of 20 Rupees with the Librarian, appears objectionable, and is understood to be so considered by parties of the classes for whose benefit the rules in question were established, and suggests that the rule in question should be cancelled, or modified so as to admit the recommendation of a Subscriber of the 1st or 2d class as a substitute for the deposit now required.

VIII. *Resolved*,—That this subject be referred to the Committee of Management, who are authorised to revise this rule in question, so as, if possible, to remove the objection adverted to by Mr. Powell.

IX. *Resolved, unanimously*,—On the proposition of Walter Elliot, Esq., seconded by Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart., that the thanks of this Meeting be offered to the Honorable the Vice President for his conduct in the Chair.

(Signed) J. J. Losh,
Secretary M. L. S. &c.

(Signed) H. Dickinson,
Vice President.

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday the 1st May, 1849, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Present.

Chairman.

Walter Elliot, Esq.

Members.

Major P. Anstruther, C. B.; Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart.; J. Ouchterlony, Esq.; T. Pycroft, Esq.; R. H. Williamson, Esq., and Captain J. J. Losh, *Secretary.*

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 190.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 3d *March*, 1849.

Read the following letter from A. Hunter, Esq., Zillah Surgeon, Chingleput.

Submits a copy of the communications addressed by him to the *Athenæum* newspaper, on the subject of the Resources of India and amusement for idle hours, and that should the same meet the approval of Government he will continue them in the form of Periodical Reports.

Read extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department, No. 190, dated 3d March, 1849.

It appears to the Committee that, as the paper in question has been already published in a Madras newspaper, it is not desirable that it should be, either wholly or partially, re-published in the Society's Journal.

Here enter 17th Feb. 1849.

I. *Resolved*,—That a communication to the above effect be addressed to Government.

Resolved,—That the paper received with foregoing letter be forwarded to the Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary Royal Asiatic Society, with a request that they will favor the Government with their opinion whether it would be desirable that the whole or selections from Mr. Hunter's paper should be published in their Journal of Literature and Science.

(True Extract.) (Signed) J. F. THOMAS, *Chief Secretary.*

To the Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Read memorandum of the Librarian.

Memorandum.

The other day the Rev. B. D. Griffith, a member of the third class, called at the Library and desired me to mention to the Committee of the death of his father-in-law, the Rev. J. Roberts, and to request that after deducting one Rupee on account of the latter's subscription for March last, the remaining nine Rupees and his promissory note for ten Rupees may be returned.

II. *Resolved*,—That the request of the Rev. R. D. Griffith be complied with.

Read memorandum of the Librarian.

Memorandum.

The Librarian begs to inform the Committee that Lieut. J. Shand, 51st Regiment M. N. I., who was recommended by R. Breeks, Esq., as a

second class member of the Society on the 2d March last, has left the Presidency without paying his entrance money and subscription for one third of the 1st Quarter amounting in all to Rupees 18-5-4. The bills were presented to him for payment several times previous to his departure.

III. *Resolved,*—That the Librarian be instructed to bring the subject of this memorandum to the notice of the Committee on the return of Lieut. Shand to India, as until then no steps can be taken to effect the recovery of the amount due by him to the Society.

Read extracts from the Proceedings of the Annual General Meeting held on the 28th ultimo.

The following proposition is laid before the Meeting by J. Ouchterlony, Esq., seconded by E. B. Powell, Esq.

"That the Annual General Meeting of the Society be in future held in the last week of the month of February, the day being left to be fixed by the General Committee; and that, with a view to enable the usual accounts to be laid before the Meeting, the London Agents of the Society be requested to send their accounts closed up to the 30th November of each year, with a supplementary account for the month of December to be transmitted by the mid-monthly mail from London of the 7th January.

IV. *Resolved,*—That drafts of Rule XIII., and of Rule 2d applicable to Subscribers of the 3d class, modified in conformity with the resolution of the last Annual General Meeting, be prepared, and laid before the Committee of Management for their consideration at their next monthly Meeting.

The measures to be taken for instituting a series of re-unions of the Members of the Society will be taken into consideration hereafter.

VI. *Resolved,*—That this proposition be adopted, and that the Committee of Management be requested to modify Rule XIII. accordingly.

The following proposition is laid before the Meeting by J. Ouchterlony, Esq., seconded by Walter Elliot, Esq.:

"As, in the interests of this Society and for the promotion of its peculiar objects, it is eminently desirable to adopt all measures which may tend to stimulate and foster a spirit of scientific inquiry and literary research, as few means appear to be better adapted to realize this end, those regular periodical re-unions of the Society's Members, at which subjects of interest may be discussed, opinions be interchanged, improvements and advances in arts, manufactures, and the general walks of science be submitted and illustrated, and lectures of instruction be imparted, and as further it seems expedient that circumstances of climate should be considered in any arrangements for following out the above views."

It is now resolved,

"That the General Committee be requested to take measures for instituting a series of re-unions of the Members of the Society, the same to be restricted within the period of the cold season of the year, and the series to consist of not fewer than four Meetings, but to be augmented, if circumstances will admit, to the number of six, and that it be a suggestion of this Meeting to the Committee, that a central place be selected, at which to hold the re-unions, that on every occasion some paper of value and interest be selected to be read publicly, or that a Member, be engaged to deliver a lecture on some subject connected with the pursuits of the Society; and that the Members, and the public generally be encouraged to forward to these assemblies, specimens of all discoveries, collections, and manufacturing improvements, with an accompanying M.S. description of all particulars connected with them that may be of interest."

VII. *Resolved,*—That this Meeting approves of the proposed arrangement, and that the Managing Committee be accordingly requested to take the requisite steps for carrying it into effect.

E. B. Powell, Esq. submits to the Meeting his opinion that the second of the rules applicable to Subscribers of the 3d class which requires each Subscriber, before receiving books, to lodge a deposit of 20 Rupees with the Librarian appears objectionable, and is understood to be so considered by parties of the classes for whose benefit the rules in question were established, and suggests that the rule in question should be cancelled, or modified so as to admit the recommendation of a Subscriber of the 1st or 2d class as a substitute for the deposit now required.

VIII. *Resolved,*—That this subject be referred to the Committee of Management, who are authorized to revise the rule in question, so as, if possible, to remove the objection adverted to by Mr. Powell.

(Signed) WALTER ELLIOT, *Chairman.* (Signed) J. J. LOSH, *Secretary M. L. S. &c.*

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday the 5th June, 1849, *at* 7 *o'clock,* P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

WALTER ELLIOT, Esq.

Members.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.; Dr. E. G. BALFOUR; Dr. J. KELLIE; Dr. T. KEY; Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.; Major F. A. REID, C. B.; J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq., and Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 190.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 3d March, 1849.

Read the following letter from A. Hunter, Esq., Zillah Surgeon of Chingleput.

Submits a copy of the communications addressed by him to the *Athenæum* newspaper on the subject of the Resources of India and amusement for idle hours, and that should the same meet the approval of Government he will continue them in the form of Periodical Reports.

Read Extract from Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department, No. 190, *dated 3d March,* 1849.

I. *Resolved,*—That Government be informed that the Committee are of opinion that it would not be desirable that the whole or selections from Mr. Hunter's paper should be published in the Society's Journal of Literature and Science.

Here enter 17th Feb. 1849.

Resolved,—That the paper received with the foregoing letter be forwarded to the Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary Royal Asiatic Society, and a request that they will favor the Government with their opinion whether it would be desirable that the whole or selections from Mr. Hunter's paper should be published in their Journal of Literature and Science.

(True Extract) (Signed) J. F. THOMAS, *Chief Secretary.*

To the Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 388.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 15th May, 1849.

From the letter from the Secretary to the Madras Literary Society, dated 25th September, 1847, the Government were led to believe that Subscribers to this Journal would be charged two Rupees for each copy and Bills at this rate for thirty copies taken by Government were accordingly presented for sanction on the dates given in the margin. They desire therefore to

23d March 1848.
26th July 1848.

Read Extract from Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department, dated 15th May, 1849, *No.* 388.

II. *Resolved,*—That Government be informed that the numbers of the Society's Journal are charged for at little above prime cost, and that, as the last published number contains more than the average number of pages, an addition of eight annas was necessarily made to the price, to meet the printer's additional charge.

know why in the bill now submitted the charges has been increased to Rupees 2-8 per copy.

(True Extract.) (Signed) J. F. THOMAS, *Chief Secretary.*

To the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 350.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 3d May, 1849.

Read the following letters from Captain R. R. W. Ellis, Political Assistant for Bundelkhand.

Here enter 13th April 1849.

No. 375—377—379.

„ 381—383—385.

Resolved,—That the foregoing papers be forwarded to the Committee of the Madras Literary Society, with a request that they will favor the Government with any information they may obtain on the subject submitted for inquiry.

Read Extract from Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department, dated 3d May, 1849, No. 350, forwarding six letters from Captain R. R. W. Ellis, Political Assistant for Bundelkhand, containing applications for information respecting the lineage and descent of the Rajpoot Families inhabiting Southern India.

III. *Resolved,*—That Government be informed that the Committee have not been able to obtain any information on the subject submitted for inquiry.

(A true Extract.) (Signed) J. F. THOMAS, *Chief Secretary.*

*To the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.**

Read letter from J. Ouchterlony, Esq., for the Sub-Committee Polytechnic Society, dated 29th May, 1849, and copy of Proceedings of the Sub-Committee of the same date.

To Captain J. J. LOSH,

Secretary Literary Society and Auxiliary Royal Asiatic Society.

DEAR SIR,—I beg leave to hand you annexed a copy of Proceedings of a Sub-Committee of the Polytechnic Society, appointed to consider of a site the best adapted for a building for the use of that Institution, and also to examine whether means might not be found of engaging several of the public associations of Madras in combining their Institutions under one and the same roof, and promoting the acquisition of a Building that would be useful for all these purposes and be also adapted for a Town Hall.

The more centrical situation for all Madras, would perhaps be one in the immediate neighbourhood of St. Andrew's Church; but the distance from this is comparatively so insignificant that the Sub-Committee have felt themselves to be reasonably attracted by the great advantages pre-

* With 6 original papers (to be returned.)

sented in the building and its adjacent compound, formerly '
theon of Madras, and now occupied as the Land Custom Hou
in fact occupies as centrical a position as could be desired, v
building itself is one, that in its spacious apartments, it is belie
be well devoted to all the uses, to which it would be sought to

The object of the Sub-Committee's present application to t
mittee of the Literary Society is, to ascertain the sentiments
Committee on the subject, and whether it would be willing, i
itself were concerned, to transfer the Library and Museum
new building; and upon this they would solicit as early a de
may suit the Committee's convenience. This combination of
sources of Societies, having as objects the advancement of Li
and Science, in the same spot,* would, it is believed, be of use
say inestimable advantage to the community of our Town.
fairly be expected that opportunities, now neglected, would the
gularly taken advantage of; and that the facilities afforded for e
tion, study and comparison would create a taste for the elevat
suits spoken of, which could not fail to bring habits of reflection
sires of usefulness in its train, that must redound to the benefi
ciety at large.

The Sub-Committee propose on ascertaining the views of yo
mittee and of that of the Agri-Horticultural Society, to submit t
tion for the consideration of Government, and they indulge t
that from the sympathy which the Government has been pl
manifest in the various Institutions, which it is desired to co
gether, and the sterling value of the proposed scheme for the be
ests of Madras, together with other considerations unnecessar
capitulate here, it will be so fortunate as to be favourably ent
and the object in view meet a generous and hearty concurrence.

I have the honor to be, dear Sir, your's fait

MADRAS, 29th May, 1849. (Signed) JAS. OUCHTERLONY,
For the Sub-Committee Polytechnic

May 29*th*, 1849.

At a meeting of the Sub-Committee composed of Messrs. Ouch
Reilly, and Anstruther, it was determined to write this day to th
tary to the Literary Institution to know whether in the even
Polytechnic Institution succeeding in obtaining a Building sui
every way and centrically situated it would be the wish of the
Society to transfer their books and their Museum to such buildi
similar letter to be addressed to the Secretary to the Horticult
Agricultural Society. The intention being to submit to Govern

* And that spot a central and accessible one.

propriety of transferring the Land Customs to the College and allowing the use of the Pantheon to the various Institutions which it is now proposed to unite in one place.

The Court of Directors have sanctioned the formation of a Museum of Economic Geology which would naturally be placed in the same building, especially convenient as this would be to the Students of the University and to the great body of East Indians in Vepery and Pursewaulk.

The College will not answer these purposes nor is its situation good, for a public institution, but it is supposed that it would be perfectly suitable for the Land Customs, the Pantheon would answer all the purposes here specified, and as it once was the property of the Public it is not impossible that Government may be disposed to permit the use of it to the various bodies it is now proposed to unite.

The Literary Society would find more ample room and more central situation, the Agricultural Society would obtain 13 acres of better land than the seven acres they would resign, the Polytechnic Institution would apply the small sum it possesses to improve the building, the Museum of Economic Geology would be at once located in a manner most advantageous to the University Students, and the want of a Town Hall would be at once supplied.

The Secretaries are requested to furnish the answers as soon as possible addressed to Major Anstruther—Vepery.

IV. *Resolved,*—That the Sub-Committee of the Polytechnic Society be informed that the Committee concur with them in opinion that the Literary Society's Library would be of more use to the public if deposited in a more centrical location than its present one in the College, and that, therefore, should the Polytechnic Society succeed in obtaining from Government a grant of the building on the Pantheon Road now occupied as the Land Custom House they will willingly recommend to the Subscribers that the Library shall be removed thither, and to Government that the Museum shall be deposited in the same place, provided sufficient accommodation for them can be furnished.

Read letter from Dr. Roer, dated Calcutta, 24th April 1849.

CALCUTTA, ASIATIC SOCIETY, *April 24th*, 1849.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am requested by Mr. Kœnig, Bookseller in Bonn, who has published a number of valuable Oriental works, to ask of you whether the Literary Society in Madras are inclined to enter with him into communication for the purpose of exchange or purchase of Oriental books. I have the pleasure to enclose a list of Sanscrit works, published by him.

Should your Society accept of Mr. Kœnig's offer, may I trouble you for sending me a list of Oriental works printed in the Madras Presidency,

for transmission to Mr. Kœnig, I shall likewise feel greatly obliged, if you will kindly add for myself a catalogue of the Oriental M.S.S. in the Library of your Society. I beg, you will excuse the trouble I give you, as it is for the cause of connecting the labours of Oriental Scholars in Europe with the researches of those in India.

Believe me, my dear Sir, your's truly,

(Signed) E. Roer.

1. Sakuntala, Sanscrit Text with German Translation and Notes, by O. Bosthlingk.
2. Bibliotheca Sanscrita, sive libro Sanscritorum hunesque type exscriptorum rescrem critiner.
3. Gita Govineta Jaryndeme—Text Lemser Selelex retor, interpret latina, by Chr. Lassen.
4. Institutioner linguœ poacutioœ Auntch: Lassen.
5. Kalidazae Megladutiet Sringanatilaka—Recers, J. Gildemeister (with Glossary.)
6. Rammavakya, liber de officies sacerdotium Buddhriconum—Palicetlatore, Ed. Fr. Spregel.
7. Lassen and Westergaurd or the cursiform inscriptionr of the first and second order (in German.)
8. Lassen (Chr.) Judisete Atterthumskusore (Indian antiquities) 1st vol.
9. Lassen, Zens Gesehsihteder Grieclenlemarund Indosky thesihen Kœ As.
10. Malarikaet Aquimetria textumed, in lat Sanscrit. Ed. notalimer adgri O. F. Tullurg.
11. Menchakatika Lassen ed A. F. Stenzler.
12. Parimer aslt Burlee grammtrider Regel (eight books of grammst rules. Ed. O. Boethlenik.
13. Radnir long Praistuac. Ed. N. Delmer.
14. Radnir lingune Sanscrit. Ed. N. L. Westergaurd.
15. Zectrchrift fur dir Veunde der Morgenlamder, vols. 4 to 7.
16. Panchatantrum. Lerser. Ed. J. G. L. Veoregarten.

V. *Resolved,*—That Dr. Roer be informed in reply that the Literary Society does not publish Oriental Works, that, with the exception of a few elementary books and collections of stories, no such works have been published at Madras for many years, and that a catalogue of the Oriental Manuscripts in charge of the Society is under preparation, of which, when completed, a copy will be forwarded to Dr. Roer, if, as is expected, Government direct its publication. Also that Dr. Roer be requested to communicate to Mr. Kœnig of Bonn the desire of the Committee that a copy of the Bibliotheca Sanscrita published by him may be sent out for the Society's Library.

Read Memorandum from the Librarian.

Memorandum.

As the books of the Society's Library now amount to between 15,000

and 16,000 volumes, and as more are daily being added to them, we have hardly sufficient room to hold them, and although for want of funds we are at present unable to make more book cases, yet we may by and by have the means to do so, but then we would have no place to keep. Under such circumstances the Librarian respectfully begs to suggest to the Committee the advisableness of their applying to Government for the use of the two upstair rooms adjoining our Museum which are at present unappropriated to any use.

VI. *Resolved,*—That application be made to Government for the use of the two rooms in question.

Read Memorandum from the Librarian with advertence to the 8th Resolution of the last Annual General Meeting, and the 4th Resolution of the Committee at their last Meeting respecting the proposed modification of the rules applicable to Subscribers of the 3d Class.

Memorandum.

If the Rules applicable to Subscribers of the Third Class as now modified be adopted they would tend to defeat the objects contemplated by the Committee, for it could hardly be expected that a writer or even a manager or examiner who always feels a reluctancy to approach his employer would attempt to trouble him for a recommendation to be admitted as a Third Class Subscriber. As present, with two exceptions, all the Members of the Society of the 1st and 2d Classes consist of Gentlemen of the Civil and Military Services and Merchants. Amongst the 8 third Class Subscribers there is only but one East Indian, the other seven being Gentlemen of the abovementioned services. If these seven Gentlemen have not felt any objection to pay a deposit of 10 Rupees in cash and a promissory note for another 10 Rupees it is impossible to suppose that Natives could do so. The original Rules framed by the Chairman of the Committee are the same in principle as those in existence in Bengal and the Cape, and why should not they hold good in Madras also?

VII. *Resolved,*—That it appears to the Committee inexpedient that the Rules respecting the term of admission of Subscribers of the 3d Class should be altered without further experience of their working, and that therefore the proposed modification be postponed. Also that Rule XIII. modified as directed in the 6th Resolution of the Annual General Meeting and the 4th Resolution at the last Meeting of the Committee be inserted in the next reprint of the Society's Rules.

VIII. *Resolved,*—That a Sub-Committee of Papers be appointed, consisting, ex-officio, of the Chairman, and Mr. Ouchterlony and Dr. Balfour, for the purpose of perusing and reporting upon papers which may

be forwarded either by Government or from other parties for publication in the Society's Journal.

Read letter from Messrs. Wm. H. Allen and Co., dated 25th April 1849, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

IX. *Resolved,*—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society:

Stephen's Book of the Farm, 3 vols. A Man made of Money, by Douglas Jerrold. The Lottery of Marriage, by Mrs. Trollope. Lady Alice or the New Una. Adventures of the First Settlers on the Oregon or Columbia River. An Expedition to discover the source of the White Nile, from the German of F. Weme, by C. W. O'Reily. Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition to the Dead Sea and the Source of the Jordan. Dry Leaves from Young Egypt, by an Ex-Political, being a glance at Sindh before its occupation by Sir Charles Napier. The Protestant Leader, by Eugene Sue. The Life of Lord Lovat and the Lord President Forbes, forming a volume of Chapman and Hall's Monthly Series. (To be sent out by Steamer.)

(Signed) WALTER ELLIOT,
Chairman.

(Signed) J. J. LOSH,
Secretary M. L. S. &c.

THE

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OF

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

VOL. XVI.

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EDITED BY THE

COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIETY.

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MDCCCLI.

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I.—*Statistical Report on the Sircar of Nelgoondah. By* Dr. Walker, *Surgeon H. H. the Nizam's Army, on Special Duty. Communicated by Major General* Fraser, *Resident at Hydrabad.*

The Sircar of Nelgoondah and the five Pergunnahs of the Devarcondah Sircar, of which the accompanying tables give the statistical details, are bounded on the south by the Kistnah river and the Gunpore Sircar, on the west by the Kummum Sircar, and by the Pergunnah of Moonegal, belonging to the Company; on the north by the Warungul and Bougheer Sircars, and on the east by the Bougheer Sircar, and other portions of the Devarcondah Sircar. This tract lies between 79° 56′ and 78° 39′ east longitude, and 16° 32° and 16° 57° to 17° 50° north latitude, and contains 516 inhabited villages with their hamlets, of these fifteen are Jagheer villages, from which no returns were received, but the population of which is calculated from the average number of inhabitants to each village being 190 souls. The whole population is 98,261 which, taking the area at 2,744 miles, gives about 36 inhabitants to the square mile the houses are 19,387 giving an average of 4·82 per house on the population of 95,456 which is exclusive of the Jagheer villages. For the streams that water the country, for the roads by which it is traversed, and for the tanks, their number and size, reference is made to the published map of the

Hydrabad survey, and to the Geographical memoir accompanying it. The only change is that the high road from Madras to Hydrabad no longer passes by Nelgoondah, but strikes the Masulipatam road at Nakrikul. Mostly all the Gurrees of the villages, are in a tumble down state but are repairable at a small cost, their foundations always remaining. The three old Hindoo fortresses of Nelgoondah, Devarcondah and Woondragondah still remain but without ordnance of any description. The number of men employed and paid by the Government for the collection of the revenue, and for the purposes of Police are eighty Arabs or Rohillahs, at 15 Rs. a month, under a Chiaous, 180 Linewallahs, as they are called, who receive Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 a month, under a Commandant, who gets Rs. 100 a month, and three or four Native officers. There are besides 80 Suwars at Rs. 30 a month for each horse, and 150 Police Peadahs at Rs. 3 to Rs. 2½ of monthly pay.

The Arabs are feared by all, some of the Suwars are well mounted, the Linewallahs the miserable representatives of the old French Corps, and who still retain their words of command in French, are a poor set, and the Peadahs are indifferently armed ragamuffins.

In former and more prosperous times, water to fill tanks was drawn by means of water courses from the Moosy river, but these have been all choked up; they might be cleared out at a small expense, and nothing would conduce more than such a proceeding to the well being of a country so cursed by drought.

The Sahyer of this Sircar is farmed by a Brahmin Doorgah Nursingah, and Mahomed Kassim a Mahomedan, who pay the rent to the Naib Talooqdar. I have placed an asterisk to the villages containing more than a thousand inhabitants, by running over the lines opposite, as much information will be gathered as any detailed account can afford.

Ferries on the Kistnah River.

The Kistnah is crossed at four points in the following order of places taking them from east to west, Goonlumpilly, Warapilly or Wazeerabad, Mooneemanicum, Chittial, Chintalpallem and Yelliswarum, all in the Sircar Deevarcondah. At Warapilly there is a strong commodious boat of teakwood but at all the other places the boats are merely round baskets of wicker made of the vi

tex negundo, and covered with leather, 8 to 10 feet in diameter, the whole cost not amounting to twelve rupees, a drawing of this species of Ferry boat is given, with a landing place built of stone, but the last is very frequently swept away by the river freshes. The boatmen are of the bearer caste, and are three or four in number, the fairs are not constant depending on the fullness of the river, and are settled by previous agreement, but the following tables will give a general idea of them. Ferry dues levied on the following articles that pass through the chokees on the banks of the Kistna included in the Sahyer at Warapilly, viz. 1.

	RS.	A.	P.
For Rice and Pulses per bullock load, - - - -	0	9	0
For Salt, Limestone, Bazree, Jowaree, Paddy, &c. per bullock load, - - - - - - - - -	0	5	6
For Chillies, Jagghery, Cocoanuts, Dry Leaves, and Country Cloths, per bullock load, - - - - - -	1	4	0
For Tamarinds per bullock load, - - - - - -	0	14	0
For Country Cloths for every Rupee's worth, - - -	0	1	0
For a Man, - - - - - - - - - - -	0	1	9
For a Carriage of Conveyance, - - - - - -	2	13	0
For an empty Cart, - - - - - - - - -	1	0	0
For a Palanquin, - - - - - - - - - -	2	0	0
For a Dooly, - - - - - - - - - -	1	4	0
For a Horse, - - - - - - - - - - -	0	7	0
For a Bullock, - - - - - - - - - -	0	5	3
For an Ass, - - - - - - - - - - -	0	4	0
For Salt and Grain for every hundred bullock loads, -	20	0	0
For Sheep and Goats for every hundred, - - -	3	10	0

Ferry dues levied on the following articles included in the Sahyer at Goonlumpilly, Mooneemanicum and Yelliswarum.

For Rice, Moong, Cooltee, Kungonee, for a bullock load,	0	5	3
For Paddy and Cully per bullock load, - - -	0	3	3
For Chelevaroo, Cotton, Cocoanuts, Turmeric, &c. for a bullock load, - - - - - - - - -	1	2	0
For Country Cloths, Cotton Thread, Ganjah, for a bullock load, - - - - - - - - - -	1	10	0
For Tamarinds, Palmyra Jagghery, &c. for a bullock load,	0	9	0
For Hemp, for a bullock load, - - - - - -	0	2	6
For Ghee, Oil Nuts, for a bullock load, - - -	1	0	0
For Sheep and Goats, for every hundred, - - -	7	0	0

Ferry dues levied on all persons and cattle passing Kistna as follows at Yelliswarum.

For Bullocks, Cows, Buffaloes and Horses, each, -
For a Man, - - - - - - - - - - -
For an Ass, - - - - - - - - - - -

Ferry dues levied on the following articles included Sahyer at Chittial and Chintalpallum.

For Salt, Cooltee and Grain, for a bullock load, - -
For Chillies, Cocoanuts and Turmeric, for a bullock load,

Duties on Corn, Cattle, &c. in the Kusbah of Nelgoon

For each pullah of Dry Grain and Pulses brought by the Nelgoondah Ryots, - - - - - - - -
If brought by other Ryots, - - - - - - -
For each pullah of Paddy brought by other Ryots, -
For each pullah of Goor, Rice and Oils, brought by the Nelgoondah Ryots, - - - - - - - -
For each pullah of Goor, Rice and Oils, brought by other Ryots, - - - - - - - - - -
For Sheep and Goats, per hundred, - - - -
For each Cow, Bull, Calf and male Buffaloe, - -
For each Bullock and Buffaloe, - - - - -
For a Horse or Tattoo according to its estimated value at 1 ann

This will serve as a specimen of the Sahyer duties, it tiresome and unprofitable to give a list of the duties on and cattle at every chokee in the Sircar. Generally a l is exacted from the Ryots of the Pergunnah than from oth tax on cattle is pretty much the same every where.

ondah and Five P

HABITANTS.																
ha Payers.			Kooshb								Temples and Mosques.					
Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Men.	Women.	Grand Total. RS.	A.	P.	Gentoo Schools.	Persian Schools.	Vishnu.	Mahaded.	Hunnooman.	Sakty.	Mosque.	Ponds.
3141	2080	9093	1251	1680	1556	62944	3	3	11	1	35	48	53	At almost every village, there is an Idol of one or two Saktis—The temples where they exist are usually mean buildings.	43	11
1258	1284	3687	485	659	732	14015	3	3	0	0	23	21	11		3	1
474	311	1254	97	146	165	8463	1	9	1	0	9	10	7		2	0
856	840	2479	223	304	343	12658	15	3	0	0	2	2	2		2	0
2350	1823	6385	539	779	851	34901	2	3	2	0	38	38	39		8	0
565	593	1742	206	250	270	14862	10	3	1	0	6	6	1		3	0
447	411	1337	119	160	169	10437	9	3	1	0	14	12	0		8	0
711	562	1970	193	216	270	25992	10	0	1	0	15	11	7		0	0
626	529	1738	180	253	266	11946	13	0	1	0	6	6	0		1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1944	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
042	333	29685	3293	4477	4622	198166	4	3	18	1	128	154	120	0	70	12
....	....	......	....	....	....	42500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
						240666	4	3								

.... 4390
.............91,066

95,456 Total Po

II.—*Statistical Report on the Sircar of Kummemmett. By* Dr. Walker, *Surgeon H. H. the Nizam's Army, on Special Duty. Communicated by Major General* Fraser, *Resident at Hydrabad.*

The Sircar of Kummemmett is bounded on the north by the Godavery, on the west by the Sircars of Ramgheer, Warungal, Nelgoondah, and Dewarcondah, on the south and east by the Kistnah, and the collectorate of Masulipatam. This Sircar including the Palooncha territory contains 4,840 square miles, 39,030 houses, and allowing 4·76 inhabitants for each house, 185,782 inhabitants or about 38 individuals to the square mile.

The average of each house is estimated by comparing the Warungal and Nelgoondah returns, and striking a mean between the two. The number of houses in the Hussanabad and Sungraghery Pergunnahs is calculated by comparing the average number of houses to each village of the adjoining Pergunnahs of Singarany and Kanaghirry. The chief village in the Sircar is Kummemmett where the Naib Talooqdar resides, for particulars respecting it and the other villages, reference is made to the Pergunnah tables, all those containing upwards of 250 are marked with an asterisk. The Fort of Kummum bears evidence of old Hindoo construction, but there is no doubt that it was much repaired and strengthened by Frenchmen in the service of Zaffur-ood-dowlah, it is going fast to ruin and decay, and the guns on the mouldering bastions some sixty in number are rusted and honey-combed, the fleur-de-lys found on them, mark by whom they were cast. The inscription tells that Zaffur-ood-dowlah was their owner, and that they are about 80 years old. This potent chief had his chief residence at Kummum, where are yet to be seen the ruins of his palace, and a Barahdurree, or summer residence. His tomb is at Heermul. During his incumbency he exercised the authority of a sovereign prince, and his nick name, the Dousa, or lord of the great drum, is still mentioned with awe and respect. He must have died about 70 years ago. In Mahrattah history he figures as an ally of Ragoba, the usurping Peshwah.

The revenue of the Palooncha territory is given at Rs. 70,000, but only Rs. 29,000 of this sum goes to Government, Rs. 21,000 are given for the support of temples, and the rest goes to the Rajah for subsistence and the support of troops. The troops for the

collection of revenue and Police are forty-seven horsemen, 283 Line wallahs, about forty or fifty Arabs, or Scindians, and 350 Polic peons, they are on the same pay and footing, as the Nelgoondah force

The map of the Kummemmett Sircar being published, I refer t it for the number, size and situation of the principal tanks, fo roads, &c.

In this Sircar there are three bunds thrown across the Moon yair river, and canals of irrigation cut from the stream by whic some rice ground is irrigated. A much greater quantity of such lan might be brought under cultivation by this means, as the strean which issues from the Pakhall lake contains flowing water, for eigh or nine months in the year.

The Sahyer is rented to the same individuals as the Sahyer o the Nelgoondah Sircar. A specimen of the frontier, transit an local duties is given below.

The Ghurrees are much in the same ruinous state as those i Nelgoondah.

Taxes levied at the Chowky of Kodad, Pergunnah Anantaghir Sircar Kummemmett.

	RS.	A.	P
For every bullock load of Rice, Wheat, Jowarry, other Dry Grains and Pulses, &c.	0	3	(
For every bullock load of Paddy,	0	2.	(
For every bullock load of Tobacco,	0	12	'
For every bale of coarse Cloths,	0	11	
For every bale of fine Cloths and Muslins,	2	8	
For the privilege of collecting Iron Ore, per annum,	13	0	
For each head of Cattle purchased in the Sircar Kummum,	0	6	
For Sheep and Goats per hundred,	4	6	
For each Horse, (transit duties,)	5	0	
For every bullock load of Steel,	2	2	
For every bullock load of Chelwer Roots,	1	8	
For every bullock load of Soap-nuts,	0	6	
For Ore to feed each smelting furnace, the Monegal Ryot's pay,	0	0	
For each bullock load of Ghee and Oil,	0	4	
For each bullock load of Sugar, Cocoanuts, &c.	0	10	
For each box of Opium (export duty,)	4	6	
Silk per bale,	0	6	
Tamarinds per bullock load,	0	6	

There are twelve Chowkees in the Sircar of Kummemmett witl out including the Paloonch district.

General Summary of the Statistics of the Sircar of Kummemmett.

Pergunnahs.	Villages and Hamlets.			Tanks and Wells.				Ploughs.			Inhabitants. Houses.					Actual gross Revenue.					Temples and Mosques.			
	Inhabited.	Deserted.	Total.	In repair.	Out of repair.	Total.	Moats.	Rice Ploughs.	Dry Grain Ploughs.	Total.	Meerasdars.	Cultivators.	Moturpha.	Khooshbash.	Grand Total.				Teloogoo Schools.	Persian Schools.	Vishnoo.	Mahadeo.	Durgah.	Ashoor-khanas.
Pergunnah Havalee,........................	147	80	227	517	138	655	406	1590	4449	6039	1633	2941	2055	1367	7996	67325	0	0	2	1	12	5	0	82
Kunnagherree,...............	156	32	188	213	91	304	111	1178	2930	4108	1244	1534	1056	1352	5187	42284	4	3	0	0	6	1	2	60
Madurah,.................................	59	56	115	81	16	97	43	180	2873	3053	481	804	436	249	1970	32934	10	3	0	0	6	4	1	22
Anunthagherree,..........................	71	17	88	281	81	362	180	481	1219	1700	901	1102	700	314	3017	33921	3	0	0	0	16	7	0	18
Singaranee,..............................	60	6	66	52	26	78	10	259	299	558	139	680	111	24	954	3394	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Condeecondah Kuppulvoy,................	65	28	93	616	21	637	326	743	697	1440	890	464	1516	1456	4326	42656	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Julpullee,................................	65	2	87	432	83	515	293	934	417	1351	647	527	947	901	3022	28465	6	0	3	0	8	11	0	19
Nalacondapullee,........................	48	14	62	153	7	160	69	451	1375	1826	438	390	425	673	1926	22486	0	0	0	0	8	10	1	8
Jagheer and Agrarhum Villages,.........	24	5	29	40	17	57	27	178	340	518	137	307	202	274	920	4340	0	0	0	0	3	2	10	0
Hoosanabad and Sunkragherree Purgunnahs, Palooncha Territory,............	342	0	342	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9712	70,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total...	1037	260	1297	2385	480	2865	1465	5994	14599	20593	6510	8749	7448	6611	39030	347,808	1	6	5	1	59	40	14	209
Sahyer Revenue..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	......	....	....	....	....	......	40,000	0	0	..	..	....	....	....	....
Grand Total of Revenue Rs.																387,808	1	6						

Houses 39,030 at 4·76 inhabitants per house give 185,782 inhabitants in the Sircar.

Mussulmaun Houses....1,162
Hindoo Houses........29,318
30,480 Total houses exclusive of Palooncha.

III.—*Statistical Report on the Northern and Eastern District of the Soubah of Hydrabad. By* Dr. Walker, *Surgeon H. H. the Nizam's Army, on Special Duty. Communicated by Major General* Fraser, *Resident at Hydrabad.*

Having traversed and explored a large portion of that part c Telinganah, which is subject to the rule of His Highness the Ni zam, including the Sircars of Nelgoondah, Kummemmett, Warun gul, Ramgheer and several Pergunnahs of the Dewarcondah an Maiduck Sircars, in other words that large tract bounded by line a little to the eastward of Hydrabad, and contained betwee the rivers Kistnah and Godavery, I shall in the following repor endeavour to give some account of the productions, populatior administration of Revenue and Police of these Districts, with re marks on the commerce, agriculture, and other arts practised b the inhabitants. It is my intention to give in a separate memo which will be accompanied by a map a sketch of the geology this country compiled partly from the observation of others, pa ly from my own. In my first report on the Sircar of Warung some of these subjects have been to a certain extent anticipat and to it I refer generally regarding the present memoir, supp mentary to it, and destined to supply to the best of my abili the voids, that necessarily occur in it.

Of the Mineral Productions.

The first of these in importance are the ores of iron, which a very widely and commonly diffused, occurring as they do, not onl in the granite, and gueiss, but in the sandstone on the banks c the Godavery and in the limestone which bounds the Kistnah.

The oxygenated iron ore besides being found throughout th Warungul Sircar is met with in Kummemmett particularly in th Pergunnah of Kulloor and Anantagherry, where it is extensively smelted, and the ore sent to the other Pergunnahs of the Sircar and also to the neighbouring Sircar of Dewarcondah to be there manufactured into metal. In the Godavery sandstone, the brown clay iron ore is found existing on the surface in the shape of rolled pieces of various sizes, and in such abundance that no mining is required to supply the few furnaces, the ore being picked up from the sides and foot of the low hills. In the Elgundel and

Maiduck Sircars yellow clay ore is found wherever laterite rests on a trap hill, it is mined with facility, and ease, the chief labour in furnishing the supply being the toil endured in ascending and descending the steep hills where it is found. There are furnaces at Lingumpilly, in the Maiduck and Tatapilly, Nizamabad, in the Elgundel Sircar. The iron procured from this species of ore is used in the manufacture of steel, and a kind of monopoly of it is attempted by a Mogul who farms the famous steel manufacture of Konasamoondrum near Neermul, from whence steel is sent to Persia and Arabia. The common mode of smelting is well known to be rude and imperfect, great labour is bestowed in the process and much loss incurred, about 8 or 10 per cent. of metal is procured from the richer ores, but the poorer which possesses however the advantage of being more easily smelted scarce yield half that produce. Hematite and Pisiform iron ore are found in many parts where the formation is granitic, but they are never manufactured into iron. Lumps too of titaniferous iron ore are frequently found in sinking wells, and sometimes superficially in the same formation, they are never smelted. A dark brown cubical iron ore is found in the tabulated limestone of the Kistnah, but it is considered useless, it is not found in very large quantities. I have also seen specimens of glance iron ore found in the granite, it is sometimes used for antimony to sprinkle the eyelashes.

Copper.—Just below Yelgurrup, a Jagheer village belonging to Shums-ool-oomrah in the Ramgheer Sircar, there is an island producing copper ore. Specimens of this ore, in all probability a carbonate, (but I have been unable to procure specimens,) were pronounced by that competent Judge Dr. Voysey, to be poor and unproductive. A tradition exists among the Natives that this ore was worked by Frenchmen in the service of a great Talooqdar with the title of Zaffur-ood-dowlah, who held large districts of the Nizam's country more than eighty years ago, it is said that they found the experiment unsuccessful, and speedily gave it up. Traces of carbonate of copper exist in the granite, particularly at Nelgoondah, but they are mere traces and afford no proof of that species of ore occurring to any extent.

Gold.—I was informed by Mr. Ralph who, twenty-five years ago, acted as political agent at Paloonchа, a principality on the Godavery detached from the Sircar of Kummemmett, that at a place called

Goodloor or Godalore, a village, on that river, where the Ramgheer and Kummemmett Sircars meet, a gold mine was profitably worked some sixty years ago by the Palooncha Rajah. On making inquiries I found that, although I could hear nothing of the mine, gold washings had taken place at a comparatively recent period in several nullahs which feed the Godavery from the south, during the rains, bunds were thrown across these streams, and at intervals when the rains ceased the sand and mud collected by these means were washed and sifted by a peripatetic race of gold finders employed by a wealthy bunnyah, who rented from the Palooncha Rajah the privilege of collecting the gold dust. Several years ago from the excessive rent demanded by the Rajah, this search for gold was abandoned, and has never again been resumed, it is probable that the speculation was not a very successful one, or the proprietor himself would have carried it on, at his own risk and expense. I fear there is no California in the Nizam's dominions, never did there exist a race so keen and eager to arrive at wealth by a short cut as the Indian, and had gold to any extent existed, no oppression nor exaction would have stood in the way of their possessing themselves of it, by fair means or foul.

Coal.—I have already sent a communication on the Coal found in the bed of the Pranheeta, close to its junction with the Godavery, and to this I refer. The subject of rendering the Godavery navigable has lately been discussed, and some interest has been excited in what would appear to be a measure very feasible and very advantageous. Should this scheme ever be carried out, the mineral, conveniently situated as it is, might be turned to profit. The surface of the Coal measure has as yet, so to speak, been merely scraped, but from the impressions of fossils found on the Coal chiefly lipededendrous plants there can be no doubt of a true Coal mine being there in existence.

Diamonds.—No production of the Hydrabad country is so far famed as the Golcondah diamonds ; we hear of them in our nursery, our greatest poets refer to them in their songs, and the gold of Peru is coupled with them in descriptions of unbounded or inexhaustible wealth. From Tavernier, who visited the mines and first described them, to the latest traveller in India, they have been objects of research and curiosity, and though their glory has now faded away, an undying interest clings to their name.

The diamond districts are not properly in the Nizam's country, being enclaves bounded on every side by the territory of the Honorable Company, which yielded them to the Nizam by special treaty, as monuments of the world fame of his dominions. Purteal on the road from Hydrabad to Masulipatam and about fifty miles distant from the latter is the principal village of the chief diamond district; along with the other enclaves, three or four in number it yields not from its diamonds but from the usual sources an annual revenue to the Hydrabad state of fourteen thousand rupees, and is held in Jagheer by Ghoolam Hyder Khan, a personal favourite of the Nizam, and recently a candidate for the vacant Dewanship. The search for diamonds is limited enough but from this no such inference should be drawn as that the Nizam's Government is necessarily harsh or oppressive, for in truth the mines are all but exhausted, especially at Purteal, where the numberless knolls and pits hollowed down to the underlying granite fully attest the extent and strictness of the search.

So struck was Dr. Voysey with this fact, that he suggested that the present villages should be removed from the sites they now occupy and thus afford a virgin ground, but Terminus would not move for Jupiter himself and the idea thrown out, though a good one could scarcely be acted on, with the Indian veneration for the mighty God of land-marks and boundaries.

There were, when I visited Purteal in May last, two cisterns or houges as they are called at work. One let to a Mussulman, the other to a Telinghee peasant at eight annas a month for each cistern, two of which find their way into the pocket of the Havildar of the village, and six are credited to the Jagheerdar, such is the amount of rent derived from the Golcondah mines, scarcely eighteen pence a month, and not a pound sterling a year, if we exclude the occasional fines obtained from Soucars of the neighbouring town of Kondapilly who for the sum of a few rupees are permitted the privilege of digging for the gem. The diamonds found are of a very small size, and if the searcher realizes four or five rupees a month for his trouble, he deems himself fortunate. The diamonds are in the language of the searchers, black and white, a rupee is given for the weight of a grain of Jowarre for the first sort, and two rupees for the second.

Such is now the state of this valley of diamonds, the steward of which the Havildar of the village of Purteal was well pleased to

accept a small douceur for his trouble, in showing me over the ground which he did with a civility not always met with in such functionaries. As in other parts of India, the Natives are strong in the belief that diamonds grow, and it is perhaps this faith which prevents the search from being entirely abandoned.

Garnets.—Coarse Garnets are very common in the Kummemmett Sircar, particularly about the Kusbah of Kummum. They are pounded and manufactured by means of lac, into wheels, for sharpening knives, and swords, a purpose for which their hardness well fits them. Precious Garnets are picked up, particularly after the rains, in the nullahs which have their source in the Gareebpett hills in the Khanaghiri Pergunnah of the Kummemmett Sircar, and, close to the Palooncha territory, the remains of a shaft sunk twenty-five years ago by Mr. Ralph by the advice of Dr. Vaysey are still to be seen. I understand that it was sunk to little advantage. The Garnets found are neither very large nor very valuable, but such as they are, they are cut into beads and ring-stones, and usually sent for sale into the Company's country. The common people of the country where they are produced seeming to care little for them as ornaments, previous to being cut they are tested by being gently struck with an iron mallet, if they remain whole they are considered good, and fit for the use of the Lapidary, a string of a hundred beads varying in size from a large to a small pea cut into octohedrous, may be had for two or three rupees. A tax of one pice for every seer of Garnets collected, evinces the little value attached to them in their rough state.

A tradition exists that during the reign of Aurungzebe, there were extensive mining operations for procuring the gem, and that one of the Gareebpett hills was undermined, that the roof fell and destroyed many hundred miners, and that since that time Garnets have only been sought for in the nullahs, I could observe no appearance to support this tradition, the Garnet hill being indeed less shattered than many other granitic hills.

Sapphires or Kyanite, are found along with the Garnets, but they are never cut.

Amethyst.—This stone is found in the Quartz veins of the gr nite and is by no means rare, in every part of the Hydrabad So bah, like Garnets it is cut into beads and ring-stones, it be ' ··t the same value as the Garnet.

Corundum and Emery.—Both these varieties of the same mineral are found in the nullahs leading from the Khanagiri hills in the Kummum Sircar, and also in the Paloончha country. They are picked up in the rains, and are sold for a trifle to lapidaries, for cutting and polishing gems, and also to sicklegars, or armourers, who pound them and manufacture them as they do coarse Garnets into sharpening wheels, to give a fine edge to swords and knives, the Corundums are of two colours a dingy red and white, the last is looked on as the hardest and more valuable of the two.

Rock Crystal and Rose Quartz, are common and sometimes cut like the Amethysts and Garnets.

Tabular limestone or what has been called limestone of the blue slate formation is very abundant on the left bank of the Kistnah, both on the Anantaghiri Pergunnah of the Kummemmett Sircar, and in the Wazerabad Pergunnah of Devarcondah; it is coloured various shades of red, blue, and white, and besides being burnt for mortar, affords serviceable material for building and roofing. The white slabs are used for inscription tablets on tombstones, and have been tried with some success in lithography; they are comparatively free from veins of the crystalized carbonate of lime and of Quartz, and large slabs are to be procured without a flaw or a stain; a slab of this stone is used at the Residency Lithographic Press, and it is said not to yield such a clear print, as the stones procured from Europe. This inferiority is in all probability owing to the superior hardness and close texture of this one specimen, and might not be applicable to every variety procurable from the same formation.

Steatite.—A coarse kind of Steatite is pretty commonly diffused being met with at several places in the Warungul Sircar, and also near Sircillah and at Maytpilly in Elgundel, it is formed into pots, kuttoories, and furnishes children with writing pencils, and the poorer classes of Lingayets with lings, after they have been duly consecrated by their Gooroo.

Subcarbonate of Soda, &c.—When the rains have ceased, and generally throughout the dry season, a substance is found in many places covering the granitic sand, like hoar-frost, this is the khar or khara neemuck of the Hindoostanees, and has for its chief ingredient the Subcarbonate of Soda, but mixed with certain proportions of common salt, and the muriate of magnesia, the latter salt making the substance very deliquescent; it is collected by the Dhobees

and used by them, and also by the manufacturers of glass; in some parts this admixture of salt bears a large proportion of the sand when it is mined, and rudely separated from it. Limestone for the purpose of mortar is every where met with, it is sometimes very hard, with the appearance of having been in a state of fusion at other times it is nearly as soft and friable as marl, and well adapted for the use to which it is applied, the decomposed granite forming a plastic mud is well adapted for building huts, the frail walls of which bear more vexing from climate than would at first sight be conceived; it is burnt into bricks, when ochreous it is used for painting the walls of houses, and furnishes materials for the potter's wheels. The felspathic clay often of a brilliant white colour would doubtless be good material for the finer kinds of porcelain, but it is never used by the Telinghee Coomars.

Lithomarge and Lithomargic earth is found in the sandstone and schorl, and black tourmaline in the granite, but neither are turned to use or ornament. Granite is very rarely used for house building, but the walls of all the old and strong forts are constructed of it, and from the appearance of some rocks it is clear that they have been operated on for this purpose to a great extent. Captain Newbold, in the Madras Journal of Literature, has explained how these blocks were separated. The sandstone is more used for house building, but so plentiful is the timber in the country where it forms the surface rock, that the greater number of the houses there are constructed of bamboo and wood.

Vegetable Substances.

These may be conveniently divided into spontaneous and cultivated, and first of the forest trees, which afford serviceable timber. The Tectona grandis, or the teak tree, grows in many parts of the country, but, owing to its uniformly stunted growth in the grantic country, it is nearly valueless, being used only for the rude agricultural implements of the Coonbees. On the sandstone it grows to be a large tree, and tradition points to a period when valuable teak timber was in existence south of the Godavery where now owing to the carelessness and indifference of the Government in preserving its forests, it no longer exists, nor indeed does valuable teak at present grow in any part of the Hydrabad territory; what is commonly known by the name of Godavery teak

is the produce of the territory of the Rajah of Nagpore or of his tributaries the Gond Rajahs of Bustar and Bhopalputtem.

Bhopalputtem at one period yielded almost the whole of the Godavery teak, but of late years it has been getting scarce there. Bustar, though its teak forests have not been wholly untouched, promises to yield for some time a goodly supply, and if that feeder of the Godavery which issues from the Bustar country could be made available for floating the timber down to the main stream it could be conveyed to the coast at no great outlay, but the insalubrity of the country is very great for at least eight or nine months of the year, the only period that a European or a Native of the coast could with safety or profit enter the country is between the months of February and June.

The Dalbergia Latifolia, yielding the black wood, with which chairs, tables, and household furniture generally are made up, is a common tree and is cut down and dressed in the Palooncha and northern pergunnahs of the Kummemmett Sircar from whence it is transported by Brinjarries on carts to Masulipatam and the eastern coast. This timber is worked easily and looks well, but it is very brittle, and the furniture made of it possesses no great strength or durability. The Natives avoid felling timber while the moon is on the wane, under the impression that when cut at this time it is more apt to rot, and more liable to the attacks of white ants. With respect to teak this rule is not observed, that tree being cut without reference to the age of the moon, the aromatic oil with which it is impregnated being considered sufficient to protect it from rot and from the ravages of white ants.

This precaution, may not be so fanciful, as at first sight it would appear, the same influence which so notoriously affects the animal frame possesses in all probability a greater energy when acting on the less perfectly organized vegetable.

Schrebera swieteniodes, the weavers' beam tree, gives a strong timber, not liable to warp, but it is of a dingy colour, and difficult to work from its hardness. It is common.

Diospyros melanoxylon.—Ebony tree exists in the Godavery forests, but no good or valuable ebony is attainable now, owing to the same causes which effected the extinction of serviceable teak.

Of the other trees that yield a good timber may be mentioned the Pentaptera, Coriacea, Conocarpus Latifolia, with which axles for

carts are formed. Nanclea cordifolia. Bignonia quadrilocularis, Mimosa Xylocarpus, Mimosa Sirissa, Terminalia Bellerica, Strychnos nux vomica, Ulmus integrifolia, the male bamboo a rare production of the Nizam's country, grows near Palooncha. Of the less useful timber trees, that compose the Godavery forests, may be mentioned the Butea frondosa, every where most abundant, the Carea Arborea, Baringtonia Acutangula, Ixora parviflora, Ficus Comosa, Erythrina Suberosa, Sterculia urens, Buchanania latifolia, and the Bassia latifolia. The lower Jungle is composed of the Grewia orientalis, Olax scandens, several species of Gardenia, the Pisonia aculeata, the Trophis aspera, and the Webera tetrandra. The immense climber the Butea Grandiflora, throws its branches over the groves intermixed with the Sifonia nutans, Combretum ovalifolium, and the Ventilago Madraspatania.

Gums, are yielded by the Conocarpus latifolia, by two species of Terminalia, Buchanania latifolia, Garuga pinnata which afford, particularly the three first, pure gums. The Cochlospermum Gossyppium, and Sterculia urens, a gum similar to the gum tragacanth. Three species of Gardenia yield the gum resin called Decamullee, and the Buteas the East Indian kind.

Dyes, are afforded by the Oldenlandia umbellata, two species of Morinda, one of them cultivated, which give a red colour of different shades to cloth. A coarse kind of Indigo is prepared from the Indigofera Cœrulia, yellow from Turmeric, and the flowers of the Butea. The Mango bark dyes a dirty yellow, and the Chloroxylon Swietenia, is said to give a yellow juice on its bark being pierced, the bark of the Swietenia febrifuga dyes cotton a dark brown, and the capsules of a small herbaceous shrub called the Croton Plicatum give turnsole, all these plants are common.

Oils.—Besides the Castor, Tillee and Linseed oils, all of which are grown, oil may be expressed from the seeds of the Dalbergia Latifolia, Hypercanthera Moringa, and a good drying oil from those of the Buchanania latifolia; of the last an English pint of oil is to be obtained from two seers of seed. The seeds of the Bassia latifolia also give an oil.

Hemp, Flax, and Cordage.—The Sunn plant Crotolaria juncea is cultivated as is also the Hibiscus cannabinus, the Umbarrah, and their fibres are made use of for many purposes of hemp.

The Linum Usitatissimum is never used as a flax, being cultivated soley for its seeds. The Canabis Sativa is grown in gardens

not as a hemp plant, but to afford the noxious and destructive bang. The Sanseviera Zeylanica is a common plant growing in sheltered places, and the climber the Ascelpias tenecissima pronounced by Roxburg as the plant that yields the strongest fibres of any in the vegetable kingdom is to be found in the forest near Chinnoor, and Mahdapore where the fishermen beat it out into a flax for their nets. Cordage for common use is obtained from the inner bark of both the Buteas and several of the Bauhinias.

Of Medicinal and other useful Plants,—among these may be mentioned the Nux Vomica, and clearing nut tree, the Swietenia febrifuga, the Wrightia Antidysenterica, the Hemidismus Indicus, or Indian Sarsaparilla, the Asclepias Gigantea and Piocera, the juice of which yields emetine, a half grain of which I have found to produce copious vomiting, the Justicia Paniculata the chief ingredient of the celebrated Drogue-amere of the French, the Gentiana verticillata collected by the Natives and used as a bitter; the celastrus nutans, from the seeds of which is distilled the nigrum oleum given as a cure for beriberi; the Chebulic Myrobolan, which is also used to dye cloth a black colour, the Senna absus yielding the Chaksoo seed which when pounded makes an excellent application in Ophthalmia, the Aristolochia Indica, lately used as a remedy against snake bites. Several Sidas, and other malvaceous plants used as demulcents, and externally as poultices, many other plants used in native medicine are produced—the Pedalium Murex which thickens liquids, the Nerium oleander, the Cassia Auriculata, the bark of which is also used in tanning; the Argemone Mexicana, the Jatropha curcus, used also as fence, the Plumbago Zeylanica, Guilandina Bonducella, Lavendula Carnosa. Sphœranthus Indicus, the Terminalia Alata, Bœrhaavia Oiffusa, mostly every member of the Asclepeaceous, Euphorbeaceous, and Apocynaceus families that are procurable, are used in native medicine.

In my report on Warungul I have named the chief edible fruits, vegetables, and greens that are met with, and to it for information on this head reference is made. The palms also and their produce are given there.

Other useful Substances.

Honey and Wax.—There are four species of bees common.

1st. The Joontee Taynee a small species, the honey of which is deemed medicinal.

2d. Mosalee Tanee, a yet smaller bee the honey of which is in little esteem, but it is eaten by the Dungurs; the wax is considered useless.

3d. Tooroosao Taynee, wax and honey of this bee good, and useful, they have their hives in hollow trees.

4th. *Paddar Taynee.*—This species has its hive in the rocks, and is in all probability the bee spoken of in the Psalms. Both these last named bees, are destroyed by means of smoke for their honey and wax. Part of the honey is sent to Hydrabad, part consumed in the country where it is eaten with bread. The wax is brought and sold in the Kusbas by Dungurs, Koewars, and Gonds, to the Bunnyahs who send it chiefly to Hydrabad and the coast. They seldom pay these people in money but give grain in barter, when they pay in coin they give a rupee for eight seers of the wax.

Lac.—Lac is found on both banks of the Godavery, but more abundantly on its northern or Nagpore side, it is brought in and sold as the wax and honey are, the dye is used to dye tusser silk, and worsted thread, for the manufacture of Warungul carpets, the lac itself is used in preparing ornaments, for the Armourers, &c., but a good deal of it is thrown away after the dye has been removed, which is done by pounding and washing. Tamarind juice is used to dissolve it preparatory to its being employed to dye thread. Considering the extensive and dense forests, which extend hundreds of miles to the north of the river in all directions, and which contain all the trees that the lac insect usually selects for its peculiar deposit, it may be assumed that if the demand for this substance were great the supply would be commensurate with it, and that were the Godavery rendered navigable it would furnish no mean article of produce for conveyance to the coast.

Buffaloe and stag horns are collected by the jungle people, and sold by them to the bunnyas, who send them to the coast to be manufactured into work baskets, and handles for knives, &c. A few years ago a party of Burmese made their appearance in Telinganah for the purpose of procuring the skins of King-fishers, which in Ava, are used to decorate fans and dresses; they caught the birds by snaring them, and returned to their own country with a large supply; they remained in the country many months, and were left unmolested by the Government authorities, who only exacted a small tax on the produce of their labour, their strange dress

and manners, and the object of their search, so perplexed and surprised the simple peasants of Telinganah that their advent will be long remembered.

Rice.—This grain is most extensively cultivated in Telinganah, the slovenly mode of its culture in the Sircar of Warungul has been already dwelt upon, and as far as the districts to the southward and eastward are concerned, similar carelessness and defective skill are every where manifested, but in the Maiduck Sircar, and the western parts of Elgundel, much greater labour and care are bestowed in raising the rice crops, double cropping is there also the rule, whereas in the other districts it is the exception, it is not only that the ploughings sometimes amounting to six or seven, are more frequent and that the soil is more diligently worked up for the reception of the seed, but the manuring is most carefully attended to, and on every field side may be seen heaps of cowdung, and throughout the adjacent jungle depots of leaves of all the more common shrubs, collected for this purpose: as may be expected, the average returns are much greater, varying as they do from thirty to forty. Much of this superior industry may be ascribed in Maiduck more especially to the village system existing in full operation, and to the cultivators possessing a real and not a nominal head and referee. The Patell there exists in the plenitude of his power and influence, and is not absent altogether, or shorn of all legitimate property and authority, and degraded to a Spokesman of his caste, as is the case to the eastward. He holds his village direct from the Talooqdar, without an intermediate deshmookh to rackrent it, nullify his authority, or cozen him of his dues; his interest and his sympathies are with his ryots, and he is thus bound to them by a hundred ties. Many varieties of this grain are in cultivation at Maiduck, the finer kinds more especially which are grown for the Hydrabad market. It is said that they amount to no less than two hundred, but many of these are doubtless merely fanciful, and it would be tedious as well as unprofitable to enumerate them, or state the different properties, often whimsical enough attached to each. Buffaloes are much used at Maiduck in ploughing the rice fields, transplantation is in very general use, as is also the employment of sprouted seed.

Sugar.—This crop is also in a great measure confined to Maiduck, and the western Pergunnahs of the Elgundul Sircar, and the

same care shown in the cultivation of rice is bestowed on it. It is not that the other parts of the Nizam's Telinganah are unfitted for the growth of sugar-cane, but the poverty of the ryots prevents them from embarking in a work which not only requires a superior degree of skill, but the possession of a certain capital, very high rents are demanded for sugar ground, the lowest 150 Rs. per beegah and the highest 250 Rs. when the wells are in good order. A more moderate rent is asked when the Coonbee has to repair the wells at his own charge, but even then it is many times higher than the rent paid for corn ground, the juice is expressed by the common screw mill which may be made up for 5 Rs. and of which a representation is given; it will be seen that in no respect it differs from the machine in common use all over India. The use of the Pestle and Mortar mill is all but abandoned, although from the large granitic Mortars that are seen in many fields there is abundant evidence to prove that at one time it was generally employed. The produce of a beegah runs from twenty-five to ten Kundees, twenty and fifteen Kundees being the average intermediate crops between these two extremes. There is no peculiarity in the cultivation of the sugar plant, that merits being mentioned, the fields are usually fenced with the milk bush hedge, and not without reason as the cane forms a tempting object of repast not only to man, but to wild hogs, racoons, &c. which occasionally break through all fences to get at their favourite food. The goor is reboiled at Maiduck, with chunam and ground bones, and manufactured into a raw sugar the coarseness of which is shown by its name lal shukkur, it is prepared chiefly for the Hydrabad market.

Cynosurus Coracanus.—This grain called by the Natives Raggy, is cultivated much after the manner of the millets in the Nelgoondah and Devarcondah Sircars, and in the Mudurah pergunnah of Kummum, it is reckoned a wholesome and cooling grain.

The Verbesina Sativa, the seeds of which yield a coarse kind of oil, is grown at Maiduck and in the Kummum Sircar, little care is bestowed on its cultivation.

The Arachis hypogea, or earth nut, is sometimes grown in gardens, but it is not a commonly cultivated plant.

For the other grains, pulses, and cultivated produce generally with their mode of culture. I refer to my report on Warungul which embraces them all with the exception of the three last mentioned that are found in this portion of Telinganah.

Domestic Animals.

The white cattle of Telinganah have already been mentioned, they are found in the Warungul, Elgundel, Kummemmett, and Ramgheer Sircars. At Maiduck the cattle are of a very inferior breed, being small and apparently of a stunted growth, and little adapted for carriage or draught, they are of all colours; towards the Kistnah the Telinganah cattle appear to be improved by a cross with the Nellore breed, they are strong and well shaped. The Maiduck buffaloes on the other hand are superior animals to those found to the westward and the south.

Sheep.—There are two breeds of sheep, one the common sheep differing little from the European variety save in size, being much smaller, the other an animal that, in some respects, more resembles a goat than a sheep, having hair instead of wool, but the shape of its head, its horizontal horns, and other points of resemblance determine it to be a sheep. This breed is prevalent in Kummum, Ramgheer and the Kistnah Sircars, its coat is without value, but it is a larger animal than its congener, and more easily fattened; the wool yielded by the first variety although of no great fineness, is manufactured into carpets, cumlies, &c.

The goats are numerous but present no peculiarity.

The donkey and pony are, in all the Sircars, miserably inferior animals with every mark of degeneration.

The hog is the same unclean shapeless and loathsome animal as it is throughout India, acting as scavengers to the villages, and occasionally used for food by the lowest and most degraded castes.

There is nothing peculiar about the poultry, there is no objection to rearing them for food, such as exists in the Mahrattah country, they are eaten by all castes save Brahmins and Bunnyahs, and a few others who affect high caste. Ducks and geese are never reared.

Population.

The Brahmins are divided into Swamarts, Ramannj, and Mudwacharee, the first followers of Siva, the two last Vaishnavi's, these are divided into a number of subsects which again are further subdivided. The Swamarts, who hold the first veda in the highest veneration and who are supposed to follow its precepts, are called

Rookveds, and are separated into three sections, the Wurnassaloo, the Kummoorookooloo, and the Kummeekumloo, the last originally from the Karnatic. The first two intermarry, but do not take wives from the last, in all probability because they are foreigners; all eat together. Those who affect the second veda are called Yejoorvadees, and, like the former one, are sub-divided into 1st Mathinjunooloo, 2d Telingani, 3d Mowkeenaroo, 4th Ahraduloo, 5th Yagneawulkooloo, 6th Kassornaroo, 7th Velnaroo. Of these the first are deemed the highest caste, they make poojah to the sun, when they bathe, and also to the full moon. The Yejoorvadees, with the exception of the Ahraduloo who are Lingayets, may intermarry, generally speaking, with the first two classes of Rookveds, and the offspring of such marriages may, without derogation, look on the first Veda as the more holy book, but then again there is little intermarrying between the different denominations of the Yejoorved, they keep in their marriages to their own sect, with the exception of the Veluars and Telinghees, who intermarry sometimes. There may be a good deal of sectarian hate, at the bottom of this, for intermarriages are determined by the parties having the same gooroo, whose interest it is to promote matrimonial alliances, among the members of his own flock. The Veluars are common in the Nizam's Telinganah, the Moorkenars to the south of the Kistnah the Yaynahs towards Masulipatam and the Mathinjunnum about Maiduck, where there are numbers also of the Wurnassooloo. There are a few followers of the third ved. called the Samvedis who pay adoration to both Vishna and Mahded. The Ramannj are divided into Wurhullah, and Tenghullah, these eat and intermarry, but marriage of kindred is strictly forbidden. The chief external mark of this sect is their eating in secret, they are also divided into sects according to their veds.

The Mudwacharyahs are looked on as foreigners, their great God is Hunnooman whom they describe as an incarnation of Vishnu, by a singular and very palpable Anachronism. Both the Ramannj and Mudwacharyaloo are branded on the arm by their gooroos, from which ceremony the Swamarts are exempt. The Lingayet Brahmins lord it over their disciples who receive them with great honor, they are held to be; by the other Brahmin sects, the worst of heretics.

It is lawful for a Brahmin to marry four wives, provided he al-

lows a year or two to elapse between each marriage, but this licence is indulged in by the rich only and that too but seldom. A Brahmin usually contents himself with one wife, except in cases of sterility, when he takes another, but he is bound to support his first wife, repudiation not being permitted, so that when the wife of a Brahmin commits adultery, there is nothing for him but to abandon her. Brahmin girls are married from five to eight years of age, but not afterwards, except in cases of extreme poverty. By their shasters an unmarried girl who attains the age of eight, should be taken to some holy stream, and consigned to its current, but this is not practised more frequently than the spartan punishment for incontinence was enforced, and for the same cause.

The Ramannj Brahmins are Purists, and will not perform poojah to Hunnooman, which all the other Brahmins do. There is a temple at Kotaguttoo on the western borders of the Warungul Sircar to the fish Avatar of Vishnu.

To the better castes, the Ramannj and Ahradloo Brahmins, condescend to act as gooroos, but the lowest castes they will not approach, who are in consequence obliged to have recourse for spiritual advice, consolation and intercession to Jungums, Dekkulwars, and other religious mendicants. The Brahmins affect to sacrifice no live animal, but leave the slaughter to a race of beggars called Pubblewars, on the outbreak of disease, when they wink at, or secretly encourage the usage.

Poojari Brahmins are Ramannj, and are then called Urtchuk, and occasionally a Swamart of the Telingani sect, Mudwacharyaloo are seldom Poojaries, and when they are so, devote themselves solely to the service of Hunnooman, as at Racherlah in Elgundel, where there is a shrine to that deity, held to be very sacred. All secular Brahmins are called Veopari, when they take to reading or to begging they are called Vydee. There is no necessity imposed on these last to remain Vydees, they can secularize themselves at any time without loss of caste. Brahmins are allowed the use of opium, tobacco, and even ganjah, without loss of caste, although, when they make an intemperate use of them, they lose their reputation and character, like the rest of the world: they are prevented the use of all kinds of fish, and flesh, of carrots, radishes, onions, garlic, the fruit of the palmyrah tree, and vine, and every kind of intoxicating liquor whether from the palm, grape, mawah tree,

or sugar, most Brahmins particularly the young, violate the rules of their caste, even to eating flesh, and drinking to intoxication, but however awful the penalties denounced against such offenders in their sacred books be, the modern discipline has become much relaxed, and a fine to the gooroo, or a dinner to their caste is a very common set off against faults which should be visited by the highest penalty.

The Swamart Brahmins are sometimes found Poojaries in sakti temples, but the office is looked on as degrading, and is usually performed by a caste called Tumbrees, who arrogate to themselves, although originally a low caste, a certain consequence, reflected from their office.

With the exception of Rajpoots who are all of them foreigners, or the descendants of foreigners, the second original caste has no representatives properly so called in Telinganah. The Rachewars, Yelmas, and Kummewars aspire to the honor of being Chuttrees, but their claims are universally disallowed by the Brahmins, and are wholly unsupported, save by the songs of the bhaats, who like true heralds find readily a genealogy, for a race, when they are well rewarded for their trouble.

The Bukkals, or Bunnyahs are divided into Maytewar, Bheerewar, Vegnawar, Jains are also included among the Bunnyahs, although improperly, there is no Jain resident in this part of the Nizam's country, these castes do not intermarry, nor eat together.

After the Bunnyahs come either the pure Sudr caste, or those who have attained that caste by mounting from a lower grade, in consequence of the wealth, or superior military prowess of its members.

1 The Rachewars, who are admitted by the Brahmins to be pure Sudrs, are not a very numerous class in the Nizam's country, but some are found in the more easterly districts, they are prevalent in Rajah mundry.

2. The Yelmahs, or Yelmawars are, even by their own showing, not pure Sudrs, but, as many Zemindars (Deshmookhs and Dessaees) are of this class, as the better conditioned of them veil their women, and as all are reckoned good soldiers, they have attained their present position, and maintain it notwithstanding the gibes, and sneers of the Brahmins; it is even said that they had the lowest of all castes, certain chumars, who were employed as soldiers by the

last kings of the Hindoo dynasty of Warungul, as their progenitors; they are generally speaking cultivators, and are very numerous throughout the Nizam's Telinganah.

3. Kummewars, as to caste are much in the same predicament as the Yelmas, their place in the fourth class being denied by the Brahmins, the more wealthy of them veil their women, they are also agriculturists, and are found chiefly in the Kummemmett Sircar, where there is a Zemindar or two, who are Kummewars.

4. Coonbees, or Capoowur; of these there are seven or eight different sub-castes, who eat together, save with one branch who are Lingayets, but who do not intermarry.

The Mootal Capoowur is reckoned the highest in the scale from the circumstance of many Zemindars belonging to it, they are found numerous about Warungul. The Gonee Capoorwur are common in Elgundel, the Pakenat at Maiduck where the Zemindar was of that caste, one or two of the sub-castes do not drink, the women of another do not wear cholees.

Telinghees; a lower caste of cultivators divided into Telinghees properly so called, Urdrachawars, and Munoorwars, these are protected by the Yelmahs from sympathy, who assert that the Yelmahs, Kummewars, and Telinghees are middle born men, thus tacitly admitting the inferior caste, and origin of all. All these castes including the Bunnyahs, and Brahmins, are permitted the use of the Palkee in their marriage processions. The votaries of Vishnu, who are numerous among them prefer incremation to interment when they can afford it. All the Brahmins, with the exception of the Lingayets, burn their dead, as do the Bunnyahs.

After these come the Gwallaroo or shepherds, of whom there are no less than twelve sub-castes, who eat together, but refuse to intermarry, they are a wild uncultivated race of men, but with more intelligence than their rugged appearance would suggest, they are great authorities in all that relates to the weather, they collect simples, and are supposed to be well acquainted with the nature and properties of jungle plants, and trees, there are among them worshippers of Siva and of Vishnu, the first burying, the last burning their dead, but to the Brahmin gods, they pay but a lip adoration, they have their own pan molunnah. Then come the whole of the mixed castes, among the foremost of whom are the Paunch bhaee or the principal mechanics, carpenters, blacksmiths, bra-

ziers, stonecutters and goldsmiths,—their great protector and God is Vishnu Brahma—they all wear the sacred thread, and are generally a respectable class of men, they eat together and intermarry, their marriages are conducted with the greatest privacy and decorum, no procession, shouting, or music, there is a tradition among them, that the goldsmiths performed the functions of Putwarrees of villages before Brahmins assumed or usurped that office, but this is in all probability a tale of the Brahmin priesthood, who affect to despise their secular brethren, as men who have for mere worldly purposes abandoned their high calling. Many of the Paunch bhaee are Lingayets, others worshippers of Siva, others of Vishnu, the last as usual burn their dead, they eat flesh and drink toddy, but it is said that in the olden time, they were more temperate than they are now.

The Tumrees are originally a low caste, mere tom-tom beaters, but, from becoming poojaries, they affect some degree of consequence which is acceded to by the lowest castes.

The lowest castes consist of

Coomars, potters.

Dirzees, tailors, of whom there are two castes.

Itinerant blacksmiths, who go about from village to village like tinkers.

Tellies, oil pressers, of whom there are three castes, one who use two buffaloes, or bullocks to their mills, another who employ one bullock, and an itinerant order who belong to neither.

Nuqqash, painters and lackerers.

Rungrez, or dyers.

Thandrawars, tusser weavers and breeders of the insect.

Putkaries, silk weavers.

Jullaees, cotton weavers.

Bhooes, and coolies, palanquin bearers and fishermen.

Dhobees, washermen.

Hujjams, barbers and linkmen.

Madurwars, bamboo workers.

Dhers, several of the lowest castes included under that name.

Kullals, toddy drawers and venders of spirits.

The Lingayets are looked on by the intelligent Brahmins as having forfeited all title to caste. Jungums are their priests. Bel-

gewars are Lingayets and are husbandmen, shopkeepers, and gardeners.

The Chumar are shoemakers, leather dressers and sometimes saddlers. Last and most degraded are the mathers or sweepers, who perform, along with the Chumars, the meanest, and most degrading offices, are executioners, offal and carrion eaters, sharing the dead bodies of animals with the kite and the vulture.

Besides the Sunnyasses, the Brahmin monks, and friars, and the Satanies, men mostly of the better castes, who affect an ascetism, which they seldom in reality practise, and who are the regular clergy of the castes from which they spring, there are a host of beggars, who prey on all castes, every one having such clients attached to it, and exact alms by importunity, threats and imprecations: with the more timid and sedentary artizans, these sturdy beggars are regarded with no common fear, mingled with a certain degree of commisseration, some castes such as the Dungurs, have four or five different sets of these dependants, the Coonbees have two, the Chumars three, and so on. Some of these mendicants even of the lowest castes, can read and write, their women are glee women, prostitutes and fortune tellers.

The Mahomedans who practise trades are, in all their ideas, Hindoos, save that they observe the Mohrum feast instead of the Hooley, and go to the Kazee, instead of a Satanee in their marriages, they cannot understand the Koran, nor can they listen with advantage to those who expounded it in Hindostani, few of them having acquired that language, they affect caste, look on the Ashoorkhanas as their temples, and invoke some departed saint as their God.

The trades they follow are,

Cotton cleaning, which is performed by the lathabs.

Woollen carpet weaving by Mohmen.

Dubber or coopee making by Boozelgars, cotton carpet weaving by Galleechagars, Sicklegars are Mahomedans, and are armourers.

There is also a caste of Mahomedan sweepers called Khakrob. The Woodewars and Yerkulwars were described in my former report, and also the Koewars, those Telinghee speaking savages, who have acquired a certain degree of civilization from the inhabitants of the plains, having been instructed to till the ground about their huts, and cultivate the coarser kinds of grain; they are slaughterers of kine and beef eaters, not even Hindoos in name: there is yet a lower degree in savagery exhibited by the Gonds, the most

wretched and degraded of the inhabitants of southern India. Roaming about the trackless forests that skirt the Godavery, on its northern bank, these miserable creatures share with the inferior animals, the tiger and the wild buffaloe, the terrible penalties of the primitive curse, their life is a constant struggle to maintain existence, sowing no grain, planting no tree, they are cast on rude nature for a subsistance. Nothing that is not actually poisonous, which they can masticate, do they reject, the most tasteless and least succulent fruits, the bitterest of herbs, the most loathsome flesh, and carrion, are accepted as bountiful gifts from their hard hearted step-mother, who is bountiful only to those who labour. The seeds of the bamboo, and of the uncultivated grasses, they have in lieu of bread. A few who collect together in villages, may possess buffaloes, breed fowls, and cultivate coarse grain, but the genuine Gond is a true savage, with the instinct of the inferior animals, the sight of cotton cloth, scares him, and sends him in fright and terror to his hiding place in the jungle, it is the garment of civilized man whom he looks on as a natural foe. Such are the castes found in Telinganah; at one time I thought of giving them, in the order of their rank, but this was impossible, that not being fixed among themselves, but determined often by the condition of the members, so that the inferior caste in one Sircar may be the superior in the other. The Brahmins, the only legitimate arbiters in such matters, will not, through contempt or apprehension, determine it, and endless disputes often arise as to precedence. The truth is, except among the holier and more learned Brahmins themselves, whose position at the head of all is universally conceded on religious grounds, caste is a civil rather than a religious distinction, a wealthy shepherd or even a monied Kullal will often have concessions made to his caste in one locality, that are contemptuously withheld in another. The eating of beef and of carrion are the sole conditions that can exclude a Hindoo from a certain degree of respect, if he merits it. Some most whimsical rules with regard to eating particular kinds of food are observed, a Brahmin will not eat a carrot because the central part bears some resemblance to a bone, and the outer part to flesh. The Paunch Bhaee decline eating the Phunnus or Jack-fruit because their clients, or Mungnewallahs, are called Phunnassooloo, and they might be reproached with dieting off their dependants; songs it is said govern nations, it would appear that nick names, sometimes regu-

late castes, what we read of in books, of one caste necessarily being engendered by the admixture of two others, is in fact not applicable to the Telinghee population.

Doubtless these origins are strictly defined in the sacred books, and no Brahmin with any pretensions to learning is unacquainted with them, or ignorant, for instance, of the circumstance that the child of a Brahmin woman by a man of the Sudr caste is a chandalah, or sweeper, and in all probability, if an individual sprung from such an alliance repaired to a sacred college for information respecting his origin, he would be told that he was the lowest of the low. But he would be a chandalah only among Brahmins, perhaps only among the brahminical priesthood, there can be little doubt that such chandalahs properly so called are frequent in a country where the Sudrs, are among the wealthiest and most powerful class in the community, and where the virtue and morality of the Brahmins, are not rated very high, but the offspring in such cases is a Zemindar's son with caste not particularly well defined perhaps, but who would shrink with horror from the offices to which the Shasters would consign him. Bastards, except where the woman is a Brahmin, usually follow their mother's caste, but the bastard of a Brahmin, with a woman of his own caste, is looked on as a Brahmin, though with a certain stigma attached to his birth.

Marriages.—Marriages are commonly celebrated before the parties have attained the age of puberty, but to this there are exceptions, in the marriages of the Yelmas, Kummawars, and Motat Coonbees, who delay the ceremony till that period: among the lowest castes marriages take place in childhood. A certain portion and outfit are expected with the bride, if her parents are in good circumstances, but the poorer classes although they do not purchase their wives from their parents, make them a present of a few rupees, in consideration of the expenses of up bringing. The marriage portion given by a Brahmin in moderate circumstances to his daughter is twelve and a half tolas of gold, sixty tolas of silver, and a hundred rupees worth of clothes. The parents or near relations among the higher castes arrange the marriage, but among the lower, the headman of the caste is often called in to settle the preliminaries,—a true lord chancellor's marriage. As soon as the parties are agreed a ceremony, called the Koola Deota, which con-

sists in filling three lotahs with fragments of cocoanut, turmeric, the leaves of sacred trees, &c., covering them with earth and praying over them, is performed. Some time is then allowed to intervene, when a dinner is given, by the relatives of the bride, to the bridegroom, and his party, at which the future husband is introduced to his wife, rice, and fennel seed with goor, and turmeric are placed on the bride's head by the bridegroom, on whose head they are at the same time placed by the bride. A temporary hut made of green boughs, or simply a chubootra being previously constructed, the betrothed are seated on it, and on their heads is cast rice by the guests, the bridegroom then affixes by a string a small gold button called the mungalsuttoor, to his wife's neck, and which is only parted with in widowhood, a ceremony neglected by the Coonbees who plead hereditary poverty as an excuse for the omission of this ceremony. Among the Brahmins, follows the rite called Om. An altar of mud is raised, on which a fire for five days is kept burning, and which is fed by rice, ghee, and spices; over this fire, invocations to the gods are addressed, and their blessings on the pair are craved by the priests, this is called sudur. On the third day the bride is arrayed in her jewels, and the basa lingum, a painted piece of paste board or toosa, an imitation of flowers is affixed, the first to her forehead, the second is stuck in her hair. A ceremony repeated on her bridegroom. The fourth day is the day of feasting, and when the Brahmins are satisfied, the Dhobees, Hajjams, &c., are permitted to consume the fragments of the feast. On the fifth day, follows the procession through the bazar, which with some more praying and feasting winds up the ceremony. Brahmins will not approach the lowest castes in their marriages, their place being taken by tumrees, who do their best to ape their betters, Bunnyahs, Yelmahs, Coonbees, &c. who copy as closely as they can or are permitted to do, the Brahmin usages, in their bridal ceremonies, get Brahmins to mutter over the married pair, some unintelligible muntrum, which they are pleased to consider a blessing but which for aught they know to the contrary may be a vat rhyme, or a curse on their presumption, but the Tumrees, and Satanies are the real priests. In the processions through the bazar, different castes claim different privileges, the canopy over the Dhernee is supported at its four corners, one of which is allowed to fall loose over the bride of the Chumar. The Dhobees

walk on cloths spread out, but without a canopy. The Hujjams, Shepherds, Koomars and Chumars may ride on horseback: Bunnyahs, Lingayets and Dhobees are permitted to ride on bullocks. There are various other such distinctions, and woe be to him who attempts to violate them by asserting a right which custom has denied him. The Lingayets and their priests the Jungums being comparatively a new sect, have some of these privileges unsettled, or rather not sufficiently recognized, and tumults at their marriages are frequent; such disorders are fomented by the Brahmins who abominate the Lingayets, and look on the Jungums as obnoxious interlopers.

The wives of Brahmins and the richer castes, acquire sometimes reading, and writing, they are also taught before they leave the parental roof how to sew, cook, and make plates of the leaves of the butea frondosa. Such a thing as Suttee is now never heard of, it would appear never to have been practised to any extent in Telinganah. Nikkah is a Mahomedan institution, but the Hindoos have something similar to it, which they call marmunnum, when a sort of contract is formed with a widow, who after it, may live in comparative respectability with her protector. A Brahmin may keep a woman of an inferior caste with some little disgrace but with no loss of caste, unless he descends very low indeed, and takes up with a Chummarnee. The child of a Brahmin by a woman of a respectable caste is called Vidhoor, he is not permitted under the penalty of forfeiture of caste to keep the wife or daughter of a Satani. No Bunnyah without degradation can keep a concubine.

Marriages are supposed to be consummated as soon as the girl has attained the age of puberty, but if she be of a delicate constitution, the fact of her having reached that period is carefully concealed by her parents, from the bridegroom's relatives, who would be in honor bound to consider such conduct offensive and insulting. Much has been said of the extreme youth at which Indian women become mothers, and rare examples have been produced to prove the assertion, but the truth is that the average difference of age, at which girls become marriageable in Europe, and in India does not extend to more than eighteen months: a few months after conception the wife quits her parent's house and goes to live in her husband's, till the period of parturition draws nigh, when she again

sists in filling three lotahs w[illegible] after the birth of the the leaves of sacred t[illegible] but she then receives some praying over them. [illegible] dosed with Castor oil, a me- intervene, when [illegible] by Native practitioners. On the bridegroom [illegible] infusion of neem leaves. On the troduced to h[illegible] her leave, when a dinner is given to are placed [illegible] the infant: on the twelfth day the mother they are [illegible] *In* delivering the women, much med- made o[illegible] is practised, often leading to results the most const[illegible] and child: in what are popularly called cross births, cast [illegible] of both are sacrificed by the barbarous and reckless [illegible] the ignorant midwives: as soon as the child is brought [illegible] into the world the head is squeezed to give it a proper shape, and a tight bandage is wound round its abdomen.

Funerals.—Funerals are attended with little expense, incremation costs little, the clothes of the deceased, the wood, and ghee, being all that are expended: the price of these may be covered by three or four rupees: the richer classes are burnt with sandal wood, and spices, in which case a greater outlay is incurred. The children of Brahmins who have not been invested with the sacerdotal thread, which they never are, till they have attained the age of five years, are buried. All Lingayets, and Jungums are interred with the peculiar ceremonies of their caste: Sunnyassi Brahmins, Satanies, and religious mendicants generally are buried, as are many of the lowest castes.

Religion.—Some account was given in my former report of the prevalent religious observances. The worship of the Saktis is very common, the Sunkeracharry Brahmins condescending to act as priests at the more celebrated, or in other words the better paying temples, but with the exception of swinging with the hook before the deities which is very frequent throughout Telinganah, there are none of those atrocious, and abominable usages of worship that are practised by the left hand castes of Mysore, and other parts of India. This may be owing to the long establishment of the Mahomedan Government, which, bad as it often is, proscribes such overt and shameless abominations. There is much reason for believing that under the form, and with the attributes of a capricious and cruel female, the evil principle was propitiated in these parts long before the introduction of the brahminical faith, and that it

existed unheeded during the struggles of the Brahmins, with the Boodhists and Jains, it was in all probability to conciliate the lowr classes that the Brahmins strove to accommodate their religion as far as they could, to the superstitions in vogue among them, a practice pursued by the Jesuits, who in many of their ways resemble the Brahmins. The names of Yellumma, Pedumma, Pochumma, Mysumma, Saktis, with different influences are in the mouths of every low caste inhabitant, nor are their names held in much less awe and respect by the middle castes. There is no village without a shrine to some of these deities, rude and mean it is true, but quite enough to show how diffused is the reverence paid to them. The worship of Siva has declined as is testified by the temples raised to the ling, and some of them are costly, and even tasteful buildings being often found abandoned to neglect and ruin; the incarnation in which Vishnu is chiefly worshipped is that of Gopal Swamy or Krishna. Ramanuj priests serve at his altars. There is a celebrated temple to Rama and his wife Sita on a hill near Bhudrachellum in the Palooncha territory, where, in the hot weather, there is a great fair to which people from all parts repair, combining traffic with the observance of religion. Two sons of Siva, or incarnations of that divinity obtain a certain degree of worship. Veerabudras who is a great favourite with the goldsmiths, a monstrous being with six heads and twelve arms, and Coomarswamy another being equally hideous. Gunesa is invoked by all, but the name of Indra is known only to the more learned, and his protecting power is sought for by them alone. In the number of his votaries, and the universality of his worship, the monkey god Hannooman, outstrips all the other divinities. The sprawling shapeless figure rudely carved in granite, and painted red with faded wreaths of flowers at his feet, and ghee stains on his body, is the object which every where presents itself, at the gate or precincts of the Native villages, canopied oftentimes by a stately tree of the Indian fig, with the more hideous and deformed Gunesa to keep him company. There is a convent of Sunnyassees near Elgundel, but such religious houses are not numerous—previous to their becoming Sunnyassees, the catechumens are known by the name of Brahmacharyahs, while in this state of probation, they are not permitted to shave their heads or beards—they spend their time in acquiring a knowledge of the vedas, and if by inclination they

are averse to a life of ascetism and poverty, or if their talents prove mean, they are permitted to secularize themselves, which is best and most effectually done by marriage. Dungurs, and some of the lower castes bring a daughter of a tender age as an offering to their favourite divinity, these as they grow up are called Moorlees, and become concubines to the Brahmin monks, or downright prostitutes; but this vile custom is less common in Telinganah, than in the Mahratta country.

The belief in witchcraft or jadoo, as it is called, is universal—but besides this charms, spells, and amulets, are believed to be of most potent efficacy to invite the gifts of fortune, or scare away its frowns, when words of power are spoken it is said to be muntrum; when figures are written or engraved they are called yuntrums, and when formed by sand, chalk, or fuller's earth they are said to be tuntrums—a very notable example of the last may be noticed before the doors of the villagers' houses in a morning, where the women may be seen preparing this cabalistic sign. The Coonbee never daring to use the Brahmin's figure, nor the low caste man the Coonbees. Those who practise jadoo, and some do so openly and without shame, are knaves of the worst description—pandering as they do to the vilest passions of the depraved, and using the grossest superstition for their means, they richly merit punishment, but as was the case in Europe two centuries ago, there are many hapless creatures, who from peculiarity of manner or appearance, come under the suspicion of jadoo, on whom a fearful vengeance is sometimes wreaked—on my visit to Mahdapore a town on the Godavery in the Ramgheer Sircar last year—I heard of a case of this kind. An unhappy Hujjam who had taken to the practice of medicine, and was rather unsuccessful in his calling fell under suspicion of being a wizard, and was hunted from his home; after some time he ventured to return, but was betrayed into the hands of his enemies by his wife, he was summarily tried, and condemned to death, the Zemindar of the place openly countenancing the proceeding, he was sentenced to be hanged, and hanged he was, but not till the blacksmith of the place had drawn, or rather punched out his teeth, and the Chumar had filled his mouth with the fœtid lees of the tan pit.

Amusements.—Chess is played after the Indian method by Brahmins and others, who often become proficients at this game. A game call-

ed pucheese, played with cowries and a spotted rug, bearing some resemblance to backgammon, inasmuch as it combines chance with skill, is a great favourite. A game something like draughts, called by the Hindoos, pulijoosum, and by the Mahomedans, mogul patan, is much played by the lower castes. Then there are cards, the Dushantur of the Hindoos, and the Chungaranee of the Mahomedans, and a game called the Vycoontapalee which is somewhat similar to the royal game of goose. There is much gambling among the lower castes, especially among bearers who, often, without troubling themselves with such tedious ways of acquiring each other's property as gaming presents, take to the more compendious method of heads and tails, casting up for this purpose cowries or rupees. Wrestling is not common among the Telinghees, but fencing with blunt swords is a favourite pastime. The small blue hawk of the country is trained to strike the smaller birds, then there are fighting rams, and cocks, and quails, pigeons and nightingales are likewise taught to fight for the amusement of their owners. There are also the usual tumblers, and thimble riggers, and courtezans whose songs little as they please our western taste, are listened to with admiration and ecstasy by the Indian.

Administration of Revenue.

The ordinary divisions of a country for revenue and civil purposes generally are Sircars, Pergunnahs, and Talooks, but these are by no means universal. In the Ramgheer Sircar, pergunnahs are unknown, the country being there divided into Tuppahs. In the Maiduck Sircar and western parts of Elgundel we meet with Turruffs, and Puttees, as subdivisions of Talooks, and, in some parts of Warungul, with Summets, of much the same import as Turrufs. A division is also found there called Moottah, arbitrarily made by the Zemindars for their convenience, but not acknowledged by Government, another unacknowledged arrangement which also temporarily divides a district, is the Girdmahue, where, on a Government kowl, of nine years, Zemindars exchange villages every second or third year.

The process by which revenue is collected in the Nizam's country may be stated as follows.

An individual of some consideration, and who is at least presumed to be wealthy, goes to the minister, and offers his services

as a Talooqdar, if they are accepted he is required to pay into the Government Treasury a certain fixed sum, to be collected from the districts assigned to him, with a deduction of two annas on each rupee, for the payment of his subordinates, and the defrayal of all expenses strictly civil. He then receives his sunnud, or authority for holding the districts allotted him under the seal of the minister, presents his nuzzur, often a good round sum, and makes his salam, and here, in a great majority of cases the Talooqdar's care and superintendence of his districts are bounded by the one idea of making them as profitable as he can, if his instalments are paid into the Treasury with tolerable regularity, no more questions are asked, and he is permitted to remain at Hydrabad sunk in sloth from which he is roused solely by sensuality and debauchery of the grossest description, meanwhile however he has delegated his authority to a Naib, who occasionally possesses some knowledge of revenue matters, and who is bound to collect two or three lacs of rupees annually, on a monthly stipend of two hundred. This functionary again appoints ChotahNaibs, or Tahsildars as they are called in the Company's country, Peshcars and other subordinates, the whole establishment of the former Talooqdar being swept away, with his array he proceeds to his province with the power of a satrap, and the pay of an ensign, the persons there with whom in performance of his duty he comes in contact, are the Zemindars, in some respects congenial spirits, and it often happens that the face of a ryot is not seen in his durbar, nor the complaint of a poor man heard during the whole period of his stay among them. If the Naib is a man of intelligence and good sense he courts the Zemindars, attends to their complaints, and these are chiefly directed against the injustice and exactions whether true or false of his predecessor, and redresses their grievances; if a good understanding exists between the Government Office and the Zemindar, the remonstrances of the ryots never reach beyond the boundaries of his village, and all is supposed to go on well at Hydrabad, but in another case the ears of Government are assailed by complaints which they are compelled to listen to. If the Naib through ignorance or avarice break cowl as it is called with the Zemindars and threaten them with imprisonment and irons in case of refusal or resistance, threats, which in time he puts in execution, the whole country is in an uproar, Zemindar after Zemindar quits

his villages and repairs to Hydrabad, where, if he gets no redress at the hands of the Talooqdar, he goes at once to the minister with his wrongs, and there obtains redress, if he is in a condition to give a good bribe; if he comes empty handed his grievances are declared to be without foundation, and he is recommended to return as speedily as he can, to make his peace with the Naib, lest worse should befall him: such are the relations the Naib and Zemindars bear to each other, to the Talooqdar and Government. The Sur bastu cowl, as it is called, on which tenure Zemindars farm the revenue, is more or less comprehensive, and of greater or less duration according to circumstances. In the Elgundel Sircar not only is the land revenue farmed to the Dessaee or Surdeshmook as he is called, but the Sahyer and every other branch. This has arisen from the trouble the Government had, some sixty years ago, with a rebellious Zemindar of the name of Cona Reddy, who, taking advantage of the unhealthiness and natural strength of the country, set the authorities at defiance; he was at last put down but his successors benefited by his resistance and obtained the collection of the entire revenue; but Zemindars are often excluded from collecting the Sahyer, that branch of revenue being left to the Talooqdar who appoints an Officer for the express purpose of collecting it. The Ijaru cowl differs in no respect from the Sur bastu, save that in this case the farmer of the revenue is a Patell—an Ijaru cowl, it is true, may be granted to any individual who may wish to re-people a deserted village by repairing a ruined tank but, generally speaking, there is no other real difference. Such independent Patells exist about Maiduck and this kind of lease is common there, elsewhere, Patells enjoying the full rights and immunities of their office, are seldom met with. There are, it is true, persons who call themselves so in most villages, but they are merely head Coonbees, with little authority, save in caste disputes, and with consequence only in as far as it is conceded by their brethren, who accord to them precedence at feasts and processions. At Maiduck on the other hand the Patell is a real functionary, settling direct with Government, and in the enjoyment of considerable emoluments in virtue of his office—four beegahs per cent. of beegahs in the Poonass, as many in the Rubbee, four per cent. of the rice rain crop, and two per cent. of the rice cultivated in the dry weather.

These two leases Sur bastu and Ijaru are granted commonly for a term of nine years: but this is by no means constant when the village falls into the hands of the Government agent, consequent on the Zemindars or Patells failing to make good their engagements, or to accede to new terms on the expiration of a lease: the revenue of such a village is collected by the Government authority, and paid direct into the treasury, with the deduction however of the Zemindars acknowledged dues. Setting up Zemindaries to auction is never practised in the Nizam's country, although the right of Government to resume lands and confiscate the claims of refractory or bankrupt Zemindars, is insisted on, and sometimes, though rarely, is put in execution; the truth is that the local authorities are too weak to resort to such an extreme measure. The delinquent, however guilty, commands the sympathy of all his brother Zemindars, who regard him as a martyr and make common cause with him, in so much that in the case of his being ejected they will furnish him with means of getting back his rights, or setting the local authorities at defiance. A bribe to the minister at Hydrabad or some of his underlings is the shortest and most effectual means to this end, but other measures less direct and more unscrupulous are also employed to effect it. Two examples which were reported to me will illustrate this. A few years ago the Zemindar in the immediate vicinity of Hunnumconda, the Kusbah of the Warungul Sircar, had become deeply indebted to Government, and had evinced a turbulent and rebellious spirit; certain of his villages by way of punishment were taken from him, and given to a respectable Coonbee of the name of Rugonah, who stood deservedly high in the estimation of the Government Officer. This unfortunate man had scarcely been a year in possession, when he was found inhumanly murdered in his own house. His body was mutilated with his nose and ears cut off, and carried away, it was thought as trophies. The actual murderers were discovered and hanged, they were low caste men, who could have had no personal animosity towards their victim, but there was not a Zemindar in the Sircar who was not by the general voice suspected to have been privy to the crime. His fate excited universal sympathy among the ryots, by whom he was much beloved and respected, and who still speak of events as occurring so many years before or after the slaughter of Rugonah.

In the Pergunnah of Anantaghirri, in the Kummum Sircar, where it borders on the Masulipatam collectorate, some sixteen or eighteen years ago, there was a Zemindar, a Yelmah Deshmookh, who, on openly setting the Government at defiance, was stripped of his possessions, which was given to a relation of his own,—this relation he caused to be murdered, and after leading a lawless life for some years, during which time he made predatory incursions into the Company's territory, and beat off a party of the contingent, who were sent in pursuit of him ; this rebel, robber, and murderer by means of a bribe to Chundoo Lall, made his peace with the Government at Hydrabad, received back all his possessions and rights, and died a few years ago in full enjoyment of them. After such examples as these, it is not to be wondered at, that the resumption of lands by the Government should be rare, and that such fatal gifts should be little sought for or coveted, trouble and perplexity with loss of revenue being the bitter fruits Government gather, while almost certain destruction awaits the intruder.

There is yet another functionary with whom the Government Officer in collecting the revenue comes in contact, called Talooqdar, not of course to be confounded with the great man who remains at Hydrabad—of the same designation—the position and duties of these Talooqdars are not very well defined, they are met with chiefly in the Kummummett Sircar, and were probably placed in the room of refractory Zemindars removed for their misdeeds at some period when the Government was stronger than it now is. The Zemindars still claim their rights on the Talooqdar's villages—but cannot displace them without the concurrence of Government, or levy puttees on their ryots, without their consent—the Talooqdars on the other hand are not allowed to grant written agreements as to leases, &c. of any kind without the permission of the Naib, or one of his subordinates, but they can compel their villagers to furnish them with wood and beegarries, in their journeys. The office of Dorwa was explained in my former report, all the better castes may be Talooqdars and Dorwas, Brahmins, Yelmahs, Kummawars, &c. Some villages in Kummum have a Cutwall, a Mahomedan, at their head, whose office is similar to the Havildars. He is removeable at pleasure. The village system, the allowances to the Baruh Balowteh, and the different cowls on which land is rented to the ryots, have been mentioned in my first report. There

is a tenure however which I have neglected to mention, called Paypal, in which the cultivator, in consideration of the seed lent him and the use of bullocks for his plough, gives up one-half of the share of the produce left him by Government to his creditor, but this tenure is in use only among the most indigent, and chiefly among emigrants from other Sircars who are reduced to great poverty. Sometime previous to the fall of the rains in June the Coonbees are solicited by the Havildar or Patell to come forward and make their arrangements for the ensuing season, that is for the Poonass, Abee, and Rubbee crops,—the agreements for the Tubee crop of rice and for another crop called Maghee, which is confined to a few pulses, sown after the rice is reaped, are made at the Dusserah. There is much chaffering and coaxing on the part of the Government officials, and many just recriminations and complaints on the part of the Ryots, with endless lying and falsehood on both sides. The former talk of a decreasing revenue, and of what the village used to yield, the latter urge they are ruined men —they have been cheated by the Havildar, defrauded by the Putwarree. The village carpenter will not make them ploughs,—they have no money to purchase seed, or instruments. The Panchaugum (the almanack) holds out no good prospects, &c. Bargains however are at last struck and the Pawn Suparree handed round; the ryots next care is to get an advance from the Bunnyah, and if he is known to be an industrious man, he effects a loan at two per cent. a month, getting the Putwarree to be his security, but if he is less known or more easily duped, he obtains a loan on terms much less favourable from the Shylock whom he sues: not only is the usual interest demanded, but he is required to give the produce that remains on his hands after harvest to the Bunnyah at a price lower than the bazar rate.

Advances are made to the Coonbees by the Government but cautiously, and on terms somewhat higher than are exacted by the Bunnyah. When the Coonbee has lost his ploughing cattle an advance often rupees is given for the purchase of a pair of buffaloes, and double that sum for bullocks. This is called Tuccavee, and includes advance for agricultural instruments, &c. If he has no food, or the means of procuring it for himself and his family, Poatgee, an advance of grain is given him, seed too is advanced, and for all such money or food, interest is charged at the rate of

twenty-five per cent., which is payable, together with the principal, as soon as his crop is reaped. If four maunds of grain are given—five are expected in return, if Rupees 4, Rupees 4½ are demanded and so on. Lagore is another kind of advance of two or three rupees for the hire of labourers, to assist him in his work—after the rice has been in the ground about a month and has appeared above water—a portion of the rent called Tuccuddumee is demanded from the ryot, who has recourse to the money lender for assistance—but this instalment, in case of the dry grains, is asked as soon as the seed is in the ground—when the grain is ripe a second instalment is paid called Kurbast, and, before it is allowed to be carted to the corn yard,—the third and last instalment, called Domballah, has to be paid. In levying these instalments a wide door is opened to oppression and exaction by the Government, it is the work of Appraisers called Unchemwallahs. The legitimate appraisers should be a Government servant, the village Putwarree, and an intelligent ryot, but they are often hired servants of the Naib and strangers to the villagers—in which case it is not to be expected that much justice should be meted out to the cultivators—such Appraisers are content with very small wages—four annas a day, expecting higher wages and employment if they satisfy their principal. There is much guess work and many wilful mistakes made by these publicans, and any one who makes a progress through the Nizam's dominions too often sees protests against their proceedings in fields of ripe corn remaining uncut and hastening to destruction by the refusal of the ryots to cut their crops under the unjust conditions proposed to them.

The following table of average seed and produce per beegah, they have to direct them if they choose, but the beegah is so seldom well defined that it is frequently of little use.

Seed.	*Produce.*
Rice 2 Maunds	2 Kundees.
Samah 2 Pylees	10 Maunds.
Moongh 2½ Pylees	5 Maunds.
Bajreeh 2 Pylees	8 to 12 Maunds.
Tillee Sesamum 1 Pylee	5 Maunds.
Kungoonee 1½ Pylees	6 Maunds.
Yellow Jowarree 4 Pylees	12 Maunds to a Kundee.
Toor 4 Pylees	8 to 10 Maun

Seed.	*Produce.*
Koolthee 5 Pylees	8 Maunds.
White Jowarree 4 Pylees	15 Maunds to a Kundee.
Chenna 5 Pylees	6 Maunds.
Wheat 8 Pylees	10 Maunds.
Oord 3 Pylees	6 Maunds.
Black Moongh 1½ Pylees	5 Maunds.
Castor Oil 6 Pylees	8 Maunds.
Indian Corn 8 Pylees	15 Maunds to 1 Kundee.
Kadrow 2 Pylees	15 Maunds.

The mode of settlement with the ryot differs in no respect in Amanee villages, the duty of collecting the revenues of which is vested in the Government Agent, from that adopted in villages under the *Zemindar*. They may perhaps be less subjected to the imposition of puttees, but then again from ignorance or perverseness on the part of the Government Officer they may be more rackrented than those let on the Surbastu tenure.

The other items of revenue are as follows:

I. *The Moturpha* or house rents from villages is collected every three months. Besides the ground allotted to these rent payers for the sites of their houses, a small portion of garden ground called Peereer is granted them rent free, on which they grow cucumbers and other vegetables—if the houses of the village are much crowded together, the Peereer is assigned to them in the precincts.

II. *The Sahyer* is collected by a separate functionary, called the Sahyer Naib under the Suddur Naib, he has got his subordinates at the different chokees, or stations who are constantly on the alert, and who cause much delay and annoyance of every kind to those engaged in traffic; there are no less than twenty-eight of these chokees in the Nelgoondah Sircar alone, at each there is a Chokedar and a Mootsuddee, who are paid by a small per centage on the sums they collect.

III. *Kullalee.*—The tax on alcoholic liquors, and on shops where these are sold. The Kullalee is sometimes farmed out to the head Kullal, but at others, collected by the Putwarree, from the individual kullals.

IV. *Sewaee*, or *Sevay*, as the Telinghees mispronounce it; under this head come fines of every description, with the exception of the fines of a large amount paid directly to Government by *Zemindars* under the name of Nuzzurana and Shookerana, the first in the case

of a minor for wardship, the second on simple succession and which are usually provided for by puttees on the ryot's taxes on tamarind trees, mangoes and fruit trees in general, also acacia trees, the pods of which are given by the Dungurs to their sheep. Phoolery, or the grazing right, is also included under this head and also a number of other small taxes, some of which shall be enumerated as they illustrate local usages and show considerable ingenuity on the part of the tax gatherers.

Shadee Punjee.—A tax on marriages, or rather on marriage processions.

Janwar Furocht.—The sale of waif and stray animals which is credited to Government.

Bytul Mal.—When property is left without heirs, there is much injustice and rascality on the part of the Government officials with respect to this item, property is sometimes seized on this account and very little inquiry made for heirs.

Duffun.—A tax on funerals.

Khak Shoee.—A tax on goldsifters, these are a set of men who go about the country, and wash all kinds of dust where goldsmith's shops have been or where they conjecture them to have been.

Boot Purustee.—A fine levied on those who swing with the hook in their backs.

Bundee Suzann.—A fine on pilferers, tresspassers and other petty criminals.

Rozmurru.—A fine paid by servants who engage themselves for a certain period.

Muntra Sawnee pun.—A tax paid by midwives.

Qussaee Mal.—A tax on the venders of meat.

Neelee Mal.—A tax on the manufacture of Indigo.

Taylee Mal—Pan Mal—Tumbako Mal.—Taxes on retailers of oil, pawn, and tobacco.

Beldar and Hulwaee Mal.—Taxes on Beldars and Confectioners.

Koola Charyee.—Fines for caste offences.

Bulta Buzaree.—A fine paid by Bazar thieves.

Mohradee Tohfeyut.—A tax on copper coin.

Gondul and Mundul.—Taxes on musical instruments paid by musicians.

Tij Bazaree.—A tax on hacksters not regular shopkeepers.

Ware karee.—A tax on the daily collection of interest.

Mutchee gooltee.—A tax on fishermen for the privilege of fishing.

There is a tax on Bunnyahs, which however is not classed with the Sewaee taxes, which at first sight would appear to be singularly arbitrary, and oppressive. Bunnyahs are compelled to take a certain quantity of the grain which comes into the hands of Government for rent at a price two or three rupees per Kundee, higher than the bazar rate. But the profits of Bunnyahs are so enormous that they can well afford it, and there would appear to be no other means of reaching them.

Enams.—Enam grounds to temples and mosques pay one-fourth of their rent to Government, and this tax is included in the Sewaee Jumma.

The late minister Chundoo Lall was most liberal in his gifts to all holy men, Mussulmen Faquirs, Hindoo Gooroos, and religious beggars of all description were alike the objects of his bounty. Had a Franciscan or Dominican Friar appealed to his bounty, Christian as he was, he would have been sent away rejoicing, but the language of the first James of Scotland, who said of one of his predecessors that he proved a sore saint to the crown, was most applicable to him, and perhaps faulty as his administration was, this lavish misappropriation of the Government revenue committed to his charge was its deepest stain, village on village under the name of Agrari he gave over to Brahmins who on the payment of a small quit rent, or perhaps no rent at all, enjoyed the whole profits. Some of the most populous and richest villages were given away in this manner, to the great loss of the state finances.

Aimulwarrah, a large village in the Elgundel Sircar, is an example of this. Muntini, another large village in the Ramgheer Sircar is occupied chiefly by Brahmins, and the tenure is somewhat different from the Agrari villages in general, the lands are let and the rents collected by Government Officers, but the rents are at a much lower rate than those exacted from other villages.

These Agrari villages are sometimes misnamed Brahmin jagheers, both by Mahomedans and Hindoos. Jagheers—Jagheer lands are given

avowedly for the support of troops, or for personal service, but they are virtually Enam lands. The Jagheerdar remains usually in the city of Hydrabad, the care of collecting the rents being left to a deputy; these lands are constantly being resumed by Government for which there are always sufficient grounds in the non-fulfilment on the part of the military Jagheerdar of the conditions of the Government, a few ragged Sebundees being all the troops he has to show. The Zemindars claim roosums on these jagheer lands, and the Cazee is supposed to administer justice to the ryots, but when the Jagheerdar is strong enough the claims are evaded, and the judicial interference dispensed with.

Bel Muktah.—There is yet another tenure called the Bel Muktah, when an individual has a village granted to him for a certain number of years, at a low quit rent: this is a favorite tenure, and some of the villages let on it, are in a very flourishing condition, for reasons that are sufficiently obvious. Some Deshpundyahs are willing to relinquish their two and a half per centage on the revenue in lieu of a village, on the Bel Muktah cowl: among those who have done this, is a Mussulman Deshpundyah, who holds the village of Condapillay in the Ramgheer Sircar, whose Brahmin ancestor was converted to Mahomedanism during Aurungzeebe's rage for proselityzing, more may have been converted, but he remains the only one who has adhered to the new faith.

Town duties are collected in Kusbahs, and the amount divided among the neighbouring Zemindars: they are not a very productive tax.

Administration of Justice and Police.

There is probably no department in the Nizam's state where there are such deviations from all established notions of equity and good Government, as in the administration of justice, and yet it may be doubted if on the whole the subjects of the Nizam look on the perversion as a very great grievance, for it has one recommendation—it is speedy and summary. There is a Cazee in every Sircar for criminal cases, frequently a Moollah for civil cases, and there is another officer called a Neriki, whose duties are very similar to those of the Roman Aedile, consisting as they do in seeing that weights and measures are correct, striking averages in the prices of grains, and looking after mosques and public buildings. The first and last of these functionaries are Munsubdars, paid by the state—the one receiving

a monthly salary of Seventy rupees a month, the Usufruct of one or more villages, with fines on marriages, right and left handed of Mahomedans. The other receives no salary, but has a village or two.

The Moollah where he exists, has a monthly stipend of some seventy rupees, but is rather an Assessor of the Cazee's than an independent officer. It might be supposed that men in such receipts, and two of them hereditary Officers would exercise their functions with some degree of independence, but in truth it is not so, they are the veriest thralls of the Naib or his principal, with as little real independence as a Sebundee on three rupees a month, and it could not well be otherwise, as no cause can be brought before the Cazee without the Naib's consent, and no decree put in execution, unless it suits him to do so. Nay more—the Naib may, without the least apprehension of the consequences, give judgment in every criminal and civil case. As to the Neriki, he is a mere cypher. A Committee of Bunnyahs in the interest of the Naib settle the average prices of grain. There are few mosques to look after, and these he neglects, and as to false weights and measures, nothing rejoices a Naib more, than the detection of a Bunnyah or other trader, who practises such frauds. A good round sum in the shape of a bribe, or fine which more frequently finds its way into his pocket than into the Coffers of the state, is sure to reward him for his judgment. The Neriki is often found a stupid, sensual, besotted Mahomedan lout. The Cazee however affects some knowledge of the Mahomedan law, and of the works of the commentators, and his head is muddled with distinctions without differences, ingenious sophistry, and subtle casuistry, which he finds written by these great Law-Doctors, all intended to make law easy, but which do little else than bewilder him. If the cause be conducted before the Cazee or Moollah, by a Vakeel, a fee is paid to the pleader, who is usually a Brahmin, by the successful party—but most frequently the litigants are their own lawyers. The Cazee's establishment consists of a Persian Moonshee, and a Telinghee Mootsuddee, with four peons all paid by Government. By the Mahomedan law wilful murder of which there are several varieties, is punished by death, but punishments of that severe nature are very rarely put in execution. The Cazee may condemn to death, but before it can be inflicted there must be a reference to Hydrabad: if the convict can bribe the authorities he gets off with imprisonment for a longer or shorter period, and if he be a very poor man and any kind of ex-

cuse can be devised for the criminal act, the sentence is commuted to imprisonment in irons for life. Ohundoo Lall was particularly averse to the infliction of this extreme penalty, and during his ministry the most atrocious murderers escaped with fine and imprisonment. Hanging is the usual mode of execution: high-way robbery with violence is expiated by imprisonment in irons for eight or ten years, and thefts with imprisonment for a shorter period. Coining is seldom practised, but passing bad rupees, coined in the city of Hydrabad, is sometimes met with the punishment is also imprisonment. The Mahomedan punishment for rape is sometimes stoning the ravisher to death, but this crime is often compromised by a fine. Wilful fire raising; child stealing and forgery are punished by incarceration: whipping by a leather strap called the Dourra, of which there are two sorts, is awarded by the Naib for such offences as giving abuse, raising disturbances in the bazar, &c. But the infliction of no punishment is so dear to the heart of the Naib as fining—in truth there are very few offences that may not be expiated by a good fine. Bunnyahs are fined for secreting their grain in years of scarcity in order to enhance its price; this is a very common offence, and, when the dry grains are hid, may be done without much risk of loss, it is one too well worthy of punishment in a country where the communication is attended with great expense and difficulty, which prevent the price of such a necessary of life being regulated by a free competition. Fines are imposed for many petty offences and are appropriated by an unprincipled Naib to his own use. A Naib of this character is continually on the look out for paying offenders, and he has meet instruments of espionage in his peons and Sebundees who ferret out such petty delinquents, and bring many false accusations when they think they can tend to their master's profit. All prisoners are allowed a seer of grain a day and a pice for salt and tobacco—they work for the Naib during the day and are locked up at night. All disputes that in any way, however remotely, affect the Government are determined by the Naib or his subordinates, but, when they merely involve the rights of individuals, an appeal to a headman, or to a Punchayet, is allowed. Each class has a headman of their own. The Bunnyahs, Belgewars and other shopkeepers have a chief whom they call Manar—the Coonbees have their Pedda Capoowar to whom they give the title of Patell. The Dungurs their Pedda Gwallaro, and so on down to the lowest castes. To this office are attached no acknowledged or regular fees but a certain abatement of rent is granted to those who hold it,—it

is hereditary—but if the official be notoriously corrupt, or impenetrably dull—he is quietly shelved, and another referee is selected; certain immunities however remaining to the hereditary possessor. Many disputes are determined by these without further ado—but an appeal from this decision to a Punchayet is permitted. Each party naming two members—the surpunch ought properly to be chosen by the members—but if the subject matter of dispute be of importance, Government interferes and appoints the President. In mere caste and family differences the legitimate course is adhered to. The decision of a Punchayet is held to be final and a Razeenamah is granted if required. Boundary disputes involving the right of Phoollery or grazing, claims on toddy trees, &c., are settled by Government, but petty bickerings about village boundaries, such as Dandie Dinmont had with his neighbours, are settled by the villagers themselves. The Dhers on both sides are consulted and appealed to, their claim to carcases of animals who have died from disease being supposed to constitute them good evidence.

If the Dhers cannot determine the matter, a sacrifice is made to a Sakti, some live animal from a buffaloe to a fowl being offered. After this the party have a drinking bout, and on the following morning, the head Dher fills a basket with images of the avenging deities, well sprinkled with turmeric and booly powder—with this basket on his head he marches to the boundary where he deposits it, invoking the curses of the gods on those who transgress boundaries.

The Police may be classed under two heads, the Government and the local, the first is nominally under the Cutwal of the Kusbah who receives a monthly pay of Rs. 30 or Rs. 40, but is virtually under the Naib. The Peons get Rs. 3 a month—a rabble rout: they are indifferently armed and clad and not famed for their efficiency.

The local Police is under the Zemindars and is composed of men born in slavery called Kitmutgars, and of another class, called Khussahs, but who are not bondmen. They are both clothed, fed and supplied with such indifferent arms as they have at the expense of the Zemindar. They receive no fixed pay—but quartered as they often are on the villagers, they come in for certain perquisites of grain and clothing which serve in lieu of it. There is besides the village watchman, called Talarees, who exercise the functions of policemen within the limits of their village. For all robberies and thefts occurring in his domain, the Zemindar is held responsible.

He is required to pursue the thieves and bring them to the Naib for committal, and in case of his being unable to recover the stolen property he is obliged to reimburse the plundered party, which he does by levying a puttee on the village in the neighbourhood of which the crime was perpetrated.

There is abundant evidence to show that the Police of the country was at one time in the hands of Munnewars, and of a chief called Surmunnewar, the former receiving the usufruct of one or more villages in a pergunnah for police purposes, the latter one per cent. on the revenue of several Sircars. In the Havalee pergunnah of Maiduck there are still Munnewars, but their function is limited now to making good losses, and there is a Surmunnewar in the wild districts of the Warungul Sircar called the Boputtee, who claims Munnewar rights over it, and several of the neighbouring Sircars. These rights are said to have been originally one per cent. on the revenue, but both his occupation and his emoluments are gone. Until lately and there is no saying how soon he may resume his old habits, he was a thief and an outlaw, hiding himself among the Koewars, and descending to the plains, only, for predatory purposes. In the hands of such a Vidocq it would not be very safe to intrust the guardianship of property. The Mahomedans would appear to have been at one time inclined to imitate this old Hindu system of police, and to have appointed officers called Mookassadars with the same rights and duties as Munnewars; few of these now exist, but there is a Mokassadar in the exercise of Police duties on the Masulipatam and Hydrabad road.

Manufactures and Commerce.

Coarse cotton cloth for women's sarees and breast cloths, and for men's clothing, is manufactured at every large village throughout the country. Finer cotton cloths, with coloured or embroidered borders, are prepared at the different Kusbahs, or in their immediate neighbourhood: they are dyed red with chelwar or madder, blue with coarse indigo, yellow with turmeric, green with turmeric and indigo, and a dirty yellow with the bark of the mango tree, their being so dyed increases their cost by 8 annas to a rupee; coarse chintzes are stamped at Mulwarrah and Kummum, and a few other large towns: two colours are only used, the black with sulphate of iron, to bring out the colour, and red from chelwar and madder with alum as a mordant.

Sarees chiefly children's, roomals, &c., are thus stamped. Cotton rosaees are sewed at Aimulwarrah, sarees are embroidered by tailors throughout the country.

Raw silk is imported from Madras and manufactured into sarees and women's breast cloths at Mutwarrah, Warungul, Maytpilly and Aimulwarrah, in Elgundel, at Maiduck and other Kusbabs. This manufacture is entirely for home use, and no great skill or taste is displayed by the weavers, the silk pieces are of a quality inferior to those sold at the same price in the Hydrabad bazar, and were it not for the transit duties, the manufacture would become extinct, the silk cloths are dyed red with the lac dye and yellow with turmeric; no other dyes are used: tusser or jungle silk the produce of a species of saturnia is made into sarees, punchees, and scarfs, at several towns of the Sircar of Warungul. But the chief seat of the tusser manufacture is the town of Mahdapore, on the right bank of the Godavery in the Ramgheer Sircar where the moth that yields it is carefully reared, and from whence raw tusser silk is sent to other parts to be woven into cloth. The insect in its grub state is first fed on the tender leaves of the Careya sphærica, and, when more grown, on the leaves of the Pentaptera tomentosa; much watching and attention are bestowed in rearing the animal, subject as it is to destruction from birds, insects, and squirrels. The tusser cloths produced at Mahdapore are, in durability and fineness, very inferior to the cloths of the same kind manufactured in Bengal, they are dyed the same colour, and with the same materials as the silks, of which they are about one-half the price. At Mahdapore there are seventy to eighty families employed in rearing the insect and in the manufacture of the cloth, which is prepared principally for the Hydrabad market. The woollen and cotton carpetting of Warungul and Mulwarrah was noted in my first report; there are common cotton carpets dyed blue and red, woven at several places chiefly for home consumption, at Mulwarrah, Maiduck, Aimulwarrah, &c., there is no other woollens manufactured with the exception of very coarse cumlees, and numdahs, which are made in every village by the Coorewars and other low castes: their cost is very low, from rupees 1 to eight annas each. Gunny bags are manufactured from sunn. All over Telinganah, the pottery is exceedingly coarse and shapeless with little attempt at decoration: the red gurrah and lota when the clay contains much iron, and dark coloured when the proportion is less are met with from the Manjerah to the eastern frontier, and from the Kistnah to the Godavery. Bricks

and tiles are formed of the same material, the former being used by the masons for the foundations of houses and the repairs of the walls of forts, but the walls of the houses are most commonly of clay, the better conditioned of the inhabitants having them tiled, while the poorer classes content themselves, with roofs of coarse grass or palmyrah leaves : the form of the houses is usually rectangular, but in the Kummum Sircar about Kullore many are round, hexagonal and octagonal. Towards the Godavery, where there is abundance of materials and where the clay is less adhesive, the houses are of wood and bamboo, with wattle and dab, in this locality are also to be met with wells from which water for drinking or food is procured, fenced with wood to prevent the sand falling in much after the manner of the pot-wells already described.

Brass is formed into lotahs, Kattorahs, and other vessels used by the Natives for the preparation and reception of their food, at Paungul, near Nelgoondah, Dwurcondah, Kummum, &c., they are very plainly made up without much carving or ornament of any description: glass for bangles is manufactured at Kummum. Teputy in the Nelgoondah Sircar, at Dwurcondah and at several other places, there are only two kinds produced, green and black: red and blue glass bangles are imported from the Nagpore country. Children's toys are made up at Hunnumcondah and Kummum by the Nuqquash (painters) who also paint pictures of the gods for sale, and make painted fans of the leaves of the palmyrah tree.

Leather for shoes is dyed red with lac at Maiduck : coarse wrapping paper is prepared from old gunny bags which are made from sunn, at all the chief towns of each Sircar, and several of the larger villages : the pulp is sometimes, as at Maiduck, mixed with chopped wool to make the paper stronger. Writing paper is made and sized but it is of a very inferior description, and is consumed entirely in the districts where it is manufactured.

Steel is made at several villages in the Sircar of Elgundel at Ibrahimputnum and Konapore in the Karootta Pergunnah, and at Atmacore and Chintulpet in the Velloorla Talooka : it formerly was prepared at several other places, but the steel furnaces in them are now abandoned. The teepoor, as it is called, the raw material of the steel, is manufactured at Maytpilly a village twelve miles south of the Godavery belonging to Balmooaund from a ferruginous sand procured from gniess by roasting, pounding and washing. The whole process of the manufacture of this steel is detailed with accuracy and

minuteness by Dr. Voysey in the first volume of the Asiatic Society's transactions, and also by Dr. Malcolmson in the Geological Society's transactions of 1839. Both these Gentlemen visited the steel furnaces at Konasamoodrum, in the adjoining district of Neermul, which supply the material from which the Damascus blades are manufactured. The steel manufactured at these villages is very inferior to the Konasamoodrum steel, and does not fetch half its price. Yet the same teepoor is used for both, and the same care is apparently bestowed, in the preparation, the only difference I could detect was that the pure iron, which, along with the teepoor and the bran, is placed in the crucible, is, in the case of the Konasamoodrum steel, prepared from the yellow clay iron ore, found in the laterite at Tatpilly: while at Ibrahimputnum and the other villages, any iron, without reference to the ore from which it is smelted, is used. The exact chemical condition of the metal under the form of steel has as yet evaded scientific investigation which renders it probable that the inferiority of the Ibrahimputnum steel may be attributable to this one neglect. The Mogul, who rents the Konasamoodrum furnaces, would seem to be of this opinion as he holds a strict monopoly over the Tatpilly iron, insomuch that I had some difficulty in procuring a specimen of the metal.

In the steel furnaces five men are employed, the principal workman, who has the care of the crucibles, which he is continually moving about the furnace by means of a long iron rake, and four bellows-men. The daily pay of the chief is two seers of rice, and two annas a day, the others receive half the rice and money; if the steel comes out of the crucible at all blistered or unequal on the surface it is rejected as worthless: there are two kinds of crucibles, the large and the small, each of which contains a lump of steel of from one to two pounds in weight, the cost of the furnace varies from four to six annas for the smaller pieces, and from eight to ten annas for the larger.

The workmen complain that the Hydrabad market is now lost to them their steel being undersold by steel from Europe which is there preferred for the manufacture of arms.

The chief consumption is confined to the country about, where it is used for hatchets, sickles, &c.

At Lingumpilly and another village, both close to Aimulwarrah, barrels for pistols and matchlocks, are prepared: all kinds of old iron, old moat buckets, agricultural instruments, &c. are collected and formed into rods of the thickness of a man's finger, these are then twist-

-ed by an instrument, as is shown in Fig. I. of the drawing : three or four of these rods are joined together lengthways, as in Fig. II.; another band of iron, of the same breadth and of the thickness of a third of an inch, is taken and welded to this, both being formed into a band, which is twisted as in Fig. III. and afterwards beaten into a solid cylinder which is bored by a hard steel chisel as shown in Fig. IV. Pistol barrels are made after this manner, but less trouble is bestowed in the manufacture of a coarser kind of matchlocks, the process commencing with simply twisting a band of metal as in Fig. III. Pistol barrels manufactured by the first process are sold for Rs. twenty and upwards, and matchlock barrels so prepared for double that amount, the last made after the simpler manner, are much cheaper. Swords, daggers, bullum heads, are manufactured at Elgundel from the country steel. Scabbards from the wood of the sterculia urens are also made up there.

The internal traffic of the country is inconsiderable : the produce of each Sircar is mostly alike, the mere necessaries of life (and few of the inhabitants aspire to luxuries) being grown or manufactured in all.

The traffic with the Company's country is of greater importance. By the treaty of 1802 between the two governments which is still in force, it is directed that an ad valorem duty of five per cent. be levied on all exports and imports at Hydrabad, and Masulipatam respectively, and at these places only.

From this duty are exempted all mess supplies and Military and Commissariat stores, of every description, which are allowed to pass duty free, under a permit signed by the Collector of Customs. Under this exemption it is supposed that much fraud is perpetrated, carts filled up as store carts and in company with them, but which contain goods liable to impost, are believed frequently to pass the frontier duty free. Some frivolous excuse being given to the Nizam's Officers, such as that the permit has been sent to Hydrabad, or that it is to follow.

There are three main roads that lead into the Hydrabad country from the east and south. The principal road enters the Nizam's country at Sher Mahomedpett near Jogiepett where the Sahyer Officers of both Governments are resident in the Kummum Sircar.

The next road crosses the Kistnah from Paungul to Warapilly in the Devarcondah Sircar, and the third, called the Ellore road, which passes by Palooncha and Mahadeopore and leads to Nagpore, traverses the Kummum Sircar and skirts the Godavery, till it reach-

es the junction of the Pranheetah, with that river and then proc by Sirpore to Chandah in the Nagpore territory.

The imports into the Nizam's country by these routes are Eu articles of dress and luxury, and China produce, tea, sugar-ca china ware and silk, raw and manufactured. Of country prod there are imports of coarse cotton cloths, scarfs, called punch table linen, towelling, handkerchieves, coloured and stamped Na cloths, salt, cocoanuts, tobacco, (the tobacco grown in this par His Highness' dominions being in no great repute,) candles, p try and cocoanut oil. The exports consist of madder, the dye of bastard saffron mostly from Berar, but some is grown at Maid ganjah, opium, wheat, all the produce of Berar or Malwah, jo ree moong, toor, and ooreed; sesamum, and castor oil seeds, gold silver thread for embroidery, mushroos and kimchobs chiefly f Berar, teak timber, tamarind, lac, assafætida from Cabool. B loes, bullocks, sheep and goats, investments consigned to shopk ers at Hydrabad pay no duty on the frontier, the duty being le at that place in conformity with the terms of the treaty, but du are levied on the frontier by the Sahyer Officers of the different cars on goods imported by individuals who have taken cowl from Nizam's Government at a reduced rate, the difference going to Talooqdar. This is a fertile source of fraud and smuggling, such porters who reside at Hydrabad have agents either at Masulipa or at Madras or both places. The export duties are levied in same manner. It is quite impossible to form even an approxi tive estimate of the value of the imports on account of the nume frauds practised and other causes already stated, the exports b more under the supervision of the Officers of the Nizam's Gov ment were roughly valued a few years ago at five lacs and f thousand Rupees annually; four lacs through and from the K memmett Sircar, one lac through Nelgoondah, and forty t sand through the Paloončha district. Nothing is so vexatious o injurious to the petty traffic of the country as the constant dem often by unaccredited Officers, of some trifling tax, in money or k for a mangoe from each case, a handful of tamarind, from each l dle; a sheaf of straw from each cart, a whole line of carts is thus s ped and much loss of time and spoiling of goods are incurred by demands of the taxer, and the complaints of the taxed. Jagheer Enam villages are especially obnoxious in this respect.

There are many fairs held during the dry season throughout

country, where there is traffic in grain, brass ware, coarse cottons, &c. There is in each Sircar a larger gathering once a year, which attract merchants from Masulipatam, Hydrabad, and Nagpore as at Bhuddrachellum in Palooncha, Amulwarrah in Elgundel, at Maiduck and at Warapilly in the Devarcondah Sircar; there is usually some shrine of celebrity which gives occasion to these assemblages—in addition to the goods found at the smaller fairs—there are cocoanuts, dried fish, silks, &c. that are brought for sale. Bandies are the usual means of conveyance for the western and southern of these districts, but pad bullocks are more frequently employed than carts in Warungul and Kummum. The weights and measures are pretty much the same throughout—and tables of these were given in my first report, there is sometimes a difference in the number of pylees to the udda or rather the consoo—most commonly it is four, but at Somtamoonyum in the Warungul Sircar it is as high as six pylees to a consoo.

The Halee Sicca Rupee is the current coin—but it is impossible to exclude Rupees of an inferior value from passing in the districts near Hydrabad, and the Company's Rupee passes current in the eastern Pergunnahs of Kummemmett—there are two or three kinds of copper pice. I found at Mahdeopore old Madras copper coin passing for pice. In the foregoing pages no attempt has been made to conceal the vices and short coinings of the Nizam's rule which, like every other Mahomedan Government that has under its sway a population chiefly of a different creed, bore at the very moment of its institution the fruitful seeds of decay. The polity of the Mussulman's scarce bears transplantation from the desert, even when its subjects have adopted the faith of the Prophet; much less will it bear engrafting on the institutions of a foreign people of a different and hostile creed. The appropriate type is that Pagod thing of sabre sway with front of brass and feet of clay which the Assyrian King saw in his dream. In fact, for Mussulman Conquerors, there are but two courses to pursue; either to act in strict conformity with the precepts of the Koran and utterly root out and destroy the subjected infidel, or in obedience to the better dictates of humanity and even of prudence to spare the inhabitants of the subdued country, and overlay their institutions with as much of the Mahomedan polity as they will bear, thus defacing without absolutely destroying them. We see all this in the country now under our view. The village system the very groundwork of Hindoo society remains, and the Hindoo Deshmookh,

nominally stripped of much of his power is transformed into the Zemindar, but with an hereditary authority and influence that can only be destroyed byh is extirpation, and these are the elements that prevent the whole state of society from being dissolved. The Zemindars, with all their faults, are men of the same country and faith, as the ryots, with common sympathies, and, as the wiser of them discern, with a common interest. The reckless unprincipled Zemindar, who grinds his villagers with unjust extortions, soon finds to his cost that his domain becomes desolate, and that he is ruining himself, to profit a neighbour or a rival. It is very certain that no emigration has lately to any extent taken place from the Nizam's to the Company's territory. Yet along the whole eastern frontier there is every facility for it, no river of any breadth, nor hill of any difficulty separates the one territory from the other, and a kindred people occupy each side of the line of demarkation.

The Telinghee, too, is more migratory than most Hindoos. Telinganah being one of the few Hindoo states that ever was maritime or applied itself to foreign commerce. At the very time the Government at Hydrabad is weak and ricketty the Zemindar has halcyon days. He has power enough to collect his own dues and rents, to bribe a corrupt Government, and set an imbecile one at defiance. The rascality and villainy of this class is the perpetual theme of Talooqdars and their Naibs who hate and fear them. Yet it is very certain that this very apprehension is most salutary and serves to avert injustice and oppression from every class.

In concluding this report an evil may be noticed which weighs far more heavily on the defenceless population than any fiscal oppression, and that is the bands of foreign mercenaries. Arabs and Rohillas, who having their head quarters at Hydrabad, issue forth, like the Tondeurs and Ecocheurs of the middle ages, to plunder and destroy, with murder, rape and robbery in their train. This part of Telinganah has been less subjected to the depredations of these ruffians than other parts of the Nizam's Country, but it has not altogether escaped from their atrocities.

NOTE.—I find I have omitted among the cultivated pulses two species of pisum the common field pea, and another kind called Lakh—both these are grown at Maiduck, and also the Carthamus or bastard saffron. In the table of Imports alum has been omitted and in that of exports wax.

Wages are much the same all over the country and are according to the rates given in my first report.

APPENDIX.

SOME ACCOUNT OF BUSTAR.

Neeamut Oollah Khan Patan, an inhabitant of Bhopal, who, suffering from an abscess, had stayed at Mahadeopoor, in the Sircar of Ramgheer, gives the following account of the country of Bustar. "We to the number of ten individuals including Azad Khan and others, had gone to the country of Bustar, in search of service, by the route of Tuppa Churlah, attached to the Talooka of Shush Mahul, in the Sircar of Ramgheer, under the Nizam's Government. The distance between Tappa Churlah and that part of Bustar is four coss. We reached Bustar in 15 days, but do not remember the names of the villages, and halting places that intervened. At places where we halted, we were only allowed one seer of rice, each man, and six fowls, and in some places five fowls, among our whole party, such being the rajah's order, as we were informed, but we were obliged to dispense with the poultry, for want of ghee, and to content ourselves with rice only. When we reached Bustar, the Rajah Bhopal Deo, received the news of our arrival. Bappoo Raj, and Buchruddy, and the chief of Duntwarrah, all in the rajah's service happened to be present at the time to whom the rajah observed pointing to us, "these are good jawans, entertain them in the service." Accordingly Bappoo Raj treated us with kindness, and fixed the Jemadar's pay at 60 Rupees, the Duffadar's at 15, and the Jawan's at 10 Rupees, some time after we fell ill, on which the rajah ordered us to go to Bappoo Raj, and remain with him, consequently we left Marunkah where the rajah resides, and where we were in attendance, and proceeded towards our destination, reached Bustar, and thence set out for Chintalnad, and Devarcoondah: when we reached a place called Neelbur, within one stage of which was Chintalnad, it being evening, we thought it advisable to light and lodge there for that night. One of our Jawans, being with his family, occupied a separate hut, while he was asleep, four thieves of the tribe of Gond, entered it, and in their attempt to draw off the silver bangles, he had around his arm, awoke him, he immediately grasped his scimitar, and attempted to get up, when one of the thieves struck him on the neck, with a club. The Jawan writhing with pain, wounded his assailant thrice with his sword, and the thieves one and all fled, this accident caused such a stir and noise at the time,

that it instantly drew together the inhabitants of the place, and of its neighbourhood, who kept guard around us during the remainder of the night. In the morning however, they would have us to deliver them up the Jawan that wounded the thief, whom they openly called their man. We of course, refused to do so, and they again raised such a disturbance in consequence, that it is impossible to describe it. They then shut up the road by means of large trees, which they cut for the purpose, throwing them thickly on the Ghaut, road, &c. over which we had to pass, in such a manner as to leave no trace of the road whatever. From this, it became difficult to save our lives, we were obliged to leave our baggage and Tattoos, at the same place, and to throw ourselves in the jungle in progress of our destination; so after experiencing a thousand hardships and difficulties, we reached a place called Mudare, whence by Bhopalputtum, after crossing the river of Indravany, finally arrived at this place.

The account of Bustar is this. Bustar is situated in an open plain and contains nearly one thousand small houses or huts. Near it stands a mud fort, the wall or out work of which is in many places broken down: it is surrounded by a ditch which is rather muddy, has but one wooden gate for egress, or ingress, it is not occupied, nor is there a bridge any where over the ditch, except the one in the direction of the gate, with which it communicates. In like manner there is no wall around the collection of houses, and consequently there are roads on all directions. The inhabitants have no bazars, or bazar men, except three or four individuals of the tribe of Gond, who supply them with rice and other necessaries. They themselves are of the same tribe, and speak the Gond language, which is not intelligible to strangers, their clothes are simply a bit of cloth about one and half cubit long, and seven to eight inches broad, with which they cover their nakedness, and which in Hindostanee is called a Lungotee, but their heads and bodies are invariably left naked. This is the common clothing of both sexes, only the Lungotee of the female is a little larger, than that of the male. Their diet consists chiefly of rice, and dhall of green gram. The name of their Rajah is Bhopal Deo, who is blind and resides at Marunkah, which is situated two coss westward of Bustar, and where Mussulmen merchants from Madras and Nagpore import and deal in coarse cloth, in return for which, they export bullocks, &c. thence. Throughout these villages not a single shop, for ordinary necessaries is to be met

with, and both when a person travels here, (whether it be to seek employment or for the purpose of speculation,) and when he returns hence, he shall not be able to obtain, at a halting place, on the road, more than one seer of rice, and one fowl for himself, which its authorities will duly furnish, and say that the rajah does not permit more. The roads are not broad and open, but so narrow, that two persons cannot walk over them abreast, nor one after another, without difficulty, and inconvenience. The jungles are dismal, and frightful: the trees of teak, and bushes of bamboos, and other large trees, being thickly mixed and closely intertwined, the grass even grows to the height of a man's stature, and numerous streams and rivulets, frequently to be crossed over by the traveller, add not a little to the difficulties on the road; in fine, no one has a sufficient knowledge of these roads, to be able to travel with pleasure and safety, but the inhabitants themselves, who are well acquainted with their intricacies and quite accustomed to them. In their present state, they are not fit for horses, elephants, and other large animals, the inhabitants use small tattoos. A horse of full size was never seen in these parts; wheeled conveyances are very rare; the fields produce corn, green gram, and the grain called codrow.

Duntwarrah lies five stages west of Bustar, there are two streams in it called Sunknee, and Dunknee, at the junction of which stands a temple in which human sacrifices were formerly made, but this abominable practice, is now stopped. There is also a tannah of Nagpore stationed at this place. Chintalnad is the name of a fort seven stages southward, which is in the charge of Bappooraj, who however does not reside in it, living in a place called Devarcoondah which is not far distant. Jeypoor lies sixteen coss east of Bustar, and an amicable correspondence is always kept up between the two powers. In fact there is a standing engagement to the effect, that whatever the rajah (of Bustar) might obtain possession of from other powers, should be divided between them.

Rayapoor is fifteen stages from Bustar, and Nagpore ten stages from Rayapoor, there is a broad main road between the last two places.

Fig. 1.

This figure, which boys draw on their slates at home under the name of the Trojan walls or fair Rosamond's bower, is a potent charm among the Telinghees, the sight of it being esteemed of much efficacy in difficult or tedious labour. It is said that one of the kings in the Mahabarat disposed of his troops after this fashion and set all enemies at defiance when seated in the inmost recess.

Fig. 2.*

This figure, which is engraved on lead, is shut up in a copper box and worn on the arm as a preservative against the assaults of demons, and evil spirits, and the attacks of robbers: but it must be engraved while the sun or moon is under eclipse, with benjamin burning, and mysterious muntrums uttered.

Fig. 3.*

If this figure be engraved on silver, and worn in the turband, the wearer will be treated honestly by all mankind.

Sunnud giving possession of an Agrarhum Village.

This is a Sunnud, granted to Nunadana Pertawadee Byumkurrum Tatachary on the tenth of the increasing moon of the Asweja, in the year of Shulevahu 1628 by permission of his exalted Highness Asoph Jah Bahadur through the intervention of his follower Asheva Rao Jagheerdar of the Pergunnah Hussunabad and Sunkergherree of the Sircar of Kummum, Soubah of Hydrabad. The said Asheva Rao informs his Gooroo, Tathachary that he received full permission from his exalted Highness to grant him an Agrarhum Village with its neighbouring hamlets in the Pergunnah Havalee of the Sircar of Kummum to be held on payment of an annual sum of Rupees 100;

* Drawings not received.

all revenues whether from land, or local taxes to be his property, he therefore makes over the village to him in the name of Budruchullum Ramaswamy with great satisfaction, desiring him to fix his residence in the village, to encourage tillage whether by the ryots belonging to the village, or by ryots from other parts, trusting that it may yield him much profit; he further directs him to dig wells, and tanks, to plant fruit trees, cultivate gardens, and erect temples, to employ himself in devotional exercises and to feed Brahmins, at the same time offering up prayers for the long life and prosperity for himself and his august master.

IV.—*Statistics of the Sircar of Pytun. By* W. H. Bradley, Esq., *Surgeon H. H. the Nizam's Army; on Special Duty.*

The Sircar of Pytun takes the form of an irregular square, averaging twenty-four miles in length and breadth, and comprehends an area of four hundred and forty-six square British miles; thirty-four and a half of which are claimed by Scindia. Its boundaries are Doulutabad and Jaulnah upon the north, Ahmednuggur on the south, Doulutabad upon the west, and Bheer and Jaulnah upon the east.

Area.

Geological Structure.

I am not aware that the Geological features of the Sircar differ in their general bearings from those of Doulutabad; here as there, the same evidences present themselves of the nature of those stupendous secondary instruments the Creator employed, in adapting the earth for the higher forms of organization, transforming the level of an immense ocean bed into plains teeming with life. The period when the rocks of these trap districts were formed, and disposed, in the order we now perceive, occurred, in all probability, in those remote geological epochs, that long preceded the historical ages of the world. Deep waters then covered, what is now occupied with dry land, over whose sedimentary precipitations, molten streams of igneous matter flowed, ejected from fiery caverns beneath their beds; the eruptions subsiding to return again at uncertain intervals: the varying thickness of their deposits marking faithfully the periods of repose, in proportion to the amount of heat transmitted, their structure assumed more or less a crystalline character; the

intensity of this heat would have sufficed to obliterate all traces of organic life, had any existed, but the conjectures are, that these ancient waters presented conditions incompatible with organic life, in being strongly impregnated with red oxide of iron, as well as perhaps being of a very high temperature: as to the period when the whole of these superimposed rocks were upheaved, modern Geologists have assigned an early period of the tertiary epoch, as about the most probable; the inferences drawn from the discoveries of fossil remains in India, have justified the conclusion of Dr. Falconer, and others, that its continent was raised at this time, and that, not by single efforts of subterranean expansion, but from several, with intervening periods of long repose; we have direct evidence in support of this, in the opposite parallel ranges, forming the northern boundary of the Berar valley, where I found upon its summits, at a height upwards of 2,000 feet, above the plains, feeble traces, yet perfectly distinct, of a species of tubular mollusk, in beds of silicious matter, whilst along their bases, shiftings of level of a far more recent period are apparent, in the upheaved beds of fresh water lakes, now some two or three hundred feet above the valley.

The most constantly occurring surface rock is the Ferrugenous clay stone, in its various forms, the whole of which abounds with silicious minerals, by which we are led to surmise the vast quantities of this substance, the ancient seas held in solution, silicates of the hydrated aluminous variety, are the prevailing ones, diffused either in minute particles throughout the rock generally, or occupying vesicular cavities, and fissures, in pseudomorphous and isomorphous masses; it is by no means an unusual circumstance to find crystals of zeolite, quartz, and calcspar, confusedly packed together in the same cavity, the specific forms of whose crystals, do not seem affected by the presence of each other, but may be detected, though blended in one mass.

For nearly two-thirds the way up the mountains, their structure is principally formed of this reddish rock; above them are placed wacken beds, with trap and basalt interposing; calcareous matter is as abundantly disseminated throughout these upper rocks, as the silex is in the lower ones. The apex of all is generally found to be stiff beds of black aluminous soil, deposited in long flat levels, and doubtlessly the alluvial deposits of ancient waters. Towards the lower levels of the Sircar, the substratum is found consisting of

deep alluvial beds, the decomposed portions of the harder rocks which the streams have there deposited ; the rocks they lie superposed on, are of a purplish grey colour, partaking of an amygdaloidal, as well as porphyritic character and form the beds of the large rivers and streams. The Sircar may therefore be arranged under three divisions, all possessing properties peculiar to themselves. The first will comprehend the hilly tracts, where we find a strong aluminous black soil capping the summits, or a stony and unproductive surface running along the bases, much broken by nullahs, as well as being rendered further unprofitable, by the constant occurrence of broad rocky ledges, on whose surface, soil, if any, does not extend to a greater depth than an inch or two. The second takes in the middle portions of the district, which are undulating, and much intersected by water courses ; here, insulated patches of black soil occasionally occur, generally found resting on calcareous beds or soft wacke with imbedded globular. Basalt ; being boggy and unproductive, or fertile, according to the nature of the substratum : the soils are very varying in quality ; sometimes rich and marly, and at others kunkery and light, so that they are hardly worth the trouble of cultivating.

Divisions.

Lastly the tracts along the margin of the river Gunda, and Godavery, where the alluvial deposits washed down from the higher lands, form beds of great depth and fertility. The silicious clay and decomposed ferruginous clay stone rocks produce a very rich soil, possessing a degree of compactness, which whilst not being too stiff in its nature, is devoid of those yawning clefts and fissures, so common in soils where this character is an excess. It is indeed a soil equally adapted for rubbee, as khureef crops, and also offering excellent localities for irrigation. On the high banks of the Godavery, east of the city of Pytun, are valuable, yellow clay beds, the sources from whence they are derived being the destroyed felspar of the trap rocks.

Aspect.

The leading features of the province, are plains swelling out into gentle undulations, and sloping very considerably from a higher barrier of mountains on its northern confines, towards the basin of the Godavery skirting the southern limits ; these plains are remarkably denuded of trees, which are only to be seen of any size in scattered clumps, noting sites of villages, but

the size and beauty they often are observed attaining to, is sufficient proof, that their absence is not to be assigned to any fault of soil. Innumerable mountain-fed streams cover the surface, distributing moisture to every portion of the Sircar. Besides these mountain streams, three large rivers flow through a portion of the district, namely, the Sewnee, Gunda and Godavery, into which latter river, all ultimately are disembogued.

From the general aspect of the Sircar, very opposite conclusions of its fertility would be drawn, if viewed either at the cold or hot seasons, all superficial moisture disappearing in the hot weather from the generally emissive nature of the soils, its treeless condition, as well as ready drainage, the sloping plains present; yet the subsoils are not altogether without moisture, formed as they are of wacken beds, and degradation of sundry trap rocks: in their absorbent character, a large reservoir of moisture still exists, which, rising in vapour at the sultry period, tempers the heated atmosphere by cool nights, for a long time into the hot weather.

Mountains.

The chain of mountains to the northward, after skirting the Sircar for six miles in a direction running east and west, suddenly turns towards the south-east, and continues this course for the distance of 16 miles, when it passes the boundary line. The name the first part of the chain is known by, is that of the Sittarah hills, the principal part of which stands within the boundary line of the adjoining Sircar of Doulutabad ; a small portion at its eastern end only jutting out into Pytun ; here the chain inflects, and changes its direction southward, assuming the name of the Mahadeo hills. The height of the Sittarah hills has been trigonometrically ascertained to be 667 feet above the plains of Aurungabad, which gives a general height of 1,767 feet above the sea, the Mahadeo portion at its highest point does not exceed 1,687* feet above the sea; the broadest part of the chain is at the Paroondee Ghats, where it measures four miles across; the narrowest parts do not exceed one mile. The general form the hills present are long flat levels with hammocks and conical eminences, having flattened summits, through the sides of the mountains, horizontally inclined lines are seen, of a darker colour than the rest of the rock, and often observed projecting in terraces or ledges ; these are the basaltic rocks whose powers of resisting the effects of weather, are greater than the softer Amygdaloid or

* As shown by the Aneroid Barometer.

wacken beds, they are seen reposing in; from beneath these darker rocks, slopes of abrupt inclination extend out into the plains, having the southern of a greater angle, than the northern one, and for the same reason, less sprinkled with vegetation. The trees found upon the flanks and levels of the table land are all of a dwarfish appearance; the black aluminous soils there prevailing, being unfavorable for their vigorous growth, probably occasioned by the great contraction aluminous soils undergo on exposure to heat, and which may injure the roots by pressure, as well as excluding air. The trees principally observed were semicarpus, boswellia, melia, grislea, pavetta, bauhinia, cassia, capparis, xymenia, flacourtia, zyzyphus, clematis, several varieties of mimosœ, grewia, prosopis, &c., at intervals of the chain, diverging ridges occur, including gorges, and secluded dells of much beauty, the luxuriant nature of whose vegetation, is in striking contrast with the arid looking sides of the adjoining mountains; along their bottoms is usually seen a stream of limpid water, that oozes from the foot of the mountains; the highest points at which they commence to flow is about 1,500 feet above the level of the sea, and are generally seen trickling from seems and fissures in wacken strata, the chain running in a direction nearly perpendicular to the inclination of their dip, which appears slightly to be to the eastward of north. These streamlets pass on and mingle their waters, to form large rivulets, that aid in no small degree the general tribute to the Godavery; or sinking gradually into the porous beds forming the subsoil of the Sircar, occasion abundant subterranean reservoirs of moisture.

Godavery.

The rivers passing through the province are the Godavery; Sewnee; and Gunda. The Godavery* is the grand recipient, and skirts the southern boundary in a flexuous course from west to east, for the space of 25 miles; entering the boundary at the confluence of the Sewnee river, it receives many large sized affluents in its progress, the chief being the Sewnee, Gunda, and a large stream formed by the confluence of the Yurr and Wurra, with various streamlets draining the country north and south of its course. The bed of the channel through which the river flows, is generally seen to be formed of sheets and ledges of the red Porphyritic clay stone, the breadth varying considerably, but at Pytun which may be taken as the average, it measures above 900 yards

* Called by the Natives Gungabace.

from bank to bank; the debris of rocks and gravel brought down by the monsoon torrents, strew the centre of the channel, whilst heaped along its margins, are deep beds of finer depositions, left there by the silt charged waters; the courser debris are fragments of basalt, clay stones, agates, chalcedonies, heliotrope, and zeolites, both fibrous and lamilar: the breaking down of the latter into minute particles, imparting a micacious glitter to the finer sand. The banks are generally abrupt on both sides, though highest along the northern, where they are seen from 20 to 100 feet in height; their formation is principally stratified deposits washed down from the hills and plains above, through whose loosely consolidated materials, deep vertical chasms constantly are occurring, formed by the erosion and obrusion of streams, struggling to unite their waters with the river, and occasion perplexing difficulties to travellers directing their route too closely along its margin. Sections of the banks thus laid bare to view, frequently expose curiously shaped stalagmitic calcareous concretions, whilst at other places, huge masses of indurat breccia have been insulated by the stream and fallen, being masses of sand and gravel, hardened into a natural concrete, by the continued percolation of waters, laden with calcareous matter. The spontaneous vegetation that appears along the banks is confined generally to plants of a prickly nature, as the prosopis, xymenia, and several kinds of baubul, as the ramkanta, differing from others in its straight and close habits of growth: the acacia tomentosum; the acacia farnesiana, emitting a very fragrant odour, and the acacia latronum, also deliciously odoriferous, but more remarkable for its enormous white thorns; with these are sometimes seen the dalbergia arboria, and cassia auriculato; lower in the banks, and close to running water bushes of vitex, oleander, and tamarisk are found.

Sewnee. The Sewnee river enters the Sircar in latitude 19 39″ 30′ north, and longitude 75° 12″ east, keepir a south-easterly course for about ten miles, along the western bou dary line, falling into the Godavery about half a mile west of ondkhair: deep sand banks have been thrown up at the poin junction, by the enormous quantity of detrital matter brought annually by the rains, rendering a passage across them diffic not dangerous.

Gunda. The Gunda enters the Sircar eight miles northward of Saindoorwarrah which rests

right bank, and after receiving the waters of two or three streams that drain the country towards the Sittarah hills, passes onwards in a meandering course for 18 miles in a southerly direction, through broad alluvial plains, to empty itself into the Godavery, near to Jogeeseevee—various mountain streamlets uniting in their progress towards the basin of the Godavery, form two or three large sized streams, the principal of which are the Yurr and Wurra, descending from the Sittarah hills, and disembogue themselves between Pytun, and the village of Gungalwarree, into the Godavery: a large sized stream without a name, rises below the bases of the hills about Kusnair, and descending southerly in a very winding source, quits the Sircar half a mile north of Barumgaon, and ultimately discharges itself into the Godavery, a mile westward of Nowgaon.

Tanks.

In a province whose natural hydrography offers such facilities for improving its industrial economy, it is very melancholy to see how little it has been taken advantage of. In the whole Circar there exist but three artificial reservoirs of water, the whole of which are in disrepair, and not employed for purposes of irrigation. It was not so formerly, either in the olden times of Hindoo Rajahs, or more recently in the palmy days of the Mahomedans, whose ruined tanks and watercourses, by their number and costly material, sufficiently testify the importance they attached to such undertakings. The sources of irrigation are derived from the mountain streams, whose bunds are dammed up, and their waters diverted over the cultivated lands, by the usual ingenious arrangement of channels.

Watercourse.

Of these mountain streams there are 161 thus made available, 94 in a serviceable condition, and 77 out of order. The entire number of wells, are 1,046: of these 317 are constructed of stone; 225 in a serviceable state, and 92 unserviceable.

Wells.

Wells built of bricks amount to 722—of which number there are 478 in working order, and 244 out of repair. The number of wells formed without facing the shaft, are 7, all out of order but one. Upon the road side occasionally are seen handsomely built wells, with steps leading to the water, the works of benevolent individuals, being entirely restricted to the use of way-farers, for whose especial benefit likewise are seen at certain distances upon the great thorough fares, stone water tanks, shaped like the Gungal or large earthern jar of the country, the whole of which are broken.

Agriculture.

Agriculture. There are many circumstances by which to account for the present rude condition of Indian husbandry, and those well acquainted with all its bearings, attribute, and truly too, the major part of its rudeness to the faulty frame work of the Indian social system. Take for instance the non-indulgence of animal diet, as an example, and we perceive what disadvantages the Ryot labors under, deprived as he is, of those benefits resulting from rearing stock, without whose aid, he is not in a position to develop to the fullest extent, the capabilities of the land, nor restore it to an average degree of fertility when exhausted; but far beyond this, is the universal poverty that exists, and apathy of the holders of land; these help to fill up the measure of the Ryot's miseries: however intelligent he may be, he is never in a position to employ his wits to his own benefit, and labouring on for others, his tillage is performed in the careless manner, we so often have to witness.

The principal cultivated lands in the Sircar paying tax to Government, are those brought to perfection either by rain or dews; such as are irrigated, being only about the 24th part. The Zeraet lands yield for the most part, two crops of the coarser grains annually; lands reserved for corn being some times kept fallow, during the khureef. It is not usual to disturb the soil by ploughing, excepting at intervals of some years. The bullock hoe answering every purpose of preparing for seed: one of the objections against ploughing, is, that it would interfere with the compact condition of the sub-soil, wherein the roots of the plant find protection; the Koonbees under usual circumstances, when ploughing is requisite, are never seen entering the soil deeply, this may possibly be hurtful in more ways than by loosening the compact sub-soil, for the basaltic earth brought to the surface would be crude, and have to be exposed for sometime to the influence of the elements, before it yielded its specific virtues. In ploughing, ridges are never formed, it being an object to retain, rather than drain away moisture; the furrows are laid in the same manner as practised in Europe, keeping them as straight as can be managed, turning in a circular manner at the end of each furrow, and returning back alongside, the one just formed; laying off the head lands at the close. The Koonbee yokes his cattle at sunrise, and works till 11 and from 2 till sunset; lands are ploughed up

immediately the crop is carried away, and then left till the time comes round, for preparing them further for sowing: as the hot season closes in, all are again busy preparing land for the early harvest, which is the heaviest: towards October the late harvest is all put in.

Meteorology.

Meteorology. Possessing no data of its climatal variations, I have nothing to offer under this head, but assume the fact, that it differs but little from what has been observed at Aurungabad.

PRODUCTIONS.

Jowarree. *Khureef, or Autumnal Harvest; Corn, Jowarree, or Holcus Saccharatus.*—Of this grain, two varieties are grown, the red and white; the latter is a rubbee crop, and differs from the former in possessing a stalk more abounding in saccharine matter, and in great demand as forage. This grain is the principal produce of the Sircar, as bajree was found to be in Doulutabad; both form the staple diet of the peasantry, but jowarree is considered far less nutritious, as well as more indigestible than bajree: the flour is made into cakes and porridge. It is generally sown alone, though occasionally seen mixed, as the compound husbandry of the season. In the rubbee crop, koosumba is associated with it very often, in the proportion of three furrows, to every fifteen or twenty, about the middle of the monsoon is the usual period for sowing, though the early or lateness of doing this, entirely depends on the fall of rain. The time for reaping occurs about October. It is an exhausting crop, and is never sown twice on the same land.

There are 46,201 beeghas occupied with its cultivation, producing a turn out of 15,777 pullas. Its current price is Rs. 2-2 per pulla. Dear seasons 5 Rs. cheap Rs. 1 As. 10, the straw of the white variety sells for 2 Rs. for a hundred bundles.

Bajree. *Bajree, Holcus Spicatus.*—Very largely cultivated, and well adapted to the soil of the province, being hardy, and capable of thriving on the rubbee soils, close up to the hill side. Its mode of culture is the same as that followed for jowarree, and may be sown alone or mixed with various sorts of pulses, and umbarree; it ripens in four or five months.

23,971 beeghas are sown, yielding 7,223 pullas, current price Rs. 2-4 per pulla, dear seasons Rs. 4 9, cheap Rs. 2-2.

Rice.

Rice, Oryza Sativa.—The amount grown of this grain is very insignificant, and that only at one village situated in the Pytun Purgunnah called Kusnair. Its quality I understand is of an indifferent description.

Six beeghas alone are employed in the cultivation, yielding 2¼ pullas of paddy, current price in the husk 5 Rs. per pulla, cleaned Rs. 13-8.

Indian Corn.

Mukkai, Zea Mays.—This is grown in the rains, principally for its unripened succulent grain, which is eaten roasted; the ripened grains are ground into flour, and made into a porridge called umbeel, it requires a rich soil, with plenty of moisture; the seeds are put in about a foot apart, and throw up one stalk, on which two heads are generally borne. It is fit for plucking in its unripe state, in about three months.

Current price Rs. 5 per pulla, cheap seasons Rs. 3, and dear Rs. 7.

Rajgeeree.

Rajgeeree, Amaranthus Polygamus.—A small grain, sown on slips of garden lands, or by the sides of nullahs, where water is plentiful; the grain when made into flour, and mixed with spices and sugar, forms a cake that is eaten on fast days by the Hindoos, in the same manner that the Catholics eat fish in Lent. The tender leaves make a pleasant tasted spinage. The husk is freed from the seed by rubbing it between the palms of the hands.

Current price Rs. 6 per pulla, cheap seasons Rs. 4-8, and in dear Rs. 10.

PULSES.

Pulses.
Tour.

Tour—Cytisus Cajan.—Sown alone or mixed; it requires a rich free soil, and ripens in six months; when ripe, the plant is pulled up by the roots and the pods detached by being struck against a stone or log, after which oxen tread out the seed; the refuse is greedily devoured by cattle, whilst the stalks serve an economical purpose to the Koonbee, in supplying a material for the large baskets in which he stores his grain. The seed is called dhall, and resembles split peas; when boiled soft into pudding, it is called wurrun. There are 6,995 beeghas sown, yielding 1,891 pullas.

Current price Rs. 3-8 per pulla, cheap season Rs. 1-12, and dear Rs. 6.

Moong. *Moong—Phaseolus Trilobis.*—This pulse comes to maturity in half the time required for Tour, and is sown early on lands intended for rubbee crops. It is grown either mixed or alone, and its management is like that of tour, but as an article of diet, far inferior, 763 beeghas are under cultivation, yielding 195 pullas.

Current price Rs. 4 per pulla, cheap seasons Rs. 2-10, and dear Rs. 5.

Ooreed. *Ooreed—Phaseolus Maximus.*—A grain of inferior description, and given to cattle, sown, as a mixed crop.

Current price Rs. 5-4, cheap seasons Rs. 5, and dear Rs. 7.

Kooltee. *Kooltee—Dolichos Biflorans.*—This, with one or two other leguminous plants of the same species, is grown mixed, and affords a good grain for cattle, the tender green pods serve for food.

Current price Rs. 1-8, which is cheap, dear seasons Rs. 4.

Oil Plants.

Oil Plants. Tillee. *Tillee—Sesamum Orientale.*—Sown on head lands and corners of fields, in light free soils; it is a very valuable plant, on account of the seeds yielding a bland oil of fine quality, that keeps sweet for a long period. The Koonbee fries his vegetables in it, and mixes it also with the seeds in cakes.

8 Seers of seed will yield on expression, three seers of oil, the value of which is 6 Annas.

Tillee seeds, current price Rs. 8 per pulla, cheap seasons Rs. 4-4, and dear Rs. 9.

Karleh. *Karleh—Verbesina Sativa.*—This is called the black tillee, and thrives on poorer soils, it is grown alone and requires 4½ months to ripen its seeds. When in flour, the land it is grown on, presents a very rich appearance to the landscape. The plant is drawn up by the roots, and beaten against the ground to detach the seeds, the oil is used for lamps.

4 Seers of grain yield 1 seer of oil on pressure.

Current price Rs. 5 per pulla, cheap seasons Rs. 3, and dear Rs. 6.

Yerendee. *Yerendee—Ricinus Communis.*—Two varieties of this are grown about villages, and takes five months

to ripen the sides; about 4 seers of seeds, will yield 1 seer of oil. It is burnt in lamps and also used medicinally.

Cordage.

Cordage. Sunn. *Sunn—Crotolarea Juncea.*—Grown alone on rich lands, but quickly exhausts its virtues: the time for sowing, is when the land has become moistened by the first shower in June, and the crop is ready to cut in October; the plant is steeped in the bed of some stream to loosen its fibres, so that they may be detached from the stalk easily. There are 33 beeghas cultivated, yielding 9 pullas.

Current price 12 Rs. per pulla, cheap seasons 4 Rs., and dear Rs. 15.

Ambarree. *Ambarree—Hibiscus Cannabinus.*—Generally seen cultivated in all villages, and as one of the mixed crops of the season. The process of steeping and cleaning the fibre, is similar to that required for Sunn; its fibres are beaten and twisted into ropes, for the use of wells and carts. An agreeable spinage is procured from its young tender green leaves, and the stalks are useful for supporting the tiled roofs.

Rubbee, or Spring Harvest.

Corn.

Corn. Wheat. *Wheat—Triticum Sativum.*—This is the chief grain crop of the rubbee harvest; the land it is sown on, is a heavy loamy soil, whose texture and composition are both fitted for the maturity of the plant, being moderately compact, and calcareous. Wheat lands are usually kept fallow during the kureef, or it may be, an early crop of moong is taken, which is no bad preparation to wheat. It is grown alone, or mixed sparingly with koosumba. The variety generally cultivated is the katia, and is sown in the proportion of five seers to the beegha. The land having been prepared after the rains by ploughing and pulverizing the soil, it is hoed to loosen the ground, and clear the weeds, in order that it may tiller freely; to secure its well doing, two or three showers are required after it has formed its stem, after which nothing more is needed, but the night dews to bring it to perfection. It is sown in September or October, and ripens in January. The harvest is gathered in by reaping with the

sickle, and tying up the sheaves in three or four handsful to a bundle. The grain is detached from the husk by cattle, treading it under feet. Wheat lands occupy 1,127 beeghas and yields 5,127 pullas.

Current price Rs. 6-8 per pulla, cheap seasons Rs. 3-12, and dear Rs. 6-13.

Pulse.

Pulse. Chenna.

Chenna—Circer Arietinum.—A rich soil is required for this crop, which is prepared much in the same manner as wheat, after having been occupied by bajree or some pulse crop of the khureef. It ripens in four months, requiring no further moisture to mature the plant, beyond that derived from the dews, 4,739 beeghas are sown, yielding 1,140 pullas.

Current price Rs. 6 per pulla, cheap seasons Rs. 3, and dear Rs. 7-6.

Oil Plants.

Oil Plants. Kuldee.

Kuldee—Carthamus Tinctorius.—Very often drilled in with wheat, and jowarree, and sometimes sown alone. It ripens its seeds in five months, the seed is freed from its husk by beating.

8 Seers will yield about 1¼ seer of oil, the refuse of the mill is given to cattle. The oil is burnt in lamps.

3,018 beeghas, yielded 1,252 pullas.

Current price 4 Rs. per pulla, cheap seasons Rs. 1-12, and dear Rs. 4-5.

Ulsee.

Ulsee—Linum Usitatissimum.—Is a mixed crop, or sometimes sown alone in small stripes on wheat land. Its ligneous fibre is not employed, the seed alone being required, which on expression yields a rich oil. The plant ripens in four months and a half: when ripe the plant is pulled up, and the seeds trodden out by cattle.

4 Seers of seeds will yield on pressure 1 seer of oil, and is generally employed for the commonest purposes. The refuse of the oil mill is given to cattle.

Current price Rs. 4 per pulla, cheap seasons 2 Rs. and dear Rupees 5.

Tobacco.

Tobacco.—Principally grown about the richer lands in Pytun Purgunnah; there has been a partial failure

of the last year's crop, through great want of rain at the latter part of the year.

448 beeghas returned 102 pullas.

Current price was in consequence very high, Rs. 20, cheap seasons Rs. 10, and dear Rs. 22-8-0.

Sugar.

Sugar—Saccharum Officinarum.—There is very little cane grown in the Sircar, the natural direction of the cultivation being towards grain; though there are not wanting favorable localities for sugar cane.

The extent of land under sugar cultivation is 36 beeghas, and the whole quantity of goor produced was but 50 pullas.

From want of rain, goor was at a high price, rising to Rs. 30 the pulla—during cheap seasons it sells from 12 to 16 Rs.

Prices of Principal Products.

Prices of principal products.

A scanty supply of rain, whilst the rubbee crops were on the ground, caused high prices last year; this was more particularly the case with sugar cane, tobacco, tillee, hemp and wheat.

The current price of goor was Rs. 30 per pulla, whilst the average of six years is but 18 Rs.—Gram was Rs. 6 per pulla, a six years average being Rs. 4—tobacco Rs. 20 per pulla, whilst the average of six years is but a little above Rs. 12, tillee Rs. 8 per pulla, the average price for six years being Rs. 4, hemp Rs. 12 per pulla, a six years average giving Rs. 10—wheat Rs. 6-8 per pulla, the average price of six years being something beyond Rs. 4; it is needless specifying further instances, as a table containing the return of prices of principal products, will be found in the general Appendix.

Domestic Animals.

Domestic Animals.
Bullocks.

Bullocks.—The Koonbees obtain their principal supply of bullocks at the various cattle fairs held within the Sircar, which are Lakagaon, Wahigaon and Peepulwarree; such as will suit their purposes may be purchased from 5 to 25 Rs.; they are small, but hardy and active, and of great docility. Three pair of bullocks keep one plough going, and it is always customary to have the pair fastened to the beam, larger and stronger,

than the leading ones. The breed is peculiar to the Deccan, the chief points consisting in, a rather long head, with straight nose and forehead, horns gradually turning upwards, outwards, and backwards; sometimes crumpled; ears not pendulous; narrow withers, surmounted by a hump; straight back; high haunches, drooping suddenly to the tail; and very fine limbs, with a dewlap more or less developed. The prevailing colors are white, red, dun, and motted; and their average height from 45 to 55 inches. They are never shod. These patient laboring animals are the Koonbees' chief wealth, and receives from them every consideration; at the times they are hard worked, and towards the close of the hot weather, they are helped with oil cakes and the cheaper grains. A bullock if not put to the yoke at too early an age, will with proper care last twelve years, and even longer; but it is seldom found the case, that breeders can afford to keep their steers, till they have reached their proper working strength, and from being too soon at the yoke, are shorter lived, accordingly. Murrain is the disease that principally attacks them, in a great measure arising from deficient nourishment, in dry seasons.

There are 7,681 bullocks employed throughout the Sircar for agricultural purposes.

Cows.

Cows.—The sorry appearance of the cows, is an obvious indication of insufficient pasturage; stinted in sustenance, they have degenerated and become dwarfish in size, their medium height being under 43 inches. They are docile, and tractable, for their usual abode is under the same roof with their master; at sunrise they are driven to graze, in company with the goats and buffaloes, returning late in the afternoon. The quantity of milk they yield is very small, being from half a pint to a pint twice a day, which is all added to the general stock, derived from the milch buffaloes, to be formed into ghee, milk itself being seldom used as an article of diet, though butter-milk itself, is a national luxury. The value of a cow is from 4 to 8 Rs. their number in the Sircar is 6,833 and their calves 3,330.

Buffaloes.

The buffaloes here are not of a fine description, and are the breed peculiar to this part of the Deccan. They are reserved entirely for the dairy. The females go twelve months with young, and give their first calf when four years old; living generally to twenty years, during which period they will bring

forth seven or eight calves ; the quantity of milk they yield, varies from one to two seers, or more daily. Their value ranges from Rs. 7 to Rs. 20.

There are 1,423 milch buffaloes, 93 males, and 659 calves.

Sheep. *Sheep.*—The breed usually seen in the Deccan are without horns, have long pendent ears, great concavity of forehead, short hairy, black fleece, and long slender limbs. The ewe receives the ram when about a year and a half old, and pregnancy lasts for 28 weeks after having lambed five or six times, the ewe begins to decline, but lasts the longer for better pastures. They are sheered twice a year. The average weight of one fleece, weighs about oz. 4 and is only fit for manufacturing into the common country blanket, which is the shepherd's occupation.

The carcase of a well grown sheep weighs about 24 lbs., and when fed with care, is well tasted. Value ranges from 8 to 12 As.

The number of sheep returned were 7,864.

Goats. *Goats.*—The varieties of goats are of two descriptions, the shaggy long legged breed of the country, with pendulous ears; and the erect eared, short legged breed of Guzzerat; these indeed in their mixing together, have formed a third variety, partaking of both kind ; the period of gestation is about 23 weeks, and the females usually produce two and sometimes three kids at a birth. The milch goat occasionally gives lb. ¼ of milk twice a day.

The number in the Sircar are stated to be 4,661, their value individually varying from 8 Annas to 1 Rupee.

The number of horses is confined to a very small amount, belonging to the Government Officers, and wealthier merchants at Pytun. The substitute for the horse is found in the pony, who though generally possessing little symmetry or beauty, is very strong, hardy, and enduring, and capable of undertaking long journies ; occasionally they are seen possessing qualities entitling them to a blood character, in the softness of their skin, and shape of head, and limbs. The predominating colors are bays, chesnuts, greys, roans, and cream color ; the price of a good pony for riding varies from 15 to 24 Rupees whilst an inferior description for carrying packs, may be procured at Rupees 5 and upwards—a tattoo load may be estimated at two maunds and a half.

There are 662 ponies and 106 colts in the Sircar.

Asses. *Asses.*—These useful animals appear to labour under the same degree of neglect, as in western Europe, and are of a poor, undersized description. They are principally owned by grain merchants, droves of them being frequently seen upon the road, transporting grain on their backs. Potmakers and Charcoal burners, likewise employ them in their occupation. A donkey's load is reckoned at 1¼ maunds. His value varies from 7 to 12 Rupees.

There are 347 in the Sircar.

Swine. *Swine.*— These are not present in every village, being excluded wherever Mussulman prejudices prevail. They appear to differ in no essential points from the wild species, having gained nothing by domestication, but a filthy habit of feeding; being the scavengers of the village, instead of the depredators of the fields.

Poultry. *Poultry.*— Fowls are very sparingly reared, and had indeed nearly disappeared in many places about this part of the country three or four years back, in consequence of a succession of bad seasons; the number now are beginning to increase, but is still very small: among the different mixed breeds are seen the kulm, standing 22 inches high, and weighing lbs. 3 more or less, whose value is priced from 1 to 3 Rs. each. There is a common variety with black periosteum, and another with feathers turned the wrong way, like the Friesland breed. Price of full grown fowls is five for one Rupee, or 8 half grown. Eggs are sold at the rate of about 70 or 80 for a Rupee.

The number of fowls returned from the whole Sircar is but 513.

The Sircar is divided into three Purgunnahs, namely, Pytun, Saindoorwarrah and Dhawurwarree.

Pytun Purgunnah.

Pytun Purgunnah. This Purgunnah is a kusbah of 133 villages, of which 5 belong to Scindia, 17 are alienated, and 1 held in Mokassa: the number of deserted villages, whose lands are tilled by those adjoining, amounts to 28, of which 2 are alienated.

Towns and Villages.

Pytun. Pytun is the capital of the whole Sircar (known as Puttun by the Mahomedans) or often styled Moonghy Pytun. It stands upon the left banks of the Godavery, in a bend of the river, in latitude 19° 33″19′ north, and 75° 26″ 2′ east.

Travelling distance to Bombay 209 miles. To Madras 695 miles. To Hydrabad 307 miles. To Nagpoor 299 miles. To Aurungabad 32 miles. To Jaulnah 44 miles. To Ahmednuggur 61 miles. To Calcutta 976 miles.

Ancient name. In the sacred writings of the Hindoos, the name of Pratishtan or "the Capital;" Saintpoora or the "City of Blood," Munja Pratishtan, and Brahmapooree. Pratishtan, are all supposed to refer to the modern city of Pytun; and this appears a plausible conjecture, from the confirmation it receives of uniform tradition to that effect; but for any consistent, or credible account of those remote periods, we are left as much in the dark, as we are regarding the heroic ages of the Greeks. Chronology and Geography seldom are seen hand in hand in the narrative, the substance of which is, oftentimes, so outrageously extravagant, that what to reject, or receive as authentic, from the imperfect record, is a puzzling matter; however, of this we are tolerably certain, that the foundations of Pytun were laid in very distant times, and according to the Mackenzie Papers, was the birthplace, and metropolis of the Rajah Salivahan. It is however from strangers to the country, the Greeks, that we derive, the slight information we possess of the earlier periods of India, and in the Periplus of the "Erythrean Sea," we read of a town called Plithana, in the Deccan, which is generally supposed to be Pytun. It is mentioned as one of two distinguished marts, the name by which the other was known being Tagara. Plithana was 20 days march south of Broach, (230 miles) and Tagara a great city, was ten day's journey east of Plithana,* Mr. Elphinstone in a note in his History of India, shows very probably how the error may have arisen, by Ptolemy mistaking Plithana (ΠΛΙΘΑΝΑ,) for Paithana (ΠΑΙΘΑΝΑ,) a circumstance, readily enough imagined, where the difference is so small; to assign the site of Tagara, is however as he observes, a more difficult matter: his opinion, that its situation must be somewhere in the neighbour-

* Elphinstone's History of India, Vol. I. p. 422.

hood of Poonah, meets a remarkable confirmation, in the cave inscription of Junir, Kanari, and Carli mentioning Thakapoor as the ancient name of that locality, and which led Dr. Bird to suppose might be the celebrated city of Tagara, when Kalian was the Maritime Emporium of that part of the country;* to return however to Pytun,† Colonel Wilford informs us that a prince of Malwa, called Munja, and uncle to the famous Rajah Bojah, removed his seat of Government from Oojein, to Sonitpoora upon the Godavery; and according to the appendix of the Agni Purana, it was named Munja-Puttana from him: it received afterwards the name of Sonitpoora, on account of a bloody battle fought there, in which Munja was slain,‡ and his army defeated with great loss. Whether it be therefore the present Moonghy Pytun, is merely a conjecture, but the coincidence of names is sufficiently remarkable to lead to the supposition. In the time of Ptolemy, Pytun was supposed to have been the metropolis of Sri Pulimon, one of the Andhra kings,§ whose name the Greek historian gives as king Siri Polemaios.

The city is pleasantly situated upon rising ground on the banks of the Godavery, and approached through broken gulleys, and hollows: the rock it rests on, is a purple amygdaloid, abounding with silicious minerals, and worthy of note, from the periplus specifying onyx stones, as the article brought from Plithana. We observe little now that distinguishes this once celebrated city, from others of less pretensions; all traces of which have disappeared amidst the religious feuds and political convulsions, that have shaken this part of the Deccan. A mean wall, 20 feet high having nine gateways, surrounds the town, which towards the river. Front rests upon steep banks: at the south-west angle they have a precipitous scarp of nearly 150 feet, and there are seen the ruins of the old fortress, which rose high above the town. The streets within are narrow, and much impeded with rubbish; the greater number of houses are tenantless, and in ruins; whilst those inhabited, have a mean and squalid appearance, particularly the eastern part of the town, where the Weavers reside, the richer portion of the community, such as the Soucars and Merchants, occupy several lofty stone buildings, that rise in a conspicuous manner above the surrounding houses. The common style for the better sort of build-

* Bird's Historical Researches, p. 56-72. † Asiatic Researches, Vol. IX. p. 199.
‡ Ayeen Akberi, Vol. II. p. 55. § Asiatic Researches, Vol. IX. p. 199.

ings is brick and of a very excellent description; but the greater portion of these are deserted, and falling to destruction. Outside the gate leading to Aurungabad, is a suburb called Jainpoora, occupied entirely by Jhains, who gain a livelihood by weaving. The number of occupied houses amounts to 2,126; of these, more than half are of the common description with mud walls, and tiled, or terraced roofs. Brick walled houses, are but a sixth; whilst the mud hovels, with flat or thatched roofs, amount to about a third of the whole.

Population.

From Pytun being a celebrated Thirit, or place of pilgrimage, Brahmins are found a numerous class. These are composed of three sects; the Smaut, who worship Siva, the Wysheman worshipper of Vishnoo; and a very small class called Sakt, or Wamagee; who exclusively confine their adoration to the consorts or energies of the deities. Those who assist in the rites and ceremonies of their five great sacraments, the Bheekzooks, far out-number the Gruhust sect, that concern themselves with secular matters. The bulk of the community are Weavers, amounting to a sixteenth of the population, but their numbers are rapidly diminishing, and have been doing so for many years past; the various classes will be found arranged in a Table in the Appendix.

Census of the City of Pytun.

Hindoos.	2,912	Men,	1,452	Boys,	4,364	8,854
	3,409	Women,	1,081	Girls,	4,460	
Mahomedans.	816	Men,	557	Boys,	1,373	2,718
	914	Women,	431	Girls,	1,345	
					Total..	11,572

Public Buildings.

There are no Public buildings requiring particular notice, nor is there to be found a single record within or without its walls by which its remote antiquity is to be inferred; the sole inscription I could discover, did not go back further than four hundred years, and this was on a marble tablet, in a ruined temple on the south of the town, apparently dedicated to Mahadeo, but now taken possession of by the Mangbhows, and devoted to Krishna.

Amongst the various Hindoo places of worship, the temple of Vejai Pandoorung is the most conspicuous, and is in connection with

the large temple of the Wyshenawas, at Punderpoor, on the banks of the Bema river. Vejai Pandoorung is one of the numerous names by which Vishnoo is distinguished ; and is here represented by a small standing figure of alloyed metal, covered with precious jewels, the value of which some years ago tempted an attack upon the Temple by robbers, who dispossessed his godship of his ornaments, which were, however, ultimately recovered.

The Brahmins connected with the Punderpoor sect of worshippers, have shown a liberal minded and enlightened principle, by adopting the Vernacular Dialect in their writings, that is, using Pracrit, instead of Sanscrit. Pracrit being merely the spoken language in an antiquated form. This sect have had amongst their number many celebrated writers; whilst the Smaut Brahmins affecting to despise the idiom of the day, have contributed little to the literature of their country. The contempt of Hindoo writers for Pracrit is amusingly shown in the Sanscrit Dramas which Mr. Wilson has translated, where the hero and principal characters are indulgingly permitted to speak Sanscrit, but the poor women and subordinate characters, are restricted to the use of Pracrit.

One of the most celebrated of the Mahratta writers was a Brahmin of Pytun, and follower of Vejai Pandoorung : his name was Eknaut; and lived about the middle of the 16th century. The Brahmins of this temple preserve a written history of his life, the particulars of which are as follows. Eknaut was the son of a Brahmin of the place ; who becoming an orphan at a very tender age, was left under the protection of his father's parents, he early gave tokens of an intellectual turn of mind, which was turned to advantage by a miraculous voice from the temple, commanding him to proceed to Deoghiri, and there seek instructions from a holy man called Janardhun ; so sedulously did he apply himself to study, that, he obtained the fullest approbation of his preceptor, who to reward his industry, presented him to Duttatria, an Incarnation of Vishnoo, who at once perceived in his own mind, that Eknaut was an Incarnation of Vittul, and intimated to Janardhun the divine nature of his pupil, assuring him at the same time, that mankind were to acquire great happiness by his means. Janardhun gratified with the intelligence, proceeded with his pupil to Sooria Coonda, in order that the ceremony of Anooshtan should be there performed : after which they repaired to Nassuck, Trimbuck, Punchavuttee, where under his preceptor's direc-

tions, Eknaut accomplished the meritorious work of translating a portion of Bhagavut into Pracrit; master and pupil then returned to Deoghiri, and Eknaut was commanded to prepare himself for his destiny, by visiting all the holy places of pilgrimage, and then to make choice of his native town as the site on which all his good works were to be displayed—shortly after his arrival at Pytun; he gave great offence to the whole community of Brahmins, through an infraction of the rules of caste, by persisting to invite Dhairs in common with the Brahmins, to the annual feast on celebrating the ceremony to his parent's means. Indignant at contamination, they refused to attend, which in no way annoyed the holy man; who however rather astonished the recusant Brahmins, by exerting his divine power to summon their deceased ancestors in their places, a sight so startling, that, they tremblingly asked forgiveness, and at once confessed him an incarnation of the deity. The next event of his life refers to his benevolent disposition. A leper residing at Benares, horribly afflicted with disease, and getting worse rather than better for the remedies he had employed, after performing Anooshtan, was directed in a dream to proceed to Pytun, and there seek assistance from Eknaut; he was further told that if he could prevail upon the holy Brahmin to grant him one of the two virtues he possessed, he would be immediately restored to health; these virtues were, the faculty by which the knowledge was acquired of translating holy books from a dead into a living tongue, and the degree of benevolence equal to that he possessed, when on one occasion he buried the corpse of an outcast. The narrative goes on to say, that on the Leper preferring these requests, Eknaut, asked one of his own disciples which of the two benefaction should be granted, and was answered, It would be better, because of less importance, granting him his benevolence: but Eknaut smiling replied, no loss will happen by gifts, provided their nature be virtuous; in which case, they return ten-fold increased to the donor; so he immediately conferred both on the supplicant, who left his presence with a clean skin. The next story is preserved as confirmatory of his divine nature—a certain person in a far distant country made an urgent appeal to Vishnoo for an interview, but unavailingly so; and at last was informed by means of a dream, that the deity was absent, serving the holy man Eknaut, at Pytun, under the guise of a servant, called Srikhund; and that if he desired an interview, he must repair thither: he accordingly in compliance with the vision visited Pytun, and somewhat astonished Ek-

naut by disclosing the circumstances of his journey, for it appears Eknaut had no conception of the honor he was enjoying. Srikhund knowing his divine nature had been disclosed to his master, disappeared, but at the earnest entreaty of the holy man he consented to show himself and then finally departed. The stone which Srikhund used in grinding chunam for making the lines upon the forehead, is now shown in the temple, as well as the large water pot, he daily filled from the river. Eknaut's works are highly spoken of, many of which are composed in ridicule of the gross superstitions of the day, and abounding in satire upon idolatry: yet the manner of his death is an abuegation of these principles, for, far advanced in years he departed from life in all the odour of sanctity, by an act consecrated by the very worst description of superstition, drowning himself in the sight of the people in the middle of the Godavery. This event occurred in the year 1521, corresponding to 1598 A. D. A shrine upon the bank, north of the city, commemorates the circumstance, and yearly in the month of March a fair is held there. A substantial Dhurrumsalla is attached to the shrine, and over the eastern gateway are the following inscriptions cut in stone in the Balbood character. Translations of which are as follows :—

No. 1.—Eknaut Swamy being piously disposed, obtained the favor of his Gooroo Janardhun by whose aid he advanced in knowledge, and clothed himself with the attributes of a divinity.

No. 2.—Behold the deity, a Saint transcendent in virtue, who by the nector of Sri-Narrain, obtained the favor of God.

No. 3.—The pure streams of his fame are sufficient to wash out the sins of this kalayoog, and his deep piety is like Ambrosia to human beings: were those, void of wisdom and benevolence, to seek acquaintance with his doctrine, they would attain to perfect beatitude.

No. 4.—Illegible.

No. 5.—As the Deity Srikrishun Brama Charree, otherwise called Srikhundee, absented himself from heaven to serve Eknaut, it is an evidence of his divine nature.

No. 6.—Illegible.

No. 7.—The works that Eknaut performed are translations of the holy books Ramayen, Dushmushkund, and Rookmeenee Swayemwur, a labor meriting rewards.

No. 8.—He also translated the holy book Yakadushkund, held in great estimation by the learned Brahmins of Benares, for which act of piety he obtained the gratitude of men.

No. 9.—For his great piety he is universally known as the emblem of Brohasputtee. Maladies cease by the touch of his foot, and he is beneficent to all.

No. 10.—Illegible.

No. 11.—Those who daily read these praises of Eknaut, would meet with prosperity, and be preserved by the deity Janandhun, who afflicts the wicked.

In an accompanying Appendix will be found a list of the whole of the religious buildings both Hindoos and Mahomedans, none of which are of any note, but the shrine of Moulana Mouza, a Mahomedan saint of great repute, whose good offices are more particularly in request for ventures at Sea.

The Jhains have a temple in the suburbs, containing the twenty-four Tirthenakara, associated with one or two Brahminical deities.

Education.

There are eight Schools for instructing in Mahratta; at which 176 pupils attend, the Schoolmasters receive a monthly stipend of about three Rupees and a half; the number of persons able to read and write, are 933, or very nearly a fourth of the male adult population.

Manufactures.

The chief manufactures of the town consist of woven silk and cotton, fabrics, either alone or mixed. This trade was once in a flourishing condition, but has now dwindled down to a shadow of its former self, and is still further declining. The principal articles imported in 1847 are the following.

Turbands of cotton material finished with a border of gold thread, the number of which were, 18,291 and their declared value Rupees 1,28,835, As. 11.

Dooputtas.—A beautiful article of mixed manufacture the warp being cotton. Elegant flower patterns and devices are wove in it, with gold and silver thread, and coloured silks; their individual value varying from 30 to 1,000 Rupees, 3,042 were exported, their declared value amounting to Rupees 1,00,367, As. 4.

Shaloo.—Cotton cloths with gold thread borders, six and seven cubits long, and two and a half broad; number were 299, and their declared value Rupees 15,393.

Khun.—An article for female dress, of mixed materials, with gold thread bordering, exported 197¾, their declared value being Rupees 1,070, As. 1.

Davee Vustur.—An article manufactured from coarse silk materials length about 8 cubits, and breadth about 2 cubits: used by Hindoos on occasions of religious ceremonies; 10 exported, declared value Rupees 136.

Gold and Silver Wire Thread.—6,427 tolas in weight, the declared value being Rupees 8,032, As. 13, Pice 6.

The amount of labour employed in the looms, as nearly as I could ascertain, was as follows.

The number of looms at work were about 700, engaged in the weaving of mixed goods and brocades; the Weavers employed are Hindoos and Mahomedans, in about equal proportions; there being 573 of the latter, to 507 of the former, or 1,080 altogether, the remuneration for a day's work are 4 Annas.

The cloth Weavers bear about the same proportion of Hindoos and Mahomedans being 374 of the former to 363 of the latter. Their daily wages are about 4 Annas.

In connection with the above fabrics, other branches of industry are brought into operation, as the Dyer, and Cleaner, Rashimkhurree: gold and silver thread Spinners, Wulnair: tinsel manufactures, Chupparia: and fine wire drawer, Tannias.

The dyeing employs 34 persons, all Hindoos, with two exceptions, 147 gold and silver thread Spinners, 116 Hindoos, and 31 Mahomedans, 70 Tinsel makers all Hindoos, 162 fine wire drawers, amongst whom are 7 Mahomedans, and loom makers, all Hindoos. Having in a former report upon the City of Aurungabad, entered fully into the occupations of these artificers, there will be no necessity for going further into details concerning them.

The marts at which the manufactured goods find a sale, are Poona, Bombay, Surat, Baroda, Gwalior and Hyderabad.

I shall now proceed to describe the mode by which the preliminary operations of the manufacture of silk goods is performed, and have endeavoured to render the account more explicit by drawings accompanying the report.

The raw silk is imported from Bombay in large hanks at about 12 Rs. the seer, the process commences by placing a hank, of this silk upon the "Rart" or large reel, whose perriphery is nine feet and height three feet. It is provided with a sloping central spindle, the lower end working in a pivot on the ground, whilst the upper part turns within a socket in a piece of wood, projecting from the wall; the workman seated on the ground proceeds to wind off the

silk from the larger to a smaller reel, called the "Pursee," which he accomplishes by fixing one end of the silk to the small reel, and twirling it smartly round in one hand, turns the large wheel in a contrary direction by the other, assisted by his toes.

When the skeins are wound off, the silk is again transferred to bobbins or the "kous," which is made of a peculiar reed, hollow, and about four inches in length; the mode adopted for winding these bobbins is effected by the aid of a small wheel, provided with an endless band passing over a cylinder, in which an iron skewer, or spindle is attached: on this spindle the bobbin is fixed, and the end of the silk being made fast to it from the reel, motion is given to the wheel, which causing the bobbin to revolve, winds off the silk. The thread is now ready for fixing in the winding machine: this is composed of three separate portions. The wheel and endless band. The rack frame; in which the bobbins are placed, and the long cylinder for winding.

The wheel has circumference of twelve feet, and is turned, by the hand, a cotton band passing over the axle, gives motion to the cylinder on which the threads are wound, whilst a series of smaller bands passing round the circumference of the wheel, and over the cylinders, arranged horizontally in the bobbin rack, sets the bobbins in motion.

The rack is formed of a frame work about six feet long, and three feet broad, having two outer longitudinal bars called the "Moondalla," and to inner ones termed the "Chowkala." It is arranged in a sloping direction and supported either by a long bar placed across its front: or fixed between two low posts. The inner bars the "Chowkala" are placed about six inches apart, and contain a series of wooden cylinders armed on either side with projecting iron skewers, or spindles, placed horizontally to each other, and on which the bobbins are fixed, a band from the outer surface of the larger wheel passing over these cylinders, puts them in motion as before observed. The outer bars the "Moondalla" are provided with as many glass rings, or rather portions of broken bangles, as there are spindles, and through them the thread passes, to be wound off upon the winding roller above.

The long winding roller on which the threads eventually are wound, is called the "Dhol," and is made of light frame work a foot and a half in diameter, having twelve or eighteen sides. It is six feet long, and stands five from the ground; the axle on which it

turns has generally one end working in a socket in the wall, whilst the other revolves in a similar manner in a stout wooden post. It is put in motion by a band passing round it, and the axle of the large wheel; the ends of the silk thread wound on the bobbins having been attached, are now gradually unwound by the traction of the revolving bobbins simultaneously set in motion by the same machinery.

The expense of a machine of this kind costs Rupees 6, and for the smaller one for winding bobbins about Rupees 2.

Peepulwarre.—A kusba town situated on the banks of a small mountain stream called the Wurra, six miles north of Pytun, on the Aurungabad road, and held in Jagheer by Rungnath Balkisnu: the face of the surrounding country is undulating with a stiff and loamy soil, of no great depth: portions of land left fallow, are quickly covered with baubul bushes: average value of land to rent, from one Rupee and a half, to one Rupee a beegha.

Houses.—Mud brick walls and terraced or tiled roofs 121, Bunnya shops 2, males 407 and females 341.

Bhosa—A market town, 10 miles north of Pytun, once apparently of large size and in prosperous circumstances, judging by the style of the ruins: at present, it is nothing but a heap of dilapidated buildings, surrounded by mean looking mud walls: within are seen two handsomely built stone temples, dedicated to Mahadeo, and Bhowany, partially destroyed and devoted to secular purposes by Dhairs; the sculpture about them is good. Amongst a heap of ruined sculpture at the entrance of the town, is a handsomely carved figure of a Rhinoceros, which having seen once before in a similar condition at Gandapoor, I am induced to believe they adorned Jhain temples. The Rhinoceros being the sign of Sriyansa, the 11th Tirthanakur, a son of Vishnoo. The shrine of some Mahomedan saint at the entrance of the town, has been constructed apparently with the materials derived from ruins of old temples. The land around the town is of fine quality, but three-fourths of the soils under it, is of a sterile nature, lying close below the hill, where little depth of surface exists. Land is valued from one Rupee and a half, to half a Rupee a beegha.

Houses.—Brick walls, and terraced roof 1. Mud brick walls, and tiled or terraced roofs 77, mud walls and thatched roofs 20, Bunnya shops 5, males 356, females 350.

Uddool Burra.—A thriving town, 22 miles north-east from Pytun, and situated on the banks of a nullah, dry in the hot seasons. It is surrounded by a good wall, and has the air within of a considerable degree of comfort; outside, both upon the east and west, are seen the ruins of ancient Hindoo buildings, that have been destroyed or allowed to fall to decay; the carvings are good in both instances. A handsome temple of Hunnaiman has been lately built at the entrance of the town upon the east, and well endowed by lands for its support.

There is a Mahratta school, at which 25 pupils attend: the pay of the schoolmaster is Rupees 4 a month.

The soil is particularly good and well supplied with water from the hills. Land rents on an average from two Rupees, to a Rupee and half a beegha.

Houses.—Mud brick walls, and tiled, or terraced roofs 87, mud walls and thatched roofs 75, Bunnya shops 16, males 369, females 227.

Sownkhaira.—A town of former note and importance, but at the present day bears the mark of extreme poverty and neglect, about its half ruined walls and buildings. It is pleasantly situated on high ground upon the left bank of the Godavery, 18 miles westward of Pytun. In common with many towns upon this river, it enjoys a reputation amongst good Hindoos, of much sanctity: the remains of many temples, sacred shrines, and muths are to be seen outside its walls, and upon the banks of the river. The foundations of temples are seen upon the north, apparently destroyed by violence, but others to the south, seem falling to decay through sheer neglect; a very beautiful small temple of Mahadeo, and Gunputtee, of a comparatively modern date, are amongst the best of those remaining. The country around is flat and uninteresting, growing principally, wheat, bajree, and jowarree; the land is valued at about a Rupee and a half per beegha.

Brick houses.—One story 5, brick wall and tiled or terraced roofs 42, mud walls and tiled roofs 14, mud walls and thatched roofs 30, Bunnya shops 10, males 302, females 261.

Lohogaon.—Situated 10 miles from Pytun. Houses: mud brick walls, and tiled roofs 66, mud walls and thatched roofs 25, Bunnya shops 2, males 256, females 244.

Saindoorwarra.

The kusbah town of the Purgunnah, and situated 16 miles north-west of Pytun, upon the right bank of the Gunda river. It is a well built town, with a handsome stone Ghaut. The streets within are exceedingly filthy, and swarm with swine. There is a weekly market every Wednesday, and a large fair in December for cloth and grain—all the villages of this Purgunnah are of little note—surrounding country is undulating: land principally occupied with wheat, bajree, and jowarree: renting from one Rupee to two Rupees and a quarter a beegha.

Houses.—Brick with one story 12, mud brick walls, and tiled roofs 161, mud walls, and thatched roofs 33, Bunnya shops 26, males 343, females 353.

Dhawurwarree.

The kusba town of the Purgunnah lies ten miles northward of Pytun, on the banks of a mountain stream upon the high road from Jaulnah to Ahmednuggur. This town as well as the whole of the villages under it, are in a dilapidated condition. The records of the Purgunnah are kept at Nandoor for better security.

Houses.—Mud brick walls, and tiled or terraced roofs 45, mud walls and thatched roofs 61, Bunnya shops 9, males 338, and females 267.

Population.

The census from actual ascertainments obtained, and returned by the Putwarees from each village throughout the Sircar, amounts to 32,015 in which are included the inhabitants of the city of Pytun, alone computed at 11,572. In many portions of the district large tracts of land are lying waste and barren, and consequently uninhabitable; in calculating the ratio of the population to the square mile, so that the relative degree of density may be correctly ascertained, it will be necessary therefore to exclude from the statement the amount of surface so situated, which in this instance amounts to 1,32,970 beeghas, or upwards of 95 square British miles.

The distribution of the population will therefore be 77 inhabitants to the square mile generally, or 101 to the square mile of inhabitable surface.

It must be observed that the above mentioned computation does not comprehend the alienated estates held by Scindeah, equal to about a thirteenth of the whole area, so that when the returns are

procured from these Jagheers, the rate of inhabitants to the mile, will be considerably increased, judging from a general view, which showed them enjoying far more prosperous circumstances than the Khalsa villages around.

Where no register of births, marriages or burials exist, the probable increase or decline of population must rest solely on conjectural grounds. On traversing the district, numerous evidences appeared conclusive, as to some past period, when the numerical strength of the inhabitants had been far greater than at present: out of 152 villages composing the Sircar, there are 34 depopulated; whilst the industry of those unbroken, remain far below their former amount of tillage and manufactures; six villages have been without inhabitants for upwards of one hundred years, and two for twice that period; those remaining unpopulated, date generally from the unquiet times that ushered in the present century, when famine and pestilence, consummated the dire evils, that had previously been inflicted by roving bands of freebooters, the effects of these calamities, remaining to the present day.

The industry of the population is chiefly employed in tillage; manufactures are far too insignificant to interfere with the term agricultural being specially applied to their employment. The silk weaving trade once flourished prosperously at Pytun, but that has long been declining, and throughout the districts no goods are manufactured, but of the coarsest description for home consumption. Throughout India generally, the people are daily becoming more and more agricultural in their habits, the native hand loom having been superseded by the fabrics of Glasgow and Manchester; under these circumstances one of two things naturally ensues, either production exceeds consumption, or lands fall out of cultivation: the remedy against such a contingency is provided for, by conferring on the country the advantages of disposing of its produce, by opening up in every direction good roads, of such a description, that carts may travel in all seasons. At present produce will not pay at the exorbitant cost of taking it to market on the backs of bullocks: the wisdom of the measure now in active operation, of carrying a line of roads throughout His Highness's dominions, will do on a small scale for the country, what railways have effected in America on a more extended one: an improving revenue will speedily repay the outlay of the undertaking, whilst the natives of the country in the increase of agricultural pro-

duce, will be compensated for the loss they have sustained in the decay of their commerce.

An analysis of the population calculated from the number of families was found as follows :

Circar of Pytun.	Division of Population.				
	Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Shoodrahs including Koonbees.	Ate Shoodrahs or Low Castes	Mussulmen.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
	9·106	2·013	63·079	10·035	13·095

The result of this table shows that the working classes are the great bulk of the community, and of this section of society, the Koonbees alone represent two-thirds of it: in like manner amongst the low castes, the Dhairs exceed half the gross amount, whilst the Mangs rise nearly to a fourth.

The proportion of individuals to each family is about 3, the number of families being estimated at 10,951, and the number of individuals to each house, is slightly in excess of 5.

By a reference to the general statement it will be observed that the proportion between the sexes, shows a disparity in the number of males to females in every hundred, as 52·60 of the former to 47·40 of the latter.

Mahomedans are computed at a seventh of the population, which is an increase upon what was exhibited in the Doulutabad Sircar, and we observe here also, a large number applying themselves to industrial occupations, both in the fields and at handicrafts.

The Brahmins are rather numerous, nearly doubling the proportion noticed in the Doulutabad Sircar; they are principally to be found at the city of Pytun.

The Rajpoots appear in the same proportions as in the Doulutabad Sircar; they are descendants of the mercenaries of the imperial armies

of Delhi, though at the present day, the high bearing of their ancient race has merged into, and not to be distinguished from the inoffensive and unpretending Mahratta cultivators.

The low caste form a tenth of the community, of which the Dhairs number above half; and the Mangs about a fourth; in this Sircar very few Bheels are located, their duties as village watchmen being provided for by Mangs and Dhairs : amongst the lower classes, may be noticed a tribe of religious mendicants peculiar to this part of India, called Mangbhoos, the founder of which resided at Pytun, and having no where seen any published notice of these singular people, I have been induced to give a few particulars of their origin, obtained from an account written by a learned Brahmin who lived at Pytun in the time of Krishun Bhaut, the founder of the sect, who is represented as having been the Gooroo to the Raja Depal of Bramapooree Pratishtan, the former name for Pytun, when Ramaeo Raja reigned at Deoghiri A. D. 1333.

The Gooroo rendered himself an object of execration to the community of Brahmins, by the discovery of a criminal connection he had formed with a Mangnee named Deokee, the daughter of the Rajah's Sweeper; the penalty for an offence of such magnitude, being nothing short of expulsion from caste : this was done, in addition to which, every species of indignity was heaped upon his head, and he was driven forth from the city an outcast, bereft of the sympathies of all, save her, for whom he had forfeited every social and civil right : in company with the Mangnee, he then proceeded to the village of Domegrah, where he took up his abode for some years, and had five sons born to him in this period. Krishun Bhaut appears to have been a person of considerable talent and determination, in so much, as so far from sinking under the grievous curse of civil excommunication, he rose above its consequences, and defying the malice of the Brahmins, promulgated a religious system of his own, which he disseminated far and wide by means of his five sons now grown up. His doctrines repudiated a multiplicity of gods, and it is more than probable, that the hatred and contempt he endured, arose not so much from his elicit intercourse with the outcast's daughter, as his offence towards the priesthood, in endeavouring to restore the monotheistic principle of Brahmanism, as taught in the Vedas : be this as it may, he inculcated the exclusive worship of Krishna, taught them to eat with none, but the initiated, to break all former ties of caste and reli-

gion, and forsaking a secular life, to embrace one of mendicity and exclusion: in all these particulars, we trace a striking resemblance to the sect of Gosaees, as described by Mr. Ward, with this difference, that, though the Gosaees devote themselves entirely to Krishna, they admit at the same time the whole mythology; whilst the Mangbhows are ordered to cast the gods of their father into the waters, and never more offer worship to them.

This reforming outcast gave the name of Mangbhow to his children, from the circumstance of the blood of a Brahmin and Mang mingling together in their veins: their names were Krishna Bhaut, Duttiah, Changiah, Goondum, and Parsea, who were severally sent abroad on gaining man's estate, to procure proselytes to their father's apostacy. Krishna was directed to proceed to Dwarka, in Katywar, Changiah to the confluence of the Tapty and Nurbudda, Goondum to Reedpoor in Berar. Duttiah to Mahor, and Parsea to Punchulseer, a sacred shrine near Bheer upon the Godavery. At these several places, fairs are held annually and numerously attended by the followers of Krishun Bhaut, and in their vicinities are seen their temples, which are all devoted to Krishna, and distinguished by a pennon placed upon the walls, of white and red in horizontal stripes, which flag they also often fix upon their dwellings. The offerings made to the deity are fruits, ghee, milk, betel, nuts, cocoanuts, dates and frankincense. Before Krishna sent his sons forth upon their mission, he shaved off their whiskers and mustaches, in commemoration of his own disgrace, and gave to each a black cloth to wear, a wallet for their food, and a staff which was to be carried reversed in the hand; their mother in like manner was clad in black garments, and her hair shorn from her head: to the present day those portions of the sect who devote themselves to a life of poverty and mendicity, (for there are some who follow secular pursuits) assume this guise, in honor of their common founder: large bodies of this sect are often met in Berar, travelling about to their different fairs, presenting a most singular spectacle clad in their sable habiliments; the effect of which causes no slight sensation amongst the simple minded peasantry, who have been taught by the Brahmins, to regard them in the light of an accursed race, and familiar with all the mysteries of the occult art; a reputation they are by no means backward in assuming, as they well know its value, in working on the sympathies of their fellow creatures: they are not very numerous in the Sircar, but are scattered pretty

largely over Berar. They have head men or Gooroos, located in certain districts, some of whom are well provided for by their followers, as the one at Reedpoor in particular, who possesses camels, a horse, and palkee; when these leaders die, the spot in which they are buried, becomes, the abode of one of the mendicants. Proselytes are made chiefly from among the Koonbees; the Mangbhows are a quiet, inoffensive tribe, unlike the Gosaees in this respect, who are, on the contrary, often turbulent and insolent. They eat nothing that has had life, subsisting solely on grain, pulse, and vegetables. Their only beverage is water. They have two or three wives as they please: what their ceremonies of marriage were, I could not learn: when they die, they are not burnt, but buried; and placed in the earth with the head to the north; no tomb or stone marks their graves.

Condition of the Koonbees.

If it were possible to obtain an insight into the past history of the Hindoos, it is more than probable, the condition of the Koonbees would be found little differing, from what it is at the present day: this inference is drawn from the spirit of their laws and institutions, which consigns them to the most intolerable thraldom, both of mind, and body; to perpetuate which it has been the policy of a heartless priesthood, to keep their minds rude, and ignorant; in addition to which, they have ever been oppressed by despotism, a circumstance which Adam Smith has most justly remarked, is " more destructive of leisure and security, and more adverse to the progress of the human mind, than anarchy;" too sadly is the truth of these observations exemplified, in the present case, where such little advances towards civilization have been effected: confining my remarks, for the present, merely to such as are of a general nature, I would state that the experience of my intercourse amongst them, goes to prove their possessing the elements of much of what is most praiseworthy. Their occupations have engendered a peaceful and mild temperament, patiently enduring to the utmost limits their hard fate, and only resenting harshness, when pushed beyond human endurance; they are cheerful in disposition, and kind and affectionate to their wives, and children; temperate in diet, and frugal, even to parsimony; should a little hoard be made, from the insecure state of property, it is all squandered at once in feasts or marriages. The bigotry of the Brahmins kept all instructions from them, but they are not wanting for in-

telligence, answering pertinently, and explaining rationally, all matters connected with their calling; the contradictions in their character, arise in a great measure, from the defective nature of the financial system, its indefinite and uncertain assessments, being met by cunning and falsehood on their part.

The dwellings of the Koonbees are comparatively comfortable and convenient; the average dimensions being about thirty feet long, by twenty in breadth, with walls five feet high, and formed of sun burnt bricks, having square ends, with mud terraced roofs, or gable ends, and tiled or thatched roofs. The doorway is four feet high and three feet broad, altogether a building of this sort might cost about 20 Rupees, and with occasional repairing would last about ten or fifteen years.

Furniture.

The confined circumstances of the Koonbee prevent his indulging in many domestic comforts, his household requirements are indeed comprehended in as low a scale of social well-being, as it is possible to be conceived; the total value of which will be found not exceeding seven or eight Rupees. They are as follows: a stone hand mill for grinding flour, formed by two round stones placed one upon another; the nethermost having a peg in its centre, adapting to a hole in the middle of the upper stone, which is turned round by a handle fixed in it; it costs one Rupee—a brass plate or thalee, costs one Rupee—a brass kutoree or dish, costs half a Rupee—brass lota, three quarters of a Rupee—one iron tawa, or griddle, for baking bread, four Annas—an iron spoon, two Annas—an axe, half a Rupee—a sickle, half a Rupee—a koorpee for weeding, two Annas—a variety of earthen and glazed pots, for various domestic purposes, two which are of large size, for holding grain, the whole costing two Rupees—a topla or bamboo basket, containing two maunds, one Rupee—earthen lamps, one Pice a dozen—a sleeping bedstead with rope lacing, half a Rupee. If the Koonbee cultivates ground on his own account, enough to employ one plough, his expenses would be increased by the purchase of three pair of oxen, say 50 Rupees—a plough Rupees 2-8-0, bukkur Rupees, and a drill plough 2 Rupees he would probably be obliged to hire the services of a man to assist, for which he would have to give 8 or 10 Rupees yearly; besides subsistence and clothing: this consisting of one maund of grain monthly, and 2 pair of shoes, 1 kumblee, 1 dhotee, 1 cholna, and 2 lunghotees yearly—seed sufficient

for one plough would cost about Rupees 12, to this must be added sundry incidental expenses to which he may be liable, as the death of a bullock, the price of which varies from 10 to 15 Rupees, celebrating the marriage of a son varying with his circumstances, from 50 to 200 Rupees, the expense attending that of a daughter's being but half this amount: and five or six Rupees in fees to Brahmins, &c. on a death, &c. occurring in the family.

The Koonbee's ideas and habits have never reached a point beyond providing the mere necessaries of life, and these two consisting generally of the very coarsest kind; by the daily expense incurred for food we may see at how very small a sum they are enabled to sustain life; the standard of living is indeed very low, and in bad seasons having nothing further to fall back upon, they are exposed to great distress if not utter destitution.

The ordinary daily food consists of bajree or jowarree flour, kneaded with water into cakes and baked in a girdle over the fire: garlic, onions, and chillies are made into chetnee with salt, and eaten with them; several species of pulse occasionally vary the diet, prepared whole, or ground into flour for porridge, as dhall, gram, tour, moong and mussoor, and seasoned with chetnee, or mixed with oil, or ghee and salt; it is very rarely flesh is tasted, but when such an indulgence occurs, some superannuated lean goat provides the feast, and his flesh is eaten, cut up and fried, with oil or ghee; the product of the dairy forming a source of profit from which their few wants are supplied, does not enter into their daily food.

The hours of taking food are 8 A. M. when jowarree or bajree cakes with chetnee are eaten, with the cold remains of yesterday's fare; at noon labor is suspended and the wife or child brings dinner to the field, where the meal is eaten, and is composed of the same kind of cakes as formed the morning's repast; having boiled grains of pulse, and vegetables, placed between them: at 8 P. M., the supper is eaten at home, consisting of some sort of porridge, made from the various kinds of pulse or Indian corn: though intoxicating drinks are not prohibited by their customs, they invariably use water as beverage, and are never seen intoxicated. Tobacco is but moderately employed, and smoked by rolling up a portion in a leaf of the pulas tree, thereby making a very simple and convenient pipe: the number of people addicted to opium is considerable.

The annual cost for food for a Koonbee supposing he had to purchase all he consumed, would be as follows.

The quantity of grain he eats daily is about one seer (32 ounces avoirdupoise) or 9 maunds yearly; the cost of which would be Rupees 7-8-0; ¼ of a seer of salt monthly would cost 2 pice with about 15 pice for tobacco and vegetable: altogether bringing his yearly expense for food, up to about 12 Rupees.

Dress. The clothing in daily use is very slight, and consists of nothing but a waist cloth, turban, and black blanket, which latter article is made to serve a variety of purposes; the holiday costume is respectable and though of coarse materials has a comfortable appearance; it consists of an angurka or frock of coarse white cloth, lasts a year and costs half a Rupee; a cholna or a pair of drawers made of the same coarse material drawn tight at the knee, reaching half way down the calf, lasts for six months, value half a Rupee; a dhotee or coarse waist cloth, last six months, and costs one Rupee, a jote or cloth carried over the shoulders, and made useful for carrying articles, lasts one year, value one Rupee; a lunghotee, worn for six months, and costs 8 pice; renewing a pair of shoes or sandals, worn for six months, value one Rupee, one kumblee or black blanket, renewed every year, costing from 12 annas to a rupee; a turban lasts six months, value from one to three Rupees; ornaments of gold and silver of any value, are never seen; such as are worn, being of the baser metals, or of glass; if by chance the Koonbee's prospects be brightened it would only serve to excite the cupidity of his superiors by ostentatious display, what can be saved from the Mamlutdar, is generally squandered in the absurd extravagance of marriage and festivals. The expense of a year's clothing would appear therefore amounting to about 8 or 9 Rupees.

Religion. It is remarkable that though Pytun was once the capital of the Buddist monarch Salivhan, not a vestige of such a faith remains in the neighbourhood, excepting indeed in the caves of the adjoining Sircar of Doulutabad; of the Jhain faith that succeeded, there are now but two temples; one at Pytun, and the other at Kusnair. The oldest temples in the Sircar are those dedicated to Mahadeo, some of which are supposed by the inhabitants to have been erected by Ahmaud Punt, the minister of Ramjhee Raja of Deoghiri, who according to the Mackenzie Manuscripts reign-

ed 500 years before the Christian Era, but though not of that remote date, they still are very ancient. Those dedicated to Vishnoo are of much more modern time, than those of Mahadeo, and are principally his incarnations of Vittul, Vithoba, and Ballajee; Khundoba and Masoba are favorite deities on the hills, and the monkey god Maruti and Gunputtee, are every where; occasionally temples are dedicated to the various personifications of Bhowanee, and very generally, throughout the province, are to be seen the tutelary gods of the fields and homestead, called Pandoo, represented by five upright stones, smeared with red lead and oil, occupying a prominent spot in the fields.

Marriages. The daughter of a cultivator is married at about 12 years of age, the son at about the same age or older, through want of means to provide the expense attending the ceremony, this varies for one in middling circumstances from twenty to fifty Rupees, whilst the richer Koonbees will expend from three to five hundred Rupees: the amount incurred by a son's marriage, always doubling a daughter's. Lucky and unlucky days have much to do in adjusting the period for making these contracts; no marriage, no giving in marriage takes place amongst good Hindoos, during the year called Singust, which occurs every twelve years: the assigned reason of which being, that at that period, the river Bhagiruttee is supposed to pay a visit to the Godavery, and all Hindoos are then expected and required to repair to the banks of the Godavery, and practise ceremonies similar to those usually performed at funerals, shaving their beards and mustachios, &c., and as times of mourning are not consistent with revelry and feasting, the two are never mixed up together. The Brahmins however have made the penance bearable, by mixing up with it the following year called Kurk, so that four months of one alternate with four months of the other, and that in those of Kurk it is feasible to marry; a pardonable piece of sophistry on the Brahmin's part. This rule extends as far south as the Krishna, beyond which it has no effect; how far north, my informants who were Brahmins, do not know, but believe to the Ganges. In times of plenty, succeeding a scarcity, such as occurred in 1847, marriages are very numerous. Widows do not marry otherwise than by Paut.

Disease. The attempt at obtaining trust-worthy returns of diseases and deaths, has proved a total failure, and therefore abandoned. There does not appear any very great variety of fatal

disease. Deaths occur oftener in childhood from a variety of causes; bad management and small pox being the principal ones: it is much to be regretted that the benefits of vaccination are not extended throughout the districts, where small pox annually sweeps away its thousands; this year was one of remarkable mortality from this disease. In the rains, bowel complaints prevail, induced by the green diet then abundantly procurable, as well as from insufficient clothing at the close of the monsoon and commencement of the cold weather; fevers abound as usual throughout India, but not generally of a fatal nature. Cutaneous disorders are common; the worst description of which are seen afflicting the most wretched in the loathsome forms of leprosy, Elephantiasis being the variety more frequently met with; whilst that species confining itself to mere discoloration of the skin, is less observed, than those attended with a swollen and ulcerous condition of the extremities. The cause of this disgusting malady may be attributed in some measure to the diet of the country, which consists principally of jowarree and bajree, grains deficient in that amount of gluten which constitutes the nourishing qualities of other cerealea; a cause like this, associated with poverty and destitution, has been considered sufficient in other countries,* whose peasantry are in similar circumstances, to have developed like epidemic affections of the skin.

Slavery.

Slavery exists, but to no great extent; confining itself to a few domestic servants, and to public women. In the first instance, a reciprocal feeling to the advantage of both exists, the one zealously serving the other, in return for being cherished and protected, making the odious custom repulsive in nothing but its name; in the other instance, the case is far different, and the inhuman practice is viewed in all its deformity, girls being sold to slavery, for the abhorrent purposes of lust and avarice, and lead a wretched life with few exceptions. The source of this moral degradation, lies in those calamitous accidents of dearth, that so often distress the country, when the starving wretches sell their offspring to those able to nourish and support them; when such a sad alternative becomes inevitable, the parties proceed to the Cutwal's office, and there declare their determination; a deed of purchase is then made out and duly registered, the purchaser paying duty to Government on the sale, as for any other marketable produce. In the year 1847 considerable want was felt amongst the poorer classes, and the sale of eight slaves

are registered at Pytun, the individual value of whom was Rs. 33-6 the duty paid was Rs. 68, on the whole.

Tenure.

As far as I can understand the true Meerasdar has entirely disappeared from these districts, or at all events, if in existence, his prerogatives are inoperative, as there is no class of cultivator found possessing distinctive rights, such as were claimed by persons holding lands, under this particular tenure in former days.

The forms of tenures usually granted are either on a written lease in which the tenant enters into undertaking for the current year called Toka, subjected to certain arbitrary imposts ; or by a lease for a specified definite period, by which an agreement is entered into, to cultivate a certain amount of land, for a certain number of years, the yearly rent of which rises with each successive year, until it reaches its maximum in the last: the cultivator being subject to certain payments, varying according to particular agreements, or local customs.

The former tenure is called Toka and the latter Istawah.

Under the first variety the mode generally followed is for the person contracting for the Revenue, to obtain the highest possible amount of rent short of actually deriving land out of cultivation, and from the love the cultivator bears his fields, his forbearance has to be tried severely before he abandons them, under so vague a tenure which is governed solely by the wants and necessities of the contractor, it is useless expecting improvement in the cultivator's condition : differences are for ever arising in the struggle of one party trying to outwit the other, in the course of which both are generally so much in the wrong, that it is often difficult to say who is most to blame ; attempts at fraud and exaction, are met on the part of the cultivators by duplicity and cunning: a recourse often proving very successful in their hands; to meet the payments of their kists they resort to the money lender, or sell their produce at a disadvantage : under these depressing circumstances, the cultivator labours on with listless apathy, his husbandry is slovenly performed, and he soon loses all his self-respect, by finding himself inextricably involved in debt, by the purchase of cattle, seed, and the bare means of subsistence.

Revenue.

The system of finance is based directly, upon the tax, or rent realised, from granting permission to cultivate the soil, and indirectly,

from a variety of intricate demands in the shape of imposts derived from custom, transit, and excise duties, that would appear to have been multiplied in the most intricate manner for no other purpose than creating confusion, facilitating frauds, and subjecting commerce to many grievous exactions.

The principal indirect payments required from the cultivators, are included under the following heads: Mohturfa, house, and shop tax; the Sayer, or general internal duties, Revenue obtained from farming the sale of Arrack, and Toddy. Revenue from grazing cattle, drawn from the Brinjarees and others, the cultivators themselves enjoying the benefit of common pasture. Fines principally for the offence of smuggling: and presents, or fees as Nuzuranee to the Sircar, and public Officers; besides these, there are a variety of Sayer which are not brought on the register of the Revenue.

Under the head of Sewai Jumma, is considered certain extra imposts levied on both trader and cultivators: to examine the rules by which such were levied, would serve no useful purpose, and I proceed therefore to enumerate such as have fallen under notice.

Imposts affecting Cultivators.

Adola.—A levy upon the Dhairs for their lands.

Enam Puttee.—Occasional levy or Enamdars.

Imposts affecting Traders.

Bazar Beitukh.—A tax on stalls at fairs, and shops in villages.

Koomar Puttee.—A tax on clay used by the Potters.

Adam Puttee.—Personal tax formerly levied as a poll tax on the Hindoos, but now paid as a professional one by Hindoo artisans.

Bhys Puttee.—Tax on buffaloes, at the rate of two Annas a month, per head.

Nakush.—Tax on the sale of animals, two dubboo pysa is taken from Hindoos, and one from Mahomedans, on the sale of all animals, except sheep and goats: besides which, 26 dubboo pysa have to be paid to the Chowkee, and 16 dubboo pysa for the Moharana, or certificate of sale.

Amul.—A tax for slaughtering animals, the butcher paying three quarters of a pysa, and the ryots one and a half for sheep and goats: for bullocks and cows five pysa.

Mootfurk kat.—Tax on sale of gunpowder, alum, rope, hides, oil cakes, ghee, honey, &c.

Jurreemana.—Fines for offences.

Buncherrai.—Tax for grazing cattle on Sircar lands.

Falees.—Tax on melon beds, from 2½ to 4 Rupees per beegah.

Jastee Puttee.—Occasional extra Imports.

General Imports.

Gondul.—Tax of one Rupee and a quarter for permission to beat drums through the night.

Paut dauma.—Tax of Rupees 14, on the re-marriage of Widows

Duties levied in the City of Pytun.

Kullalee.—The abkaree contract is farmed by one individual, who pays Rupees 1,165, for the privilege. The Mohtsib or clerk of the bazar receiving a fee of 9 Rupees.

Myne Mahal.—A monthly tax levied on all shopkeepers.

Amla.—A tax on the sale of old buildings, at the rate of 10 Annas upon every khun of wall, which is about the length of seven feet and a half.

Dave.—A sum of Rupees 25 levied for the privilege of acting as the midwife.

Pyana.—A tax of Rupees 8-8, levied as ground rent, for the sites of houses.

Purnalla.—A tax of Rupees 1-10, levied on gutters, and water-courses.

Khirkee.—A tax of Rupees 2-8 on new windows.

Dharee.—A tax of Rupee 1 for making chimneys.

Jharakurree.—A tax on persons who purchase the sweepings from the goldsmith's furnace.

Jeereemana.—Fines levied for smuggling, and other offences.

Nuzzuranee.—Customary presents made by shopkeepers to Officers of the Revenue.

Mohtsib.—Levies made on Imports and Exports, and city customs for the benefit of the Mohtsibwala, or clerk of the bazar, whose peculiar duties are to regulate the Nerrick, &c.

Transit duties are collected at the boundaries of each Purgunnah, a proceeding fraught with much vexation to the trader, and easily obviated were the system in force of employing Hoondee kurrees, who upon being paid, take upon themselves to settle with the farmer of the customs, for the payment of all dues throughout the route.

Free lands granted by the Sircar, as Enams and Jagheers, have the

amount of their Revenue guided by the same record of assessment, that regulates the collection of Revenue. Besides these assignments on the Revenue, it is still further made chargeable with providing for the Gaon kurch, under which item is comprehended the expenses of the district and village officers, and the several fees, and perquisites of hukdars; besides which, there are also various contributions both in money and kind, levied by authority for charitable and religious purposes, independent of grants for this purpose.

The gross amount of Revenue in this province is Rs. 1,05,898-10-9; of this Rs. 70,618-7-6 is appropriated, and Rs. 13,870-10-3. alienated; whilst the deduction for the Gaon khurch amounts to Rs. 21,404-9-0.

System of Revenue.

The ancient hereditary Officers of Finance, have their functions now entirely set aside, by the system that has long obtained of farming the Revenues; but, notwithstanding this, they still retain the same peculiar advantages, and privileges, they would have enjoyed had such not been the case: these officers are the Deshmooks, who are responsible to the state for the internal economy of the Pergunnah, over which they are appointed, and are the instruments through whom its orders are executed; under them are the Sirdespandee, Deshpandee, and Morrel.

The office of Deshmook to all the three Purgunnahs of this Sircar, is held by one individual, the Rajah Jaddhow Row, his fees of office are generally a levy on each village of 3½ per cent. on the Revenue, and a further contribution of Rupees 5; in some instances having a provision also in free land, in addition, or the whole may be commuted for by a certain fixed sum.

The Deshpandee is the accountant and clerk to the Deshmook. There are three employed for the Purgunnah of Pytun, whilst the Rajah Jaddhow performs the duties of Deshpandee and Morrel, to the remaining two Purgunnahs, as well as Deshmook. In former days there were but two in Pytun, equally sharing the fees called the Baolee Deshpandee, and the Aurkari Deshpandee, but quarrelling between themselves, the Peishwa deprived the Baoli Deshpandee of half of his huks, and appropriated them to himself, appointing a third party called Srimunt Deshpandee, which office is now held by Rajah Ray Raya, having been presented to him by the Sircar.

The pay is usually 2½ Rupees per cent. on the Revenue collection, with a contribution of Rupees 5 from each village: occasionally having Enam lands as well, sometimes remunerated by free lands alone or fixed money payments.

The Surdeshpandee's duty is to examine and sign all papers belonging to the Deshpandees; there is but one officer in the Sircar appointed to this duty, the Rajah Ray Raya: his fees are generally one Rupee per cent. on the collection of Revenue, and one Rupee contribution from villages; but like the other Revenue Officers, these are occasionally commuted into a modus.

The Morrel is clerk to the Deshpandee, but the allowances attached to the office are drawn and appropriated by the Deshpandees, the sum generally contributed to this individual by each village, is Rupees 4.

The Mamlutdar or Collector, is the Officer under whom all financial arrangements are conducted, and he obtains his appointment by public competition, the Revenues of the state being put up to auction. Beyond presenting a greater field for abuses, the present system adopted, differs but very slightly from the old method.

Patel.—Appointed to his office by grant from the state, which together with its emoluments are hereditary; these he has the power of telling wholly, or in part. The Patell is generally of the Soodrah caste, some few being Brahmins and Mahomedans. The duties he has to perform are most important; the principal ones are to arrange the Revenue assessment of his village, and look after its police; being aided by the Dhairs and Mhars, in administering justice, the services of whom are at his disposal. He is entitled to land and fees; with many privileges and honors, the possession of which he greatly prides himself upon: the following are amongst the principal fees of the office.

Googree.—Fees on grain, varying in different villages, being either one pysa on each pulla of grain, or a stated quantity, say from 12 to 24 seers for every khundee, in addition to a pysa on every pulla exported: to these grain fees, are frequently added grants of free lands.

Sirpow.—Present from the state on paying the Revenue.

Karree pendee.—Certain quantities of bundles of cut grain from every chahoor, differing in amount in each village.

Hooldee, Nemboor, Wombee.—Fees of unripe grains of jowarree, bajree, and wheat.

Seyo.—Fees of vegetables and garden products.

Tel-ochra.—Oil gifts from the oilman.

Sadee Cholee.—Gifts of cloths from weavers.

Dhungurkumble.—Gifts of kumblics from shepherds.

Putwarree.—The village accountant and record keeper, performing the same duties to the Patail, as the Deshpandee does to the Deshmook: this is always a Brahmin. The public documents in the Putwarree's possession, present perfect statistical records of the village lands, containing as they do, the complete standard of assessment, which was commenced by Moorshed Koolikhan in 1654, on the principle of Todur Mull's original rent roll of Hindoostan, and finished in 1687, by the Emperor Aurungzebe: in them may be found, the general measurement and description of lands, list of fields, and every particular connected with them as to size, quality, and rent. Muster Rolls of the inhabitants, Revenue payments, and detailed account of its managements. Besides these duties to the state, the Putwarree acts as the public notary to the village. He has fees allotted him by the state, with grants in land and grain rights, his dues varying in every village.

Dhairs.—These people have many duties to perform both to the state and community: to them are entrusted the care of the village boundaries, and limits of fields, watching the crops, and are the public messengers, and guides; their fees are trifling, grain dues from the villagers, with occasional grants in land. The Mangs and Bheels are paid in a similar manner by contributions, from the inhabitants in land grants and grain dues: in return for which they perform watch and ward, and protect the property of travellers and fields.

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Statistical Return of Land Revenue, Area, …

Division.	DISTRICTS.	Number of Mouzahs.	Extent in Beeghas.		Malgoozaree or Assessed Lands. Cultivated. Wet.		Dry.		Culturable		Minh… asses… Lakhira…	
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
Pytun.	Pytun...........................	128	2,66,048	8	3,404	11	73,853	7	57,524	4½	31,169	8
	Saindoorwarrah..................	11	28,080	0	144	0	9,352	12	11,319	7	612	11
	Dhawurwarree..	13	63,289	10	332	0	6,937	10	25,300	4	4,498	0
	Total....	152	3,57,417	18	3,880	11	90,143	9	94,143	15½	36,279	19

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Gross amount of Mohturfa for 1846-47.			Net Abkaree Collection for 1846-47.	
11			12	
231	0	0	1,000	0
157	15	0	7	8
74	0	0	0	0
462	15	0	1,007	8

8

Table showing the quantity of Live and Dead Stock in the Purgunnah of Pytun.

1	2	3			4	5			6
	Designation.	Individual Value.			Quantity.	Value.			REMARKS.
		Rups.	A.	P.		Rups.	A.	P.	
Live Stock.	Bullocks, -	7	7	5	6,358	47,453	3	2	
	Cows, - -	5	12	9	4,765	27,622	1	9	
	Calves, -	0	0	0	2,978	0	0	0	
	He Buffaloes, -	6	4	8	70	440	6	8	
	She Buffaloes, -	12	1	9	1,197	14,494	14	9	
	Calves, - -	0	0	0	584	0	0	0	
	Total..	......	..	..	....	90,010	10	4	
	Sheep, - -	0	10	8	6,790	4,526	10	8	
	Goats, - -	0	10	6	4,161	2,730	10	6	
	Total..	......	..	..	....	7,257	5	2	
	Horses, -	106	10	8	25	2,666	10	8	
	Tattoos, - -	10	11	6	559	5,991	12	6	
	Colts, - -	0	0	0	86	0	0	0	
	Asses, - -	9	10	3	288	2,776	8	0	
	Fowls, - -	0	3	2	494	97	12	4	
	Total..	......	..	..	....	11,532	11	6	
Dead Stock.	Ploughs, - -	2	8	0	1,002	2,505	0	0	
	Bukkur, -	3	8	0	2,551	8,928	8	0	
	Carts, - -	20	0	8	395	7,916	7	4	
	Mhotes, -	4	10	0	209	966	10	0	
	Sugar Mills, -	12	4	0	5	63	0	0	
	Oil Mills, -	7	9	9	64	487	0	0	
	Sugar Boilers, -	18	13	4	5	94	2	8	
	Total..	......	..	..	....	20,960	12	0	
	Grand Total..	......	..	..	....	1,29,761	7	0	

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Table showing the amount of Principal Vegetable Produce, it lue and quantity of Land cultivated in the Purgunnah of I for 1846-47.

1	2			3			4			5
Designation.	Quantity of Land.			Quantity of Produce.			Value of Produce.			Remarks
	Beeghas.	Pands.	V.	Pullas.	Maunds.	Seers.	Rupees.	Annas.	Pies.	
Sugar Cane,	36	10	0	50	1	20	853	12	3	
Wheat,	5,709	0	0	744	0	0	3,534	0	0	
Bajree,	20,446	3	0	6,492	0	0	17,886	13	0	
Jowarree,	37,715	15	0	13,888	2	0	31,754	5	4	
Ooreed,	6	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	
Gram,	3,575	18	0	867	0	0	4,307	14	6	
Tour,	5,529	18	0	1,539	1	20	4,746	12	8	
Tillee,	298	0	0	73	0	0	333	1	0	
Kuldee,	2,751	0	0	1,060	1	0	2,872	13	10	
Paddy,	6	0	0	2	1	20	7	13	0	
Tobacco,	329	18	0	84	0	30	645	3	0	
Moong,	610	5	0	162	0	0	532	6	6	
Hemp,	33	0	0	9	0	0	49	8	0	
Ground Nut,	50	0	0	32	0	0	112	0	0	
Chillies,	26	11	0	33	0	0	132	0	0	
Wurrai,	2	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	
Ganja,	10	0	0	6	0	0	51	0	0	
Vegetables,	122	0	0	117	0	0	175	8	0	
Total..	77,257	18	0				68,003	15	1	

W. H. Bradley, Surgeon,
On Special Dut

e Price of Grain for the last Five Years in the Purgunnah 'ytun.

ation of several Objects.	1847.			1846.			1845.			1844.			1843.		
- - -	16	14	6	25	0	0	16	8	0	12	0	0	17	0	0
- - -	4	12	0	10	0	0	4	8	0	4	0	0	5	6	0
- - -	2	12	1	7	8	0	4	0	0	2	4	0	3	0	0
ce, - -	2	4	7	8	8	0	3	8	0	1	12	0	2	2	0
, - - -	5	0	0	7	0	0	5	4	0	6	0	0	5	8	0
- - -	4	15	6	9	12	0	3	12	0	3	0	0	5	0	0
- - -	3	1	4	9	0	0	3	4	0	2	6	0	3	8	0
- - -	4	9	0	12	0	0	6	8	0	4	8	0	6	8	0
, - - -	2	11	4	6	0	0	3	8	0	2	2	0	3	8	0
- - -	3	2	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	4	8	0
co, - - -	7	12	0	30	0	0	12	0	0	13	0	0	15	0	0
, - - -	3	4	7	6	0	0	2	8	0	3	4	0	4	0	0
, - - -	5	8	0	15	0	0	12	0	0	13	0	0	9	0	0
d Nuts, - -	3	8	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	7	8	0	9	0	0
es, - - -	4	0	0	20	0	0	16	0	0	15	0	0	10	0	0
ai, - - -	4	0	0	3	8	0	2	0	0	2	8	0	3	0	0
- - -	8	8	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	5	8	0

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon.
On Special Duty.

Table showing the Division of the Population of the Purgunnah of Pytun, according to Religious Persuasion, Profession and Calling.

Hindoos.	Amount.	Mahomedans.	Amount.
		Brought forward..	6,937
Brahmin,	1,017	(Hindoos continued.)	
Purdasee,	229	Bhoee,	87
Bunnya,	237	Burrood,	8
Byragee and Gosain,	40	Brahminjai,	18
Bhaut,	5	Bunjara,	2
Kanara,	7	Gondlee,	5
Khutree,	6	Baildar,	1
Koonbee and Mallee,	3,927	Goozrattee,	49
		Lingayet,	8
Gooroo,	41	Mullavue,	56
Jungum,	1	Tamutgur,	7
Kussur,	22	Kolatee,	6
Sonar,	151	Manbhow,	11
Lohar,	41	Bheel,	27
Burhue,	43	Dhor,	12
Koombhar,	54	Chumar,	105
Dhungur,	321	Dhair,	582
Durzee,	95	Mang,	243
Rungrij,	35		
Kostee,	2	Total..	8,164
Salee,	367		
Lohnarra,	9	MAHOMEDANS.	
Kolee,	38		
Putturphode,	18	Shaik,	1,013
Hujjam,	83	Syed,	116
Tailee,	110	Mogul,	56
Dhobee,	35	Puttan,	197
Carried over..	6,937	Total..	1,382

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon,
On Special Duty

Table showing the Annual Consumption of Iron and Salt in the Purgunnah of Pytun.

Designation.	Value by weight.		From whence brought.	Quantity.			Value.			REMARKS.
				Pullas.	Maunds.	Seers.	Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.	
IRON.										
Europe, 1st Quality, - -	3 Seers.	Per Rupee.	Bombay,	2	1	$34\frac{1}{4}$	104	12	0	
Europe, 2d Quality, - -	6 do.	Per Rupee.		23	0	35	465	13	4	
Native, - -	5 do.	Per Rupee.	Nirmull,	7	1	$14\frac{1}{2}$	178	14	5	
			Total..	33	1	$3\frac{3}{4}$	749	7	9	
Salt, - -	2 Dubboo Pysa per Seer.		Bombay and Bhewndy.	2,102	2	4	16,821	9	7	At $\frac{3}{4}$ of a Seer per head.

Table showing Amount of Seebundees and Sepahis employed in the Purgunnah of Pytun.

	Suwars.	Foot.
Seebundees and Sepahis, - -	10	172

Table showing State of Education in the Purgunnah of Pytun.

Schools.		Pupils.	Persons able to read and write.
Persian.	Mahratta.		
1	13	247	1,240

W. H. Bradley, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Table showing the value of Rent of Land in the Purgunnah of Pytun.

Rent.	Best.			Medium.			Inferior.			Worst.			
Rate per Beegah.	1	13	3	1	3	9	0	14	3	0	8	0	

W. H. Bradley, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Statistical Return of Revenue in the Sircar of Pytun, Soobah Aurungabad for 1846-47.

Districts.	Land Revenue. Rs.	A.	P.	Mohturfa or House and Shop Tax. Rs.	A.	P.	Sayer. Rs.	A.	P.	Arrack. Rs.	A.	P.	Toddy. Rs.	A.	P.
Pytun.......	65,944	5	6	231	0	0	22,358	2	6	1,025	0	0	100	0	0
Saindoorwarrah........	8,997	6	0	161	14	9	32	8	0	7	8	0	0	0	0
Dhawurwarree........	6,131	3	6	74	0	0	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total..	81,072	15	0	466	14	9	22,498	10	6	1,030	8	0	100	0	0

Districts.	Grazing Cattle. Rs.	A.	P.	Fines. Rs.	A.	P.	Mango Groves. Rs.	A.	P.	Nuzrana or Presents. Rs.	A.	P.	Sundries. Rs.	A.	P.
Pytun.......	200	1	3	4	0	0	27	0	0	23	9	0	459	0	3
Saindoorwarrah........	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
Dhawurwarree........	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total..	200	1	3	4	0	0	27	0	0	34	9	0	459	0	3

Districts.	Gross amount. Rs.	A.	P.	Gaon khurch. Rs.	A.	P.	Amount of Revenue appropriated. Rs.	A.	P.	Amount of Revenue alienated. Rs.	A.	P.
Pytun.......	90,370	2	6	19,268	5	6	57,979	2	0	13,122	11	0
Saindoorwarrah........	9,210	4	9	1,191	14	6	7,407	9	0	610	15	3
Dhawurwarree........	6,313	3	6	944	5	0	5,231	12	6	137	2	0
Total..	1,05,893	10	9	21,404	9	0	70,618	7	6	13,870	10	3

W. H. Bradley, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Statistical Return of Live and Dead Stock in the Sircar of Pytun, Soobah Aurungabad.

	Bullocks.	Cows.	Calves.	He Buffaloes.	She Buffaloes.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses.	Ponies.	Colts.	Asses.	Fowls.	Ploughs.	Bukkur.	Carts.	Mhotes.	Sugar Mills.	Oil Mills.	Sugar Boilers.
Sircar Pytun....	7,681	5,833	3,330	93	1,423	659	7,864	4,661	25	662	106	347	513	1,206	3,063	497	222	5	75	5

W. H. Bradley, Surgeon.

***istical Return of Principal Vegetable Produce, its value and uantity of Land cultivated in the Sircar of Pytun, Soobah Au- ngabad, for* 1846-47.**

1	2			3			4		
Designation.	Quantity of Land.			Quantity of Produce.			Value of Produce.		
	Beghas.	Pds.	V.	Pullas.	Pds.	S.	Rups.	As.	P.
r Cane, - - - - -	36	10	0	50	1	20	853	12	3
at, - - - - - -	7,176	0	0	1,127	0	0	5,127	0	0
e, - - - - - -	23,971	3	0	7,223	0	0	20,079	13	0
urree, - - - - -	46,201	0	0	15,777	2	0	36,168	5	4
ed, - - - - - -	6	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
a, - - - - - -	4,739	18	0	1,140	0	0	5,449	14	6
, - - - - - - -	6,955	18	0	1,891	1	20	5,841	4	8
e, - - - - - -	368	0	0	87	0	0	403	1	0
lee, - - - - - -	3,108	10	0	1,252	1	20	3,468	8	10
ly, - - - - - -	6	0	0	2	1	20	7	13	0
acco, - - - - - -	448	4	0	102	0	30	861	3	0
ng, - - - - - -	763	6	0	195	1	20	666	6	6
p, - - - - - -	33	0	0	9	0	0	49	8	0
und Nut, - - - - -	50	0	0	32	0	0	112	0	0
lies, - - - - - -	26	11	0	33	0	0	132	0	0
rai, - - - - - -	2	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0
ja, - - - - - -	10	0	0	6	0	0	51	0	0
etable, - - - - -	122	0	0	117	0	0	175	8	0
Total..	94,024	0	0				79,456	2	1

W. H. Bradley, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Statistical Return of Average Price of Grain, &c., from* 1842 *to* 1848, *inclusive in the Sircar of Pytun, Soobah Aurungabad.

Grain.	1848.			1847.			1846.			1845.			1844.			1843.			1842.			
	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	
Goor, - -	30	0	0	16	14	6	25	0	0	16	8	0	12	0	0	17	0	0	24	0	0	per Pull
Wheat - -	6	8	0	4	6	0	6	13	4	4	0	0	3	14	0	3	12	8	3	12	0	
Bajree, - -	2	4	0	3	14	8	4	9	4	3	1	4	2	5	4	2	2	8	2	8	0	
Jowarree, -	2	2	0	2	6	10	5	8	0	3	0	0	1	10	8	2	2	8	2	2	0	
Opium, - -	6	12	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	12	0	0	7	0	0	per Seer
Ooreed, -	5	4	0	5	0	0	7	0	0	5	4	0	6	0	0	5	8	0	5	0	0	per Pull
Gram, - -	6	0	0	4	15	10	7	6	8	3	9	4	3	0	0	3	2	8	3	8	0	
Tour, - -	3	8	0	3	3	1	6	0	0	3	5	4	1	12	8	2	0	0	2	4	0	
Tillee, - -	8	0	0	4	12	6	9	0	0	6	8	0	4	4	0	6	8	0	4	8	0	
Kuldee, - -	4	0	0	2	15	8	4	5	4	2	10	8	1	15	4	2	4	0	1	12	0	
Rice, - -	13	8	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	11	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	15	0	0	
Paddy, - -	5	0	0	3	2	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	4	8	0	4	0	0	
Peas, - -	4	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	
Tobacco, -	20	0	0	9	14	0	22	8	0	12	0	0	11	8	0	12	0	0	10	0	0	
Moong, -	4	0	0	3	10	3	5	0	0	2	12	0	2	10	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	
Hemp, - -	12	0	0	4	0	0	15	0	0	12	0	0	13	0	0	9	0	0	12	0	0	
Koolthee, -	1	8	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	8	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	
Karleh, - -	5	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	4	8	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	
Chillies, -	15	0	0	4	0	0	20	0	0	16	0	0	15	0	0	10	0	0	12	0	0	
Turmeric, -	24	0	0	22	8	0	24	0	0	15	0	0	12	0	0	17	0	0	20	0	0	
Ground Nut, -	7	0	0	3	8	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	7	8	0	9	0	0	8	0	0	
Rajgeera, -	6	0	0	7	12	0	10	0	0	7	0	0	4	8	0	7	8	0	7	0	0	
Ralla, - -	6	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	2	8	0	3	0	0	
Cotton cleaned,	20	0	0	24	0	0	24	0	0	30	0	0	24	0	0	22	8	0	24	0	0	
Cotton uncleaned, - -	7	8	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	5	4	0	6	0	0	
Muckai, -	5	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	
Ulsee, - -	4	0	0	3	8	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	
Ajwain, -	8	0	0	10	0	0	9	0	0	12	0	0	10	0	0	7	12	0	8	0	0	
Oil, - -	17	0	0	20	0	0	24	0	0	17	0	0	13	0	0	18	0	0	12	0	0	
Ghee, - -	51	0	0	51	0	0	72	0	0	72	0	0	60	0	0	57	0	0	51	0	0	
Sugar soft, -	36	0	0	48	0	0	35	0	0	38	0	0	40	0	0	45	0	0	48	0	0	
Salt, - -	6	8	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	6	8	0	7	0	0	6	8	0	6	0	0	per Ser
Indigo, - -	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	
Wurrai, -	3	4	0	4	0	0	3	8	0	2	0	0	2	8	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	per Pull
Ganja, -	7	0	0	8	8	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	5	8	0	4	0	0	

W. H. Bradley, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Statistical Return of the Population of the Sircar of Pytun, Soobah Aurungabad.

Rank.	Caste.	Amount.	Rank.	Caste.	Amount.
	Hindoos.			*Hindoos continued.*	
1	Brahmin, - - -	1092		Brought over...	7808
2	Purdaisee, - -	232	28	Gondlee, - - - -	5
3	Bunnya, - - -	288	29	Bhoee, - - - -	99
4	Byragee and Gosain,	49	30	Hujjam, - - -	97
5	Bhaut, - - - -	6	31	Mullauve, - - -	56
6	Kanara, - - - -	7	32	Baildar, - - -	1
7	Lingaet, - - -	8	33	Puthurpode, - -	18
8	Goozratteo, - -	49	34	Tailee, - - - -	142
9	Coonbee, - - -	4718	35	Dhobee, - - -	45
10	Goorow, - - - -	45	36	Lohnaree, - - -	9
11	Durzee, - - -	98	37	Mangbhow, - -	14
12	Jungum, - - - -	2	38	Burrood, - - -	8
13	Brahminjae, - -	27	39	Bheel, - - - -	34
14	Kassar, - - - -	28	40	Kolatee, - - -	6
15	Dhungur, - - -	370	41	Dohur, - - - -	12
16	Sonar, - - - -	159	42	Chumhar, - - -	129
17	Lohar, - - - -	49	43	Dhair or Mhar, -	679
18	Burhue, - -	55	44	Mang, - - - -	270
19	Rungriz, - - -	35		Total..	9432
20	Tambahkur, - -	7			
21	Koomhar, - - -	58		*Mahomedans.*	
22	Kostee, - - - -	2			
23	Salee, - - - -	367		Sheik, - - - -	1081
24	Katree, - - - -	0		Syed, - - - -	131
25	Kolee, - - - -	43		Mogul, - - -	63
26	Bunjara, - - - -	3		Puthan, - - -	244
27	Tirmullee, - - -	5		Total...	1519
	Carried over..	7808		Grand Total..	10951

W. H. Bradley, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Statistical Return of the Annual Consumption of Iron and Salt in the Sircar of Pytun, Soobah Aurungabad.

Designation.	Average Value by Weight.		From whence brought.	Quantity.			Value.			REMARKS.
				Pullas.	Maunds.	Seers.	Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.	
IRON.										
Europe, 1st Quality, - -	3 Seers.	Per Rupee.	Bombay,	3	0	21	127	0	0	
Europe, 2d Quality, - -	6 do.			28	1	8¾	569	12	8	
Native, - -	5 do.		Nirmul,	9	2	¾	232	2	4	
			Total..	41	1	½	928	15	0	
Salt, - -	8 Rupees per pulla.		Bombay and Bhewndy.	2,401	0	15	19,209	0	0	

Statistical Return of Seebundees and Sepahis employed in the Sircar of Pytun, Soobah Aurungabad.

	Suwars.	Foot.
Seebundees and Sepahis, - -	10	200

Statistical Return of State of Education in the Sircar of Pytun Soobah Aurungabad.

Schools.		Pupils.	Persons able to Read and Write.
Persian.	Mahratta.		
1	13	247	1322

W. H. Bradley, Surg[eon]

ist of Tradesmen and Inhabitants in the City of Pytun.

ıns and Pundits, -	18	Wire Drawers, - - -	162
ıs, - - - - -	291	Tinsel Makers, - - -	70
dars, - - -	14	Wire and Thread Spinners, -	147
.dars, - - -	10	Tailors, - - - -	12
- - - - -	4	Menders of Old Clothes, -	2
·ies, - - -	8	Silk Dyers, - - -	34
ıasters, - - -	8	Cotton Thread & Cloth Dyers,	78
, - - - - -	4	Weavers, - - - -	737
- - - - - -	139	Utter Sellers, - - -	2
- - - -	3	Betel-leaf Sellers, - - -	11
, - - - - -	66	Tobacco Sellers, - -	6
Changers, - -	92	Shepherds, - - - -	14
, - - - - -	27	Borahs, - - - -	2
ı, - - - -	36	Spirit Sellers, - - -	1
:erchants, - - -	137	Mahomedan Cooks, - -	3
lers, - - -	2	Hindoo Water Carriers, -	3
ɔrs, - - - -	181	Potters, - - - -	16
. Cooks, - -	1	Bricklayers, - - - -	26
ːat Makers, - -	17	Laborers, - - - -	380
l Butter Sellers, -	22	Chunam Sellers, - - -	9
ıiths, - - -	63	Stone Cutters, - - -	19
Smiths, - - -	7	Farriers, - - - -	1
ɑiths, - - -	13	Founders, - - - -	7
:ths, - - -	18	Gunpowder Makers, - -	1
rs, - - - -	10	Sword Cutters, - - -	1
- - - -	26	Tin Men, - - - -	2

List of Tradesmen, &c. (Continued.)

Cotton Cleaners, - -	1	Tomb Servants, - -	
Saddle Makers, - - -	1	Horsebreakers, - - -	
Basket Makers, - - -	8	Nucharchies, - - -	
Waist Ring Makers, - -	1	Musicians, - - - -	
Brass and Pewter Ring Makers,	1	Camel Men, - - -	
Melters of Old Lace, - -	5	Dancing Girls with Tyephas,	
Loom Makers, - - -	4	Dancing Girls without do.	
Oil Men, - - - -	24	Mutton Butchers, - -	
Barbers, - - - -	39	Beef Butchers, - - -	
Washermen, - - -	10	Shoemakers, - - -	
Mahomedan Water Carriers,	29	Horn Blowers, - -	
Sepoys, - - - -	132	Village Porters, - - -	
Pensioners, - - - -	4	Dhairs, - - - -	
Boatmen, - - - -	16	Mhangs, - - - -	
Moollas, - - - -	3	Sweepers, - - - -	

W. H. Bradley, Surgeo
On Special I

Aurungabad for 1846-47.

Ena	Duties remitted.														Grand Total.		
	r Im- t.		Chowkee.			Total.			Huckdars and Zumeendars.			Total.					
	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Sug	5	3	1	9	0	10	14	3	0	12	6	11	10	9	179	8	9
Alum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Gum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	3
Goor	1	9	2	11	3	10	13	0	1	0	3	11	13	3	314	9	0
Ghee	8	6	14	10	9	125	3	3	7	5	3	132	8	6	426	7	0
Salt,	12	6	5	8	0	15	4	6	1	8	9	16	13	3	144	6	6
Salt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	9
Papa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Kala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	6	0
Hem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
Hem	4	6	0	3	6	0	8	0	0	1	9	0	9	9	1	5	6
Oodb	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
Toba	10	9	1	1	9	2	12	6	0	9	0	3	5	6	13	3	6
Uber	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	0
Hone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	9
Cotto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	7	3
Do. I No Mush	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	12	3
10, Soom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	0
312 Khad	2	3	0	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	17	6	0
948 South	15	9	0	6	0	1	5	9	0	0	0	1	5	9	64	3	3
Raw	2	6	0	1	6	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0
Mook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	444	6	9
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	3
Wheat	8	0	2	13	6	26	5	6	3	10	3	29	15	9	267	6	6
Bajree	14	9	19	0	6	83	15	3	16	6	3	100	5	6	295	9	6
Jowar	12	6	33	0	0	150	12	6	30	10	3	181	6	9	1159	14	6
Gram,	10	9	3	10	6	26	5	3	3	6	3	29	11	6	51	11	3
Rice,	14	6	26	2	9	105	1	3	7	6	9	112	8	0	439	3	3
Tour,	14	6	4	1	0	22	15	6	3	11	9	26	11	3	47	14	3
Kurru	13	3	1	1	0	2	14	3	0	8	0	3	6	3	111	15	0
Mutt,	2	9	1	3	6	5	6	3	1	2	0	6	8	3	8	0	9
Moong,	4	0	1	5	6	10	9	6	1	4	0	11	13	6	48	3	3
Halls,	2	9	0	1	9	0	4	6	0	0	6	0	5	0	4	8	3
Wurral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Ooreed	5	3	0	0	9	0	6	0	0	0	9	0	6	9	1	4	0
Tillee,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	7	9
Karleh,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	8
Mussoo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3
	6	9	118	13	6	602	4	3	79	8	3	681	12	4	4,215	3	[illegible]

Duty.

P.	Huckdars and Zumeendars. RS.	A.	P.	Total. RS.	A.	P.	Ine or Impost. RS.	A.	P.	Chowkee. RS.	A.	P.	Total. RS.	A.	P.	Huckdars and Zumeendars. RS.	A.
							Duties remitted.										
6	29	12	9	254	8	6	1	13	3	0	9	9	2	7	0	0	4
6	0	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	1	10	9	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	15	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	21	5	9	267	6	3	0	10	0	0	1	0	0	11	0	0	0
3	[illegible]	0	0	2[illegible]	3	3	[illegible]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	6[illegible]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	[illegible]	0	0	3[illegible]	0	0	[illegible]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	12	0	0	1[illegible]	0	0	[illegible]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	3	6	1	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	1	9	0	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]
6	0	12	0	0	1	9	0	13	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]
9	0	[illegible]	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]
0	1	12	0	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	2	9	2	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	7	6	0	1	9	0	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	22	0	9	270	6	6	35	6	3	9	2	6	44	8	9	3	7
9	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	1	2	[illegible]	7	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	3	[illegible]	1	11	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	2	[illegible]	1	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	10	1	[illegible]	118	12	9	21	11	3	4	5	6	26	0	9	2	2
6	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	73	15	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	1	2	3	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	[illegible]	0	0	0	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	[illegible]	6	9	32	13	6	0	13	6	0	9	3	1	6	9	0	2
9	[illegible]	8	9	56	7	6	15	6	9	1[illegible]	12	9	26	3	6	2	5
9	[illegible]	1	0	0	11	9	0	12	0	[illegible]	2	9	0	14	9	0	1
6	1	8	9	26	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	97	0	10	1,132	6	3	76	2	9	24	7	9	99	13	6	8	2

Duties remitted.															Grand Total.		
ne or Impost.			Chowkee.			Total.			Huckdars and Zumeendars.			Total.					
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
76	2	9	24	7	9	99	13	6	8	2	9	108	0	3	1,100	6	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	395	12	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	836	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	1	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	6	3
18	12	3	161	1	0	769	13	3	94	8	9	864	6	0	7831	12	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	575	13	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	698	13	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127	0	0
0	1	6	0	0	0	10	1	6	0	0	0	10	1	6	5,430	0	0
4	5	6	0	0	0	4	5	6	0	0	0	4	5	6	3,580	3	9
4	13	6	0	0	0	4	13	6	0	0	0	4	13	6	628	5	3
3	9	6	0	0	0	3	9	7	0	0	0	3	9	6	52	13	3
22	4	0	0	0	0	22	4	0	0	0	0	22	4	0	9,691	6	3

Duty.

…uckdars and Zu-…eendars.			Total.			Duties remitted. Ime or Impost.			Chowkee.			Total.			Huckdars and Zumeendars.			Total.			T…
…S.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	R…
91	3	0	9,668	8	3	22	4	0	0	0	0	22	4	0	0	0	0	22	4	0	9,6…
0	0	0	0	0	0	7	10	3	0	0	0	7	10	3	0	0	0	7	10	3	
0	0	0	643	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6…
0	1	3	12	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	0	0	389	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3…
0	0	0	2	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	4	3	1	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	152	10	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1…
424	15	3	424	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4…
60	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
579	7	9	11,355	13	3	30	8	3	0	0	0	30	8	3	0	0	0	30	8	3	11,…
14	0	0	1,165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,1…
9	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
23	0	0	1,174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,1…
0	0	0	36	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26	1	9	2(	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
84	0	0	316	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3…
0	0	0	181	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1…
31	5	9	129	12	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1…
2	2	3	22	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15	3	6	138	0	9	3	2	9	1	7	0	4	9	9	0	5	3	4	15	0	1…
5	6	6	39	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	2	9	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
164	6	6	891	10	6	3	2	9	1	7	0	4	9	9	0	5	3	4	15	0	8…

Duties remitted.															Total.		
ne or Im-post.			Chowkee.			Total.			Huckdars and Zumeendars.			Total.					
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
3	2	9	1	7	0	4	9	9	0	5	3	4	15	0	896	9	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	13	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	2	0	0	17	0	0	68	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	12	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	126	12	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	8	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	10	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	2	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	4	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	12	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	2	0
18	2	9	1	7	0	19	9	9	2	5	3	21	15	0	1,553	9	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	9	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	7	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	2	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	14	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	184	15	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	149	5	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	14	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	8	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	7	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	3	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	7	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	4	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	14	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	768	1	3

Duty.						Duties remitted.															Grand Total.		
...uckdars ...d Zu- ...eendars.			Total.			Ine or Impost.			Chowkee.			Total.			Huckdars and Zumeendars,			Total.					
...S.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
0	0	0	768	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	768	1	3
0	0	0	47	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	2	6
0	0	0	79	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	7	0
0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	159	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	3	0
0	0	0	97	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	0	9
0	0	0	195	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	195	12	0
0	0	0	145	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	145	7	6
0	0	0	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	115	0	0
0	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0
0	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0
0	0	0	1,677	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,677	7	0
0	0	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	0
0	0	0	1,557	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,557	7	0
20	0	0	12(	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	0
20	0	0	12(	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1677	7	0

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Duty on Imports, - - - - - -	7,831	12	6			
Weekly Bazar, - - - - - - -	698	13	3			
Neighbouring Villages, - - - - -	127	0	0			
Duty on Exports, - - - - - -	11,386	5	6			
Abkaree Contract, - - - - - -	1,174	0	0			
Sundry City Customs, - - - - -	1,553	9	6			
Transit Duties, - - - - - - -	1,677	7	0	24,448	15	1
DEDUCT.						
Duties remitted by the Government, - -	916	13	3			
Huckdars and Zumeendars, - - - -	2,273	5	3			
Stationery and Establishment, - - -	3,053	6	6	6,243	9	0
Balance Chandore Rupees...				18,205	6	9

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

List of Towns and Villages in the Sircar of Pytun, Soobah Aurun gabad.

Pytun Purgunnah.

1 Kusbah Pytun.
2 Maigaon.
3 Punthawarree.
4 Wagharree.
5 Gangulwarree.
6 Dawarree.
7 Katpoor.
8 Narula.
9 Linguthpooree.
10 Talewarree.
11 Saegaon.
12 Kowsun.
13 Ghurree.
14 Mahomedpoor.
15 Ismailpoor.
16 Ohangudpooree.
17 Sonewarree—Chota.
18 Sonewarree—Burra.
19 Tandoolwarree.
20 Patagaon.
21 Taroopeepulwarree.
22 Munkapoor.
23 Moolluneewargaon.
24 Balapoor.
25 Oonchagaon.
26 Umrapoor.
27 Issurwarree.
28 Shapoorwahigaon.
29 Dhakaphul.
30 Kapoosswarree.
31 Khamjulgaon.
32 Gaveraebassee.
33 Chowrhiaturjulgaon.
34 Taklee.
35 Dhungaon.
36 Shapoormanagaon.
37 Anundpoor.
38 Agapoor.
39 Kurrunjkhaira.
40 Dianuthpoor.
41 Nanagaon.
42 Narraingaon.
43 Wurroodee—Burra.
44 Singarwurree.
45 Sonenapoor.
46 Nurseepoor.
47 Brummhugohiru.
48 Maoossgohan.
49 Mahluxmee.
50 Lambgohan.
51 Saveta.
52 Yasegohan.
53 Jogashurree.
54 Sooltanmahomedpoor.
55 Sownkhaira.
56 Lohgaon—Burra.
57 Lohgaon—Chota.
58 Parola.
59 Somepooree.
60 Rahimpoor.
61 Hilhabad.
62 Dhoopkhaira.
63 Cheetagaon.
64 Cowdgaon.
65 Tahirpoor.
66 Toollapoor.
67 Gurragaon.
68 Dilnapoor.
69 Arungpoor—Burra.
70 Babhoolgaon.
71 Saketa.
72 Lakagaon.
73 Nandlagaon.
74 Nimbajulgaon.
75 Zinepoor.
76 Moholekhaira.
77 Sewnee.
78 Allypoor.
79 Udool—Burra.
80 Udool—Ohota.
81 Ubdoollapoor.
82 Mooradabad.
83 Rouzapoor.
84 Kurathan.
85 Gaverae—Murda.
86 Wuroundee—Chota.
87 Ranjungaon.
88 Paroundee.

89 Sooltanpoor.
90 Khathgaon.
91 Inayetpoor.
92 Bokoodjulgaon.
93 Girnair.
94 Pangra.
95 Gazeepoor.
96 Cheecholee.
97 Neelujgaon.
98 Padlee.
99 Wurgohan—Burra.
00 Wurgohan—Chota.
01 Jamlee.
02 Bhosa.
03 Poregaon.
04 Owa.
05 Kussarpudlee.
06 Tanda—Burra.
07 Tanda—Chota.
08 Wudalla.
09 Yaseenpoor.
110 Donegaon.
111 Toopawarree.

Jagheer Villages.

112 Wudwalee.
113 Gidarra.
114 Dadagaon.
115 Peepulwarree.
116 Tonedolee.
117 Moodhulwarree.
118 Malveheer.
119 Islampoor.
120 Kusnair.
121 Pooree.
122 Itawa.
123 Chennuckwarree.
124 Gopalwaghonda.
125 Boregaon.
126 Patoondeewurgaon.
127 Aurungpoor—Chota.
128 Krisnapoor.

Dawurwarree Purgunnah.

1 Kusbah Dawurwarree.
2 Dara.
3 Kootubkhaira.
4 Sonewarree—Burra.
5 Koundur.
6 Poosagaon.
7 Nandur.
8 Hursee—Burra.
9 Sonewurree—Chota.
10 Hursee—Chota.
11 Dadagaon—Burra.
12 Dadagaon—Chota.
13 Akuthwarra.

Saindoorwarrah Purgunnah.

1 Kusbah Saindoorwarrah.
2 Shunkurpoor.
3 Aurungpoor.
4 Augapoor.
5 Tandoolwarree.
6 Paudhurhohul.
7 Tullapeepree.
8 Hursoolee.
9 Baroodee.
10 Sewpoor.
11 Maundwa Jagheer.

W. H. Bradley, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Table showing the quantity of Live and Dead Stock in the Purgunnah of Saindoorwarrah.

1	2	3			4	5			6
	Designation.	Individual value.			Quantity.	Value.			REMARKS.
		RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.	
	Bullocks,	11	6	6	811	9,250	7	6	
	Cows,	6	9	0	594	3,898	2	0	
	Calves,	0	0	0	194	0	0	0	
	He Buffaloes,	8	12	6	21	184	6	6	
	She Buffaloes,	14	6	9	130	1,874	13	6	
	Calves,	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	
	Total..	...	...	...	....	15207	13	6	
	Sheep,	0	10	8	554	369	5	4	
	Goats,	0	12	3	267	204	6	9	
	Total...	...	...	...	....	573	12	1	
	Horses,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Tattoos,	14	12	8	70	1,035	6	8	
	Colts,	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	
	Asses,	11	4	8	54	609	12	0	
	Fowls,	0	3	9	6	1		6	
	Total...	...	...	...	...	1,646	9	2	
	Ploughs,	2	8	0	154	385	0	0	
	Bukkur,	3	8	0	315	1,102	8	0	
	Carts,	17	4	2	72	1,242	12	0	
	Mhotes,	4	1	7	10	40	15	10	
	Sugar Mills,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Oil Mills,	8	8	0	5	42	8	0	
	Sugar Boiler,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total...	...	...	...	....	2,813	11	10	
	Grand Total..	...	...	...	....	20241	14	7	

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Table showing the amount of Principal Vegetable Produce, its value and quantity of Land cultivated in the Purgunnah of Saindoorwarrah, for 1846-47.

1	2			3			4		
Designation.	Quantity of Land.			Quantity of Produce.			Value of Produce.		
	Bghs.	P.	V.	Pullas	M	S.	Rups.	A.	P.
Sugar Cane, - - - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wheat, - - - - -	1,185	0	0	322	0	0	1,288	0	0
Bajree, - - - - - -	2,020	0	0	459	0	0	1,377	0	0
Jowarree, - - - - -	4,230	5	0	1,253	0	0	2,506	0	0
Gram, - - - - - -	1,010	0	0	248	0	0	992	0	0
Tour, - - - - -	710	0	0	143	0	0	572	0	0
Kuldee, - - - - - -	0	0	0	70	0	0	229	11	0
Tobacco, - - - - -	118	6	0	18	0	0	216	0	0
Moong, - - - - - -	153	1	0	33	1	20	134	0	0
Tillee, - - - - -	70	0	0	14	0	0	70	0	0
Total..	9,496	12	0	0	0	0	7,384	11	0

W. H. Bradley, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Average Prices of Grain for the last five Years in the Purgunnah of Saindoorwarrah.

Designation of several objects.	1847.			1846.			1845.			1844.			1843.		
Goor, - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wheat, -	4	0	0	5	8	0	4	8	0	3	8	0	3	0	0
Bajree, - -	3	0	0	3	4	0	2	12	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
Jowarree, -	2	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	1	12	0	1	8	0
Gram, - -	4	0	0	5	8	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	8	0
Tour, - -	4	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	1	8	0	1	4	0
Tillee, - -	5	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Kuldee, -	3	4	6	4	0	0	2	0	0	1	12	0	1	8	0
Tobacco, - -	12	0	0	5	0	0	12	0	0	10	0	0	9	0	0
Moong, -	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0

W. H. Bradley, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Table showing the Division of the Population of the Purgunnah Saindoorwarrah, according to Religious Persuasion, Profess and Calling.

Hindoos.	Amount.	Mahomedans.	Amount.
Brahmin,	53	Shaik,	
Purdasee,	3	Syed,	
Gosain,	5	Mogul,	
Bunniya,	30	Putthan,	
Ghaut,	1		
Jungum,	1		
Koonbee,	391		
Brahminjai,	1		
Gooroo,	2		
Sonar,	3		
Burrhuo,	6		
Lohar,	6		
Dhungur,	10		
Hujjam,	9		
Tailee,	21		
Kolee,	3		
Bhoee,	12		
Dhobee,	8		
Koombhar,	2		
Tirmullee,	5		
Bheel,	2		
Chumhar,	17		
Dhair,	49		
Mang,	13		
Total...	653	Total...	

W. H. Bradley, Surgeon,
On Special D

Table showing the Annual Consumption of Iron and Salt in the Purgunnah of Saindoorwarrah.

Designation.	Value by weight.	From whence brought.	Quantity.			Value.			Remarks.
			Pls.	M	S.	Rs.	A.	P.	
IRON.									
Europe, 1st quality,	3 Seers, per Rupee.	Bombay,	0	1	7	15	10	8	
Europe, 2d quality,	6 Seers, per Rupee.		3	2	0	73	5	4	
Native,	5 Seers, per Rupee.	Nirmull,	1	2	2	40	6	4	
		Total...	5	2	9	129	6	4	
Salt, - -	2 Dubboo Pysa per seer,	Bombay and Bhewndy	161	0	39	1290	9	4	at $\frac{3}{4}$ of a Seer per head.

Table showing amount of Sebundees and Sepahis employed in the Purgunnah of Saindoorwarrah.

	Suwars.	Foot.
Seebundees and Sepahis, ...	0	16

Table showing state of Education in the Purgunnah of Saindoorwarrah.

Schools.		Pupils.	Persons able to read and write.
Persian.	Maharatta.		
0	0	0	60

W. H. Bradley, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Table showing the value of Rent of Land in the Purgunnah of Saindoorwarrah.

Rent.	Best.			Medium.			Inferior.			Worst.			
Rate per Beegha,	2	0	0	1	3	9	0	12	0	0	8	0	

W. H. Bradley, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Table showing the quantity of Live and Dead Stock in the Pur-nah of Dawurwarree.

1	2	3			4	5			6
	Designation.	Individual value.			Quantity.	Value.			REMARKS
		Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	
Live Stock.	Bullocks,	7	8	4	512	3,850	10	8	
	Cows,	4	3	8	474	2,004	10	0	
	Calves,	0	0	0	158	0	0	0	
	He Buffaloes,	13	8	0	2	27	0	0	
	She Buffaloes,	9	6	9	96	904	8	0	
	Calves,	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	
	Total...	....	...	..	....	6,786	12	8	
	Sheep,	0	8	0	520	260	0	0	
	Goats,	0	8	0	233	116	8	0	
	Total...	....	...	...	...	376	8	0	
	Horses,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Tattoos,	7	4	8	33	240	10	0	
	Colts,	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	
	Asses,	8	12	0	5	43	12	0	
	Fowls,	0	3	3	13	2	10	3	
	Total..	....	..	..	....	287	0	3	
Dead Stock.	Ploughs,	2	8	0	50	125	0	0	
	Bukkur,	3	8	0	197	689	8	0	
	Carts,	17	4	6	30	518	7	0	
	Mhotes,	5	0	0	3	15	0	0	
	Sugar Mills,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Oil Mills,	7	0	0	6	42	0	0	
	Sugar Boiler,	0	(	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total..	....	...	...	....	1,389	15	0	
	Grand Total...	......	..	.	......	8,840	3	11	

W. H. BRADLEY, Surge

On Special .

showing the Amount of Principal Vegetable Produce, its ue and quantity of Land cultivated in the Purgunnah of wurwarree for 1846-47.

1	2			3			4		
Designation.	Quantity of Land.			Quantity of Produce.			Value of Produce.		
	B.	P.	S.	P.	M.	S.	Rs.	A.	P.
t, - - - -	282	0	0	61	0	0	305	0	0
e, - - - - -	1,505	0	0	272	0	0	816	0	0
rree, - - - - -	4,255	0	0	636	0	0	1,908	0	0
, - - - - -	154	0	0	25	0	0	150	0	0
, - - - - - -	716	0	0	209	0	0	522	8	0
e, - - - - -	357	10	0	122	0	0	366	0	0
Total...	7,269	10	0				4,067	8	0

W. H. Bradley, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

e Price of Grain for the last Five Years in the Purgunnah awurwarree.

tion of se- objects.	1847.			1846.			1845.			1844.			1843.		
, - -	5	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0
, -	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	8	0	1	12	0	1	8	0
ee, - -	3	0	0	4	0	0	2	8	0	1	8	0	2	0	0
- -	6	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
- -	2	8	0	3	0	0	1	12	0	1	8	0	1	4	0
, -	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	8	0	2	0	0	1	12	0

W. H. Bradley, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Table showing the Division of the Population of the Purgunnah Dawurwarree according to Religious Persuasion, Profession a Calling.

Hindoos.	Amount.	Mahomedans.	Amount.
Brahmin,	22	Shaik,	[illegible]
Bunniya,	21	Syed,	[illegible]
Byragee and Gosain,	4	Putthan,	[illegible]
Kussar,	6		
Koonbee,	400		
Brahminjai,	8		
Durzee,	3		
Sonar,	5		
Burrahue,	6		
Lohar,	2		
Koombhar,	2		
Dhungur,	36		
Mangbhow,	3		
Hujjam,	5		
Kolee,	2		
Tailee,	11		
Goorow,	2		
Dhobee,	2		
Bunjara,	1		
Bheel,	5		
Chumur,	7		
Dhair,	48		
Mang,	14		
Total..	615	Total...	[illegible]

W. H. Bradley, Surgeon,
On Special Du

Table showing the Value of Rent of Land in the Purgunnah of L wurwarree.

Rent.	Best.			Medium.			Inferior.			Worst.			
Rate per Beegha,	1	10	2	0	13	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	

W. H. Bradley, Surgeon,
On Special Du

Table showing the Annual Consumption of Iron and Salt in the Purgunnah of Dawurwarree.

Designation.	Value by weight.	From whence brought.	Quantity.			Value.			Remarks.
			Pls.	M	S.	Rs.	A.	P.	
IRON.									
Europe, 1st quality,	3 Seers, per Rupee.	Bombay,	0	0	$19\frac{3}{4}$	6	9	4	
Europe, 2d quality,	6 do.		1	1	$23\frac{3}{4}$	30	10	0	
Native,	5 do.	Nirmull,	0	1	$24\frac{1}{4}$	12	13	7	
		Total...	2	0	$27\frac{3}{4}$	50	0	11	
Salt,	2 Dubboo Pysa per seer,	Bombay and Bhewndy	137	0	12	1096	12	10	at $\frac{3}{4}$ of a seer per head.

Table showing amount of Seebundees and Sepahis employed in the Purgunnah of Dawurwarree.

	Suwars.	Foot.
Seebundees and Sepahis,	0	12

Table showing State of Education in the Purgunnah of Dawurwarree.

Schools.		Pupils.	Persons able to read and write.
Persian.	Mahratta.		
0	0	0	22

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

From the Mamlutdar of Purgunnah Pytun.

To the Mookuddum of the Village Wudwallee Purgunnah Pytun.

Dated Sunn, 1221.
Fuslee A. D. 1821.

The village Wudwallee was in former days given in Jagheer to Narrain Bhutt Shewpooree of Pytun, who possesses a written grant of Badooshaw permitting him to appropriate its revenue from generation to generation ; he has given his daughter in marriage into the family of Luximon Bowa Gosain of Pytun, and presented his Jagheer village together with its Sunnud for the maintenance of the latter's family, whereupon the son of the said Luximon Bowa named Rungnauth Bowa has come into the presence of Rajah Govind Buksh at Aurungabad with the Sunnud, and informed him of the circumstance, who has summoned the Mamlutdar of Pytun Purgunnah and informed him that the Sircar approves the grant of the village Wudwallee to Rungnauth Bin Luximon Gosain of Pytun which had been made to him as expressed in the original Sunnud which he possesses, and I therefore direct you to permit him to appropriate the income of the village from generation to generation without requiring any further instructions on this subject. You are further directed to take copy of this for your records and give the original to the grantee.

Dated 11th Jumadiluwul.

Chundoolall
Fidwee of Ashuffja,
Nizam Mool Moolk, Nizam Oodowla, Moozzufffirool,
Moomalik Arishtootzuma,
Rooshthum Dowran.

TRANSLATION OF AN ENAM SUNNUD.

From Mohdour Row Bullal Pradhan.

To Nurhur and Gudadhur Gosains, Sons of Sewdeen Gosain.

Dated 11*th Mokurrum.*
Sukai 1692, *A. D.* 1770.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS,

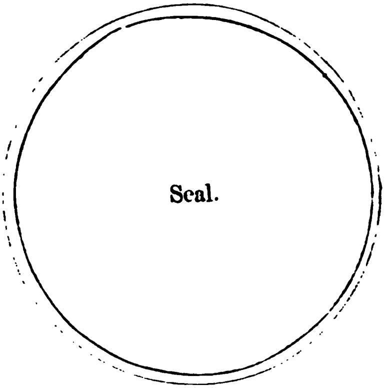
After taking into consideration the representation you have made before the Hoozoor at Kusba Poonah, requesting the grant of a village under the Purgunnah of Pytun with an Enam Sunnud in lieu of the village Mouza Anunda, Purgunnah Baitawud, in the Zillah of Khandeish that had been granted as an Enam Jagheer to your father Sewdeen Gosain with permission to appropriate its revenue and the allowances of Sirdeshmook and Baptee with the exception of the Mokassa share on account of its remoted situation from Pytun. The Sircar hereby grants you the village of Mouza and Giddara, Purgunnah Pytun, in the place of the said village Mouza Anunda, Purgunnah Baitawud, Zillah Khandeish, as an Enam Jagheer with permission to receive its revenue; with its Bunds and Wells for irrigation, Trees, Rumnas, Woods, Hills and Streams, &c., belonging to that village with the exception of the allowances of Baptee, Sirdeshmook, and other hucks and Enams, and the Mokassa share; you are accordingly in the manner above specified to appropriate it to yourself, your sons and their sons, which shall descend from generation to generation.

Sealed by order.

To the Deshmook, Sirdeshpandee, Deshpandee, Mookuddum Putwarree, Cultivators, Ryots of Havalee Pytun, Purgunnah Pytun, Sircar Pytun, Soobah Aurungabad.

I hereby grant by order of Government the village Dadagaon, Purgunnah Pytun, annually yielding 797 Rupees, and the 4th share of Swaraj as Jagheer to Rungnauth Bowa the son of Luximon Bowa Gosain on account of expenses incurred by his Mhutt at Pytun, from this 1238 year of Fuslee A. D. 1828. You are therefore directed to allow him to receive the annual revenue as above mentioned from generation to generation and are to act accordingly.

Dated 17th Rujub Sunn, 1244.
Hizree A. D. 1828.

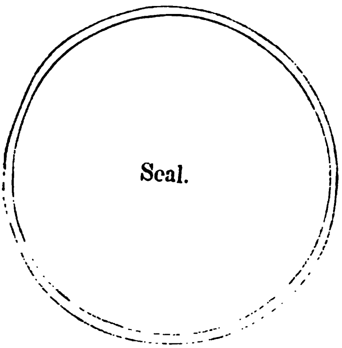


To the present and future Officers of Government, Purgunnah Havellee Pytun, Sircar Pytun, Soobah Aurungabad.

The situation of examining the Badla, and gold, and silver wire in the Pytun Purgunnah, the allowances of which are the same as at Aurungabad, was first held by Peesa Wullud Madow by a Sunnud granted to him, his sons, and grandsons, but for the last 7 or 8 years it has been brought under the management of Government on account of disputes arising between the descendants of Peesa Wul-

lud Madow. Biswanath the great grandson of the first holder, he has this day appeared before the Sircar and showed the original which satisfying the Sircar has appointed him in the aforesaid situation on the usual allowances in order that he may perform the duties more satisfactorily and profitably to Government, and agreeably to traders. You are therefore directed to place him in that situation and continue the same to himself and his offspring without allowing any others to participate in his allowances.

Dated 16 Shaban Sunn, 1240.
Hizree or A. D. 1824.



W. H. Bradley, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Amount of Fees and Allowances paid to Village Officers annually in the Sircar of Pytun, Soobah Aurungabad.

Pytun Purgunnah.

No. 1, Kusba Pytun.

Deshmook,	72	Rupees and 15 Annas, and 120 Beeghas.
Sir Deshpandee,	25	Rupees.
Deshpandee,	52	Rupees and 1 Anna, and 120 Beeghas.
Morrel,	8	Rupees.

Patail,.................. 400 Beeghas—and sundry allowances of Grain, &c.
Putwarree,......... ..... 50 Rupees, and 50 Beeghas.
Cauzy Futtoolla,..........137 Beeghas.

No. 2, Maigaon.

Deshmook,........ ......3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,...... ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,.... ....2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,.. ....4 Rupees.
Patail,....................120 Beeghas, and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,...............25 Rupees, and 1 Seer of Grain per Beegha.

No. 3, Punthawarree.

Deshmook, ...3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,............1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,........ ....2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,................... 4 Rupees.
Patail,.. ....29 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,.. ....32 Rupees and 1½ Maund of Grain per Khundee, and 30 Beeghas.
Cauzy,........................60 Beeghas.

No. 4, Wagharree.

Deshmook,..................3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,... ....1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,.. .... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,. ....4 Rupees.
Patail,...... ....1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,...................10 Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 5, Gungalwarree.

Deshmook,........... ....3½ Rupees per cent. and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,...........1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee,. .... 2¼ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,.................... 4 Rupees.
Patail,...................... 2 Seers of Grain per Beegha.
Putwarree,................20 Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 6, Dawurwarree.

Deshmook,.................. 5 Rupees.
Sir Deshpandee,........... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,................ 2 Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,...................... 4 Rupees.
Patail, ...30 Beeghas.
Putwarree,...................20 Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 7, Katpoor.

Deshmook,................ 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,........... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,............... 2¼ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,....................... 4 Rupees.
Patail,........................30 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,..................20 Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 8, Narala.

Deshmook,.................. 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,........... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,................ 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel, ... 4 Rupees.
Patail,........................60 Beeghas and 20 Seers Grain per Khundee.

No. 9, Linguthpooree.

Deshmook,................... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee,............	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,..............	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel, ...	4	Rupees.
Patail,.....................	1	Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,......	1	Rupee and 1 maund of Grain per Chahoor and also 10 Seers per Khundee of Grain.
Dhairs,....................	¼	Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

No. 10, *Talewarree.*

Deshmook,........	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,...........	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,........	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,....................	4	Rupees.
Patail,....................	60	Beeghas.
Putwarree,.................	20	Rupees, 30 Beeghas—and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 11, *Saegaon.*

Deshmook,................	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee, ...	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee, ...	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,.........	4	Rupees.
Patail,............... ...	34	Beeghas and 1 Pulla of Grain per Chahoor.
Putwarree.	20	Rupees, 16 Beeghas, and 1 Pulla of Grain per Chahoor.

No. 12, *Kowson.*

Deshmook,....	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee, ...	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee.	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel,................ 4 Rupees.
Patail,................ 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree, ...30 Rupees, and 20 Seers Grain per Khundee.

No. 13, *Gharree.*

Deshmook,.............. 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint, and 120 Beeghas.
Sir Deshpandee,........... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 2 Rupees Bhaint.
Deshpandee, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 2 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,.................. 4 Rupees.
Patail,.................. 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain and 60 Beeghas, and 24 Seers of Grain per Khundee.
Putwarree,...............30 Beeghas and 10 Seers of Grain per Khundee, and 1 Rupee and 1½ Maund per Chahoor.
Cauzy,..................60 Beeghas.

No. 14, *Mahomedpoor.*

Deshmook, ... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,.......... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,.............. 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,.................. 4 Rupees.
Patail,.................. 40 Beeghas and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.
Putwarree,............... 1 Rupee, 1 Maund, and 10 Seers of Grain per Chahoor, and 10 Seers per Khundee, and 20 Beeghas.

No. 15, *Ismailpoor.*

Deshmook,............... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,.......... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,.............. 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,.................. 4 Rupees.

Patail,....................20 Beeghas, and 24 Seers of Grain per Khundee, and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain exported.

Putwarree,..................25 Rupees and 10 Beeghas, and 1 Pulla of Grain per Chahoor.

Dhairs,...................... ½ Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

No. 16, *Changudpoor.*

Deshmook,............. .... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee,... ...... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee,..... .... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel,.................. 4 Rupees.

Patail,.................. 30 Beeghas, 1 Seer of Grain per Beegha, 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain exported.

Putwarree, ...25 Rupees and 16 Beeghas, and 1 Pulla of Grain per Chahoor.

No. 17, *Soneswarree.*

Deshmook,............... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee,........... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee,.... .... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint, and 60 Beeghas.

Morrel,.... .... 4 Rupees.

Patail,... ....20 Beeghas.

Putwarree,.... .... 10 Beeghas.

No. 18, *Soneswarree* (*Burra.*)

Deshmook,............ .. 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee,.... .... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel,.... .... 4 Rupees.

Patail, ...25 Beeghas.

Putwarree, ... 1 Rupee and 1 Maund Grain per Chahoor, and 10 Seers Grain per Khundee.

No. 19, *Tandoolwarree.*

Deshmook, ... 3¼ Rupees per cent. and 5 Rupees Bhaint, and 60 Beeghas.

Sir Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee, ... 2¼ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel, ... 4 Rupees.

Patail, ... 120 Beeghas, and 12 Seers Grain per Khundee.

Putwarree,... ....60 Beeghas and 15 Rupees, and 15 Seers Grain per Khundee.

No. 20, *Patagaon.*

Deshmook, ... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee,...... ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel,...... ... . 4 Rupees.

Patail, ...90 Beeghas.

Putwarree, ... 1 Rupee per each field.

No. 21, *Tarroopeepulwarree.*

Deshmook, ... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee,.......... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee, ... 2¼ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint, and 30 Beeghas.

Morrel, ... 4 Rupees.

Patail,....................105 Rupees and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

Putwarree,...... .... 1 Rupee per Chahoor, and 1 Maund and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 22, *Mankapoor.*

Deshmook, ... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee,.......... 1 Rupee per cent on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel, ... 4 Rupees.
Patail, ...76 Beeghas and one Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree, ...10 Rupees.

No. 23, *Moonlanewargaon.*

Deshmook, ... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel, ... 4 Rupees.
Patail, ...120 Beeghas and one Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree, ...20 Rupees and other allowances of Grain.

No. 24, *Balapoor.*

Deshmook, ... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel, ... 4 Rupees.
Patail, ...72 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree, ...10 Rupees.

No. 25, *Oonchagaon.*

Deshmook, ... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel, ... 4 Rupees.
Patail, ...60 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain, and 10 Seers of Grain per Khundee.
Putwarree, ... 1 Rupee per Chahoor and 1 Maund and 30 Seers of Grain per Khundee.
Dhairs, ... ½ Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

No. 26, *Umrapoor.*

Deshmook, ...	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,..........	1	Rupee per cent.on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee, ...	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,...	4	Rupees.
Patail,....................	50	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree, ...	40	Rupees and some other allowances of Grain.
Cauzy of Pytun, ...	120	Beeghas.

No. 28, *Shapoorwahigaon.*

Deshmook,...	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee, ...	1	Rupeeper cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee, ...	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel, ...	4	Rupees.
Patail,......	20	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,.....	10	Rupees.

No. 29, *Dhakaphul.*

Deshmook,....	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee, ...	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee, ...	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel, ...	4	Rupees.
Patail, ...	60	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,...............	32	Rupees and one Maund of Grain per Khundee.

No. 30, *Kapoosswarree.*

Deshmook,.............	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,.........	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee, ...	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel,....	4	Rupees.
Patail,........	40	Beeghas and one Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree, ...	40	Rupees and 20 Seers Grain per Khundee.

No. 31, *Khamjulgaon.*

Deshmook,....	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,..........	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,....	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,....	4	Rupees.

No. 32, *Gaveraebassee.*

Deshmook, ...	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,..........	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee, ...	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,....	4	Rupees.
Patail,..................	30	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,......	40	Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 33, *Chawrkiaturjulgaon.*

Deshmook,.............	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee, ...	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,.....	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel, ...	4	Rupees.
Patail,.......	150	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,........	32	Rupees.

No. 34, *Taklee.*

Deshmook,......	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,..........	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

ıandee,.... ....2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
ːl,.......................4 Rupees.
,.... ....173 Beeghas and 8 Pounds, 1 Maund of Grain per Chahoor, and one Pysa per Pulla.
a,......................½ Pysa per Pulla.

No. 35, *Dhungaon.*

ıook,.................3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
ːshpandee,......... ..1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
ıandee,........... ....2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
l,.... ....4 Rupees.
,.....................20 Beeghas.
ırree,................20 Rupees.

No. 36, *Shapoormanagaon.*

nook,.......... .... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
eshpandee,...... ....1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
ıandee,. ....2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
ːl,...... ....4 Rupees.
,... ....120 Beeghas.
ırree, ... 10 Rupees.

No. 37, *Aunundpoor.*

nook,.... ....3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
ːshpandee,.... ......1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
ıandee, ...2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
ːl,...... ....4 Rupees.
,....................30 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
ırree,.......... ...50 Rupees.

No. 38, *Agapoor.*

nook,...... ....3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee,............1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee,............ .. 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel, ... 4 Rupees.

Patail,.................30 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per each Pulla of Grain.

Putwarree, ... 15 Rupees.

No. 39, Kurrunjkhaira.

Deshmook,.......... ... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee,..........1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee,............2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel, ...4 Rupees.

Patail, ...60 Beeghas and one Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

Putwarree, ...20 Rupees.

No. 40, Dianauthpoor.

Deshmook,..............3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee,.........1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee, ...2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel,.................. 4 Rupees.

Patail,...................60 Beeghas and one Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

Putwarree,...............25 Rupees.

No. 41, Nanagaon.

Deshmook,...............3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee,. .... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee,. ....2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Patail,..................60 Beeghas.

Putwarree,...............25 Rupees.

No. 42, Narraingaon.

Deshmook,...............3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

ndee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

.... 4 Rupees.

.... 1½ Maund per Chahoor and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

..............32 Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

.... ¼ Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

No. 43, *Wurroodee (Burra).*

.... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

ndee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

.... 4 Rupees.

..............30 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of grain.

..............25 Rupees and other allowances of Grain, &c.

No. 44, *Singarwarre.*

.... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

ndee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

.... 4 Rupees.

..............30 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

..............25 Rupees.

No. 45, *Sonenapoor.*

.... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

ndee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

e, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

.... 4 Rupees.

..............80 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

.... 100 Rupees.

No. 46, *Nurseepoor.*

Deshmook, ...	3¼	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,......	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee, ...	2¼	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel, ...	4	Rupees.
Patail,..................	60	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,....	1	Rupee and 25 Seers of Grain per Chahoor.

No. 47, *Brahmagaon.*

Deshmook, ...	3¼	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee, ...	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee, ...	2¼	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel, ...	4	Rupees.
Patail,..........	100	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,.............	1	Rupee and 25 Seers per Chahoor.
Dhairs, ...	¼	Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

No. 48, *Maoossgohan.*

Deshmook,..........	3¼	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee, ...	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee, ...	2¼	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,.........	4	Rupees.
Patail, ...	30	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,...............	1	Rupee and 25 Seers of Grain per Chahoor.

No. 49, *Mahluxme.*

Deshmook,...............	3¼	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee, ...	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee, ...	2¼	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

. ...4 Rupees.
. ...60 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
....1 Rupee and 20 Seers of Grain per Pulla.

No. 50, *Lambgohan.*

....3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
ndee,......... ....1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
e, ...2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
....4 Rupees.
.... 60 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
....1 Rupee and 25 Seers of Grain per Chahoor.

No. 51, *Sancta.*

....3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
ndee,...... ....1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
e, ...2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
... .4 Rupees.
....60 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
....50 Beeghas and other allowances of Grain.

No. 52, *Yasegohan.*

....3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
ndec,...... ....1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
e, ...2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
.... 4 Rupees.
...............30 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
....1 Rupee and 25 Seers of Grain per Chahoor.

No. 53, *Jogashurree.*

....3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel,...... .... 4 Rupees.

Patail, ...40 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.

Putwarree,...... .... 1 Rupee per Chahoor and 25 Seers per Pulla.

No. 54, *Sooltanmahomedpoor.*

Deshmook, ... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel,...... .... 4 Rupees.

Patail, ... 90 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.

Putwarree,....... .... 1 Rupee and 25 Seers of Grain, and 1 Pysa Pulla.

No. 55, *Sownkhaira.*

Deshmook,.............. 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee,........... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel,...... ....4 Rupees.

Patail,..................90 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

Putwarree,............ ....1 Rupee per cent. and 25 Seers of Grain per Chahoor.

No. 56, *Lohgaon (Burra.)*

Deshmook, ... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandeo,...... ....1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee, ...2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel, ...4 Rupecs.

Patail, ...120 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

Putwarree,	1	Rupee per Chahoor and 30 Seers of Grain and 8 Annas per Pulla of Grain, and 60 Beeghas.

No. 57, *Lohgaon (Chota.)*

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint and 60 Beeghas.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	120	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	1	Rupee and 30 Seers Grain per Chahoor.

No. 58, *Parola.*

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	60	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	1	Rupee per each field and 1½ Seers of Grain per Beegha.

No. 59, *Somepooree.*

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	10	Beeghas and 1 Maund of Grain per Khundee, and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	25	Rupees and 1 Maund of Grain per Khundee.

No. 60, *Rahimpoor.*

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee,.......... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee, ...2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel,.... .... 4 Rupees.

Patail,..................40 Beeghas.

Putwarree,......... ....10 Rupees and 30 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 61, *Hilkabad.*

Deshmook, ...3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee,.... ....1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee,........ .....2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel,..... ....4 Rupees.

Patail, ...60 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

Putwarree, ...1 Rupee per Chahoor and other allowances of Grain, &c.

No. 62, *Dhoopkhaira.*

Deshmook, ...3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee,.... ...... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel,. .... .4 Rupees.

Patail,...................60 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.

Putwarree,....... ...... 20 Rupees and 1¼ Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 63, *Cheetagaon.*

Deshmook, ...3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee,...... ....1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee,........ ....2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel,. ....4 Rupees.

Patail, ...120 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.

Putwarree,...............18 Rupees and some other allowances of Grain.

No. 64, *Cowdgaon.*

nook,................ 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
eshpandee,.......... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
andee,.............. 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
l,................... 4 Rupees.
urree,..... .... 60 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

No. 65, *Tahirpoor.*

nook,.............. 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
eshpandee,......... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
andee,............. 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
el,.................. 4 Rupees.
l,...................30 Rupees and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
arree,...............10 Rupees and some other allowances of Grain.

No. 66, *Toolapoor.*

nook,................ 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
eshpandee,........... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
pandee,............. 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
el,............... ...... 4 Rupees.
l,...................40 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
arree, ... 1 Rupee per Chahoor and some other allowances of Grain.

No. 67, *Garragaon.*

mook,............... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
eshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
pandee.............. 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
el,..................4 Rupees.

Patail,....................120 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,............... 35 Rupees and some other allowances of Grain.

No. 68, *Dilnapoor.*

Deshmook,............... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,....... .. 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,............. 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,.... .... 4 Rupees.
Patail,...................60 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,.... ....17 Rupees and some other allowances of Grain, &c.

No. 69, *Arungpoor.*

Deshmook,............... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,.......... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,...... ...... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,.................. 4 Rupees.
Patail,...................60 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,............... 1 Rupee per Chahoor and some other allowances of Grain, &c.

No. 70, *Babhoolgaon.*

Deshmook................ 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,..... ......1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Morrel,.................. 4 Rupees.
Patail,........... ......60 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,........ ......20 Rupees and some other allowances of Grain.

No. 71, *Saketa.*

Deshmook,........ .... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,.......... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

e,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
	4	Rupees.
	120	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
	1	Rupee per Chahoor and other allowances of Grain.

No. 72, Lakagaon.

	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
ndee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
e,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
	4	Rupees.
	80	Beeghas and one Pysa per Pulla of Grain, and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.
	35	Rupees annually, and 20 Seers per Khundee.

No. 73, Nandlagaon.

	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
ndee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
e,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
	4	Rupees.
	120	Beeghas and one Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
	60	Beeghas and 20 Seers of Grain from each field.
	40	Beeghas.

No. 74, Nimbajulgaon.

	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
ndee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
e,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
	4	Rupees.

Patail,...... .... 75 Beeghas and some other allowances of Grain, &c.

Putwarree, ...30 Beeghas and some other allowances of Grain.

No. 75, Zinepoor.

Deshmook,............... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

Sir Deshpandee........... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and one Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee,............. 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel,................. 4 Rupees.

Patail,..................40 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.

Putwarree,..............25 Rupees and some other allowances of Grain, &c.

No. 76, Mohulkhaira.

Deshpandee,............. ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Deshmook,............... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee,.......... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Morrel,.......... .... 4 Rupees.

Patail...................30 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

Putwarree...............60 Rupees and 1½ Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 77, Serweree.

Deshmook................ 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee,.......... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee.............. 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel,.... .... 4 Rupees.

Patail,................. 12 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

Putwarree,.. ....

No. 78, Allypoor.

Deshmook,....... .... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Deshpandee,........... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
hpandee,.............. 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
rrel,.................... 4 Rupees.
ail,.................40 Beeghas.
twarree,............. .15 Rupees and 2 Seers of Grain per Kundee.
iairs,....... ....20 Beeghas.

No. 79, *Udool (Burra.)*

shmook............... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Deshpandee,........... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
hpandee,.............. 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
rel.................... 4 Rupees.
ail,.................. 250 Beeghas Enam.
warree,................50 Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Kundee.

No. 80, *Udool (Chota.)*

hmook,............... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Deshpandee,.......... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
hpandee, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
rrel,.................... 4 Rupees.
ail,.....................45 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
warree,..................25 Rupees.

No. 81, *Ubdoollapoor.*

hmook,.......... .... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Deshpandee,........... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
hpandee,................ 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
rrel,..................... 4 Rupees.
ail,...................... 3 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.

No. 82, *Mooradabad.*

Deshmook,................	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,......... ...	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,..............	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,................. .	4	Rupees.
Patail,....................	60	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,..................	20	Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Kundee.

No. 83, *Ruzapoor.*

Deshmook,................	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,...........	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,...............	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,...................	4	Rupees.
Patail,..	60	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree, ...	25	Rupees and 25 Seers of Grain per Kundee.

No. 84, *Kurathan.*

Deshmook,................	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee, ...	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,...............	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,..................	4	Rupees.
Patail, ...	120	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree..................	40	Rupees and 20 Seers Grain per each Kundee.

No. 85. *Gaveraee Murda.*

Deshmook, ...	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee, ...	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,..	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel....................	4	Rupees.
Patail,....................	120	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree, ...	20	Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 86, *Wuroundee.*

Deshmook, ...	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,..........	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee..............	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel..................	4	Rupees.
Patail,..................	30	Beeghas 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,..............	25	Rupees and 20 Seers per Khundee of Grain.

No. 87, *Rajungaon.*

Deshmook, ...	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,..........	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,............	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel..................	4	Rupees.
Patail,..................	30	Beeghas.
Putwarree,..............	10	Rupees and one Rupee per each field.

No. 88, *Paroundee.*

Deshmook,.............	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,..........	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee, ...	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel, ...	4	Rupees.
Patail, ...	30	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,..............	15	Beeghas and 25 Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 89, *Sooltanpoor.*

Deshmook,.......	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel, ... 4 Rupees.

Patail,..... ....20 Beeghas.

Putwarree,...... ....10 Rupees and 10 Beeghas and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 90, *Khathgaon.*

Deshmook,............... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee,...... ...... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel,.... .... 4 Rupees.

Patail,............... ... 150 Beeghas.

Putwarree,...... ......40 Rupees.

No. 91, *Inayetpoor.*

Deshmook,...... .... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee,.... .... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel,.... .... 4 Rupees.

Patail,...................60 Beeghas.

Putwarree,...............16 Rupees and some other allowances of Grain, &c.

No. 92, *Bokoodgjulgaon.*

Deshmook,................ 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee,... .. .... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel,..... .... 4 Rupees.

Patail, ...60 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

Putwarree,.............. 21 Rupees and 20 Seers Grain per Khundee.

No. 93, *Girnair.*

Deshmook,.............. 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee,........... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee,............. 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel.................. 4 Rupees.

Patail,.................60 Beeghas and 17½ Seers of Grain per each Khundee.

Putwarree,..............25 Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 94, *Pangra.*

Deshmook,.............. 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee,........... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee,............. 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel,................. 4 Rupees.

Patail,.................30 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain and 1 Maund of Grain per Khundee.

Putwarree,..............16 Rupees.

No. 95, *Gazeepoor.*

Deshmook,.............. 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee........... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee,............. 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel,................. 4 Rupees.

Patail,................. 1 Pysa per Pulla.

Putwarree,..............16 Rupees and 20 Seers per Khundee of Grain.

No. 96, *Cheecholee.*

Deshmook,.............. 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee,......... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,.. .... 4 Rupees.
Patail,..................16 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree, ...16 Rupees and 1¼ Maund of Grain per each field.

No. 97, *Neelujgaon.*

Deshmook,............... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,...... .... 4 Rupees.
Patail,................. 125 Beeghas and 2 Rupees per each field.
Putwarree, ... 1 Rupee per Chahoor and a Seer of Grain per Rupee.

No. 98, *Padlee.*

Deshmook,.............. 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,.... .... 4 Rupees.
Patail, ...90 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,...............25 Rupees and 20 Seers Grain per Khundee.

No. 99, *Wurgohan (Burra.)*

Deshmook,................ 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,.. .... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel, ... 4 Rupees.
Patail,..................90 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,.............. 16 Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Pulla.

No. 100, *Wurgohan (Chota.)*

Deshmook,....... .....3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee, ...	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee, ...	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel, ...	4	Rupees.
Patail, ...	35	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,.........	16	Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 101, *Jamlee.*

Deshmook,..............	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,...........	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee, ...	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel, ...	4	Rupees.
Patail,...................	90	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,..............	24	Rupees and 1½ Seers of Grain per Rupee.

No. 102, *Bhosa.*

Deshmook,............ .	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee, ...	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee, ...	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,....	4	Rupees.
Patail,....................	50	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,..............	25	Rupees.

No. 103, *Porigaon.*

Deshmook,..............	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee, ...	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,..............	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel, ...	4	Rupees.
Patail,...................	60	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,...	16	Rupees and 20 Seers per Khundee of Grain.

No. 104, *Otwa.*

Deshmook, ... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel, ... 4 Rupees.

Patail, ...20 Beeghas and one Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

Putwarree................10 Rupees and some other allowances of Grain, &c.

No. 105, *Kussarpadlee.*

Deshmook,............... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel,................ 4 Rupees.

Patail,..................60 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

Putwarree,..............10 Rupees.

No. 106, *Thanda (Burra.)*

Deshmook,............... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel, ... 4 Rupees.

Patail,..................60 Beeghas.

Putwarree,.............. 2 Rupees per Chahoor.

No. 107, *Thanda (Chotta.)*

Deshmook,............... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel, ... 4 Rupees.

Patail,..................14 Beeghas.

Putwarree, ... 2 Rupees per Chahoor.

No. 108, *Wudalla.*

Deshmook, ... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel, ... 4 Rupees.

Patail, ...60 Beeghas.

Putwarree, ... 10 Rupees and some other allowances of Grain, &c.

No. 109, *Yaseenpoor.*

Deshmook, ..., 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel, ... 4 Rupees.

Patail, ... 18½ Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

Putwarree, ...10 Rupees.

No. 110, *Donegaon.*

Deshmook, ... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel, ... 4 Rupees.

Patail, ...65 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

Putwarree................40 Rupees and 20 Seers Grain per Khundee.

No. 111, *Toopawarree.*

Deshmook, ... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel, ... 4 Rupees.

Patail, ...36 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

Putwarree, ...21 Rupees and some other allowances of Grain, &c.

No. 112, *Wudwalee.*

Deshmook,	3¼	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2¼	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	1	Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	30	Rupees and 20 Seers Grain per Khundee.

No. 113, *Gidarra.*

Deshmook,	3¼	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2¼	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	5	Seers of Grain per Khundee, and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,	21	Rupees and 5 Seers of Grain from each field and 1½ Maund of Grain per Pulla.

No. 114, *Dadagaon.*

Deshmook,	58	Rupees.
Sir Deshpandee,	6	Rupees.
Deshpandee,	39	Rupees.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	1	Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,	30	Rupees.

No. 115, *Peepulwarree.*

Deshmook, Sir Deshpandee, Deshpandee, Morrel,		These District Officers are paid sums of money annually by the Jagheerdar as may be agreed upon.
Patail,	120	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,	60	Rupees and 1 Pysa per each Thrashing yard.

No. 116, *Tondolee.*

Deshmook,	75	Rupees.

shpandee, ... 8 Rupees.

andee,.......... } 58½ Rupees.
l,............... }

.... 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain and 5 Seers of Grain for each thrashing floor.

rree,.... ......32 Rupees.

No. 117, *Moondulwarree.*

ook,... ....58 Rupees.

shpandee, ... 7 Rupees.

andee, ...43 Rupees.

l,.... .... 4 Rupees.

....30 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

rree,..............25 Rupees and 25 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 118, *Malveheer.*

ook,.............. ......42 Rupees.

eshpandee,.......... 8½ Rupees.

andee,...... ......31 Rupees.

l, ... None.

, ...120 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

arree,..............32 Rupees and 2 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 120, *Islampoor.*

mook, ... }
pandee,...... .... } 10 Rupees.
el,.... .... }

eshpandee,.......... 1¼ Rupees.

l,.................60 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

arree, ...10 Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 120, *Kussnair.*

mook,.............30 Rupees.

Deshpandee, ... .17 Rupees.

pandee,...... ..... 30 Rupees.

el,.... .... 2 Rupees.

il,.... ....250 Beeghas.

arree,.............40 Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 121, *Pooree.*

mook, ...268 Rupees.

Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee, Morrel,	12	Rupees.
Patail,	60	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	22	Rupees and one Maund of Grain per hundred Beeghas.

No. 122, *Otawa.*

Deshmook, Sir Deshpandee, Deshpandee, Morrel,	12	Rupees and 12 Annas.
Patail,	24	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	5	Rupees and 20 Seers Grain.

No. 123, *Chennukbarree.*

Deshmook,	80	Rupees.
Sir Deshpandee,	10	Rupees.
Deshpandee, Morrel,	5½	Rupees.
Patail,	40	Beeghas and 15 Seers of Grain per Khundee, 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee of the produce from the Enam land.
Putwarree,	32	Rupees and 5 Rupees Serpaoo and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 124, *Gopalwaghonee.*

Deshmook, Sir Deshpandee, Deshpandee, Morrel,		These District officers are paid sums of money annually by the Jagheerdars as may be agreed upon.
Patail,	30	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	1	Rupee and 1½ Maund of Grain per Chahoor.

No. 125, *Boregaon.*

Deshmook, Sir Deshpandee, Deshpandee, Morrel,		These District officers are paid sums of money annually by the Jagheerdars as may be agreed upon.
Patail,	1	Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,	15	Rupees and 30 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 126, *Patoondeewurgaon.*

Deshmook,		These District officers are paid sums of money annually by the Jagheerdar as may be agreed upon.
Sir Deshpandee,		
Deshpandee,		
Morrel,		
Patail,	1	Pysa per Pulla of Grain and 60 Beeghas.
Putwarree,	16	Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 127, *Aurungpoor.*

Deshmook,		These District officers are paid sums of money annually by the Jagheerdar as may be agreed upon.
Sir Deshpandee,		
Deshpandee,		
Morrel,		
Patail,	45	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,	13	Rupees and 1 Maund of Grain per Khundee.

No. 128, *Krishnapoor.*

Deshmook,		These District officers are paid sums of money annually by the Jagheerdar as may be agreed upon.
Sir Deshpandee,		
Deshpandee,		
Morrel,		
Patail,	40	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	20	Beeghas.

Saindoorwarrah Purgunnah.

No. 1, *Kusbah Saindoorwarra.*

Deshmook,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	1½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Morrel,	3	Rupees.
Patail,	1	Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,	40	Rupees.

No. 2, *Shunkurpoor.*

Deshmook,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee,	1½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Morrel,	2	Rupees.
Patail,	1	Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	1	Rupee per Chahoor and some other allowances of Grain, &c.

No. 3, *Aurungpoor.*

Deshmook,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	1½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Morrel,	2	Rupees.
Patail,		None.
Putwarree,	15	Rupees.

No. 4, *Nagapoor.*

Deshmook,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Morrel,	3	Rupees.
Patail,		None.
Putwarree,	1	Rupee per Chahoor and some other allowances of Grain, &c.

No. 5, *Tandoolwarree.*

Deshmook,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	1½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Morrel,	3	Rupees.
Patail,	60	Beeghas.
Putwarree,	20	Rupees and some other allowances of Grain, &c.

No. 6, *Pandurhohul.*

Deshmook,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee,............ 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee,.............. 1½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Morrel,.................... 3 Rupees.

Patail,....................60 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.

Putwarree,.......... ..... 1 Rupee Chahoor and some other allowances of Grain, &c.

No. 7, *Tullapeepree.*

Deshmook,.............. 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and one Rupee Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee,.......... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee,.............. 1½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Morrel,............... ... 3 Rupees.

Patail,.................... None.

Putwarree,............... 1 Rupee per Chahoor and some other allowances of Grain, &c.

No. 8. *Hurzoolee.*

Deshmook,.............. 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee, ... 1½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Morrel,................... 3 Rupees.

Patail,.................... None.

Putwarree,.............. 1 Rupee per Chahoor and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

No. 9, *Burroodee.*

Deshmook,.............. 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee,.......... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee,............. 1½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Morrel,........ .... 3 Rupees.

Putwarree,.............. 1 Rupee per Chahoor and some other allowances of Grain, &c.

No. 10, *Sewpoo.*

Deshmook,................	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,...	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,................	1½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Morrel,.................	3	Rupees.
Patail,.................		None.
Putwarree,....		None.

No. 11, *Maundwa.*

Deshmook,..............		Received no allowance.
Sir Deshpandee,..........		Received no allowance.
Deshpandee,............		Received no allowance.
Morrel, ...		Received no allowance.
Patail,....................	60	Beeghas.
Putwarree,................	20	Rupees and some other allowances of Grain.

DHAWURWARREE PURGUNNAH.

No. 1, *Kushbah Dhawurwarree.*

Deshmook,.................	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, 5 Rupees Bhaint, and 60 Beeghas.
Sir Deshpandee, ...	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 2 Rupees Bhaint.
Deshpandee,................	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, 5 Rupees Bhaint, and 60 Beeghas.
Morrel,....................	4	Rupees.
Patail, ...	60	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,.......	125	Rupees and 2 Maunds of Grain per Chahoor.
Razee,...................	500	Beeghas.

No. 2, *Dara.*

Deshmook,....................	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, 5 Rupees Bhaint, and 600 Beeghas.
Sir Deshpandee,...........	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee, ...	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,......................	2	Rupees.
Patail, ...	30	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

,............. 4½ Rupees and some other allowances of Grain.

No. 3, Khootub Khaira.

,............... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, 5 Rupees Bhaint, and 60 Beeghas.
andee,............ 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 2 Rupees Bhaint.
ee,............. 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
.... 2 Rupees.
...............40 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
,...............45 Rupees and some other allowances of Grain.

No. 4. Somwarree, (Burra.)

,................ 3½ Rupees per cent., 5 Rupees Bhaint, and 60 Beeghas.
andee,........... 1 Rupee per cent. and 2 Rupees Bhaint.
ee,............... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
.... 4 Rupees.
.... 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
,.............. 4 Rupees.

No. 5. Kounder.

,............... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
andee,........... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
ee,............ 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, 5 Rupees Bhaint, and 20 Beeghas.
.... 4 Rupees.
.... 1 Pysa per Pulla.
,...............30 Rupees and some other allowances of Grain.

No. 6, Poosagaon.

,................ 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
andee,.......... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
ee,............ 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel,.................... 4 Rupees.
Patail,.................... 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,.................. 25 Rupees and some other allowances of Grain.

No. 7, *Nandur.*

Deshmook,.................. 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, 5 Rupees Bhaint, and 120 Beeghas.
Sir Deshpandee,............ 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 2 Rupees Bhaint.
Deshpandee,................ 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,.................... 4 Rupees.
Patail,.................... 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,.................120 Rupees and some other allowances of Grain.

No. 8, *Hursee (Burra.)*

Deshmook,.................. 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, 5 Rupees Bhaint, and 30 Beeghas.
Sir Deshpandee,............ 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 2 Rupees Bhaint.
Deshpandee,................ 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,.................... 4 Rupees.
Patail,.................... 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

No. 9, *Sonewarree (Chota.)*

Deshmook,.................. 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,................ 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel, ... 4 Rupees.
Patail, ...30 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,.................20 Rupees and some other allowances of Grain.

No. 10, *Hursee (Chota.)*

Deshmook,.................. 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

eshpandee,...... ...... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
forrel,.... .... 4 Rupees.
atail,.................. 1 Pysa per Pulla.
utwarree,..............30 Rupees.

No. 11, *Dadagaon (Burra.)*

eshmook,................ 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, 5 Rupees Bhaint, and 50 Beeghas.
ir Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
eshpandee,......... .... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,...... .... 4 Rupees.
Patail,..................40 Beeghas Enam, and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,.............. ......50 Rupees.

No. 12, *Dadagaon (Chota.)*

eshmook,................ 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
r Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
shpandee, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
rrel, ... 4 Rupees.
tail,................... 1 Pysa per Pulla.
twarree,..............10 Rupees.

No. 13, *Akuthwarree.*

shmook,.............. 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, 5 Rupees Bhaint, and 125 Beeghas.
Deshpandee,........... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
shpandee,...... .... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
rrel, ... 4 Rupees.
tail,..................50 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
twarree, ...50 Rupees.

W. H. Bradley, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

APPENDIX A.

The following are the names of all the various Religious Buildings belonging to the Hindoos and Mahomedans, with the amount of the gifts and endowments by which they are supported.

Hindoo Religious Edifices.

1. *Muth of Kaunmun Bowa.*
   One Rupee from each village in the Pytun Purgunnah.
   Fourteen Rupees from Custom duties annually.

2. *Temple of Ramchunder.*
   One Rupee daily from Custom duties.

3. *Bhudrakalee Davee.*
   One Rupee daily from Custom duties, 16 Rupees and 5 seers of oil from Sayer duties for expenses incurred at the Dusseerah.

4. *Muth of Gungabaee* near Rungarhuttee.
   One maund of wheat and 14 Rupees from Sayer duties.
   5 Rupees from river produce annually.

5. *Muth of Ball Ling.*
   One Rupee from Sayer annually.

6. *Muth of Ballajee* in the house of Raghoba Bowa.
   Enam lands under the Kusba of Pytun.

7. *Doorga Davee.*
   One Pice and a half daily from Sayer, 2 Rs. and 5 seers of oil from Custom duties for the Dusseerah festival.

8. *Koocharwata Nagoba.*
   5 Seers of ghee and 2 seers and a half of oil from Sayer annually.

9. *Temple of Rainooka Davee.*
   One Pice daily from Sayer dues, 2 Rs. and 5 seers of oil from Sayer yearly, 3¾ seers of oil monthly for supply of lamp burning night and day in the temple from Sayer dues.

10. *Muth of Sewdeen Bowa.*
   2 Pice daily from Sayer dues, three villages, Gidaira, Wudalee, and Dadagaon in the Pytun Purgunnah in Enam.

11. *Aneerooshee Bowa.*
4 Annas at the Dusseerah feast from Land Revenue.
4 Annas for the Dewalee from Land Revenue.
4 Annas from each new Naib.

12. *Nursinhwa.*
2 Seers of oil annually and 2¼ Pice daily from Sayer dues.

13. *Temple of Sudda Vittoba.*
1½ Seers of Bajree daily from Sayer.

14. *Siddhaswur Mahadeo.*
Jagheer villages in Company's territories.

15. *Temple of Sree Luxmee Narrain.*
3¾ Seers of oil monthly from Sayer.

16. *Temple of Indraswur Mahadeo.*
2 Seers of oil from Sayer monthly.

17. *Temple of Nagoba near Nag Ghaut.*
One Rupee annually from Sayer.

18. *Shrine of Eknauth.*
3 Villages in Jagheer.
3 Rupees monthly for lights constantly burning with one khundy of wheat, and 50 Rupees from Land Revenue for the expenses of annual fair in March.
One Rupee half-yearly from Sayer dues, for Palanquin allowances incurred for travelling to Punderpoor.
5 Rupees from Land Revenue.
5 Rupees from Sayer annually for night Religious ceremonies.
The Mokassa share of villages.

19. *Temple of Ramaswur.*
2 Seers of oil monthly from Sayer.

20. *Temple of Dholaswur.*
One Rupee monthly from Sayer.

21. *Temple of Gunputtee Nag Ghaut.*
2 Seers of oil monthly from Sayer.

22. *Temple of Marootee* near Paunch Peepul.
5 Seers of ghee annually from Sayer.

23. *Muth of Kasseenauth Bowa.*
3 Maunds of Rice annually from Sayer.

24. *Muth of Gungabaee.*

1½ Maund of Rice annually from Sayer.

25. *Muth of Nithianund.*

Rupees 39 annually from Sayer dues.

26. *Muth of Gungabaee* near Nag Ghaut.

Rupees 6 yearly from Sayer.

In addition to the above, there are thirteen other Temples and Shrines for whose preservation no funds are provided, and which are preserved by the pious care of private individuals.

The Jains have a temple in the suburbs containing the twenty-four Tirthanakara, associated with one or two Brahminical deities.

MAHOMEDAN RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS.

The Shrines of Moulana Sahib a Mahomedan Saint of great repute as well as that of Naija Sahib are held in most respect amongst the Mahomedans, and are endowed with lands for their support; of the places of worship there are but five kept in order whilst as many as twenty-eight are in a state of disrepair, more or less no provision being made for them; the following is a detailed account of the Mahomedan Religious Buildings that enjoy endowments.

1. *Musjid Talim Unkureeb.*

2 Seers of oil for Mohurrum from Sayer.

2. *Musjid Peer Babra.*

Rupees 2 from Sayer duties annually.

3. *Musjid near Naikwarree.*

1 Rupee annually from Land Revenue.

4. *Musjid Mookhairee.*

Rupees 2 from Land Revenue for Mohurrum.

5. *Musjid Dustageer Syed Sadad.*

Rupees 2 from Land Revenue for Mohurrum.

Rs. 4 annually from Sayer dues for the annual expenses of the fair.

6. *Musjid Bhagwan.*

2 Rupees annually from Land Revenue.

7. *Chand Khan Wulee Durgah.*

1 Rupee for Dusseera and 1 Rupee for Dewalee from Land Revenue.

14 Rupees annually from Sayer dues.

One Rupee from each new Naib.

8. *Peerpunchode.*

One Rupee monthly, 5 seers of oil and 5 seers of ghee annually from Sayer.

9. *Huthia Sahib.*

Rupees 2 from Land Revenue.

Rupee 1 from Sayer for Mohurrum.

10. *Moulana Sahib Durgah.*

Rupees 7 annually from Sayer and Lands in Enam.

11. *Naija Sahib Durgah.*

1 Rupee from Sayer.

1 Rupee and 10 seers of oil from Land Revenue for Mohurrum.

Enam Lands are granted also in Pytun Purgunnah.

W. H. Bradley, Surgeon,
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ROCK CUT CAVES OF AURUNGABAD.

In the hills north of Aurungabad, and within half an hour's walk of its walls, are seen some ruined Buddhist and Jain Cave Temples, half concealed amidst fallen rocks and earth; much of the sculpture still remains in tolerable preservation, and gives a pleasing idea of what the state of the arts were in this country, where now nothing of the sort exists. The temples have been wrought in the same table land that contains the Caves of Elloora, a reason in all probability for their not having been more generally known, by proving little attractive after the exploration of those wonderful "Chambers of Imagery." If the object indeed be mere curiosity that prompts their examination, the chances are very probably disappointment will ensue; but if visited with a higher aim, their monumental evidences will not be found void of interest. Since the master mind of the lamented Prinsep breathed life into the dry bones of Buddhist research, by the ingenius process he devised of decyphering the Cave inscriptions, this particular field of antiquarian investigation has been invested with singular interest, and has excited the industry and intellect of many of our eminent literati: whilst another class of investigators no less enthusiastic, have entered upon the study more in reference to the peculiarities of style in sculpture and architecture, than to the characters of the inscriptions; but it is sufficiently obvious

however, that the union of both modes of research is absolutely r quisite, to justify an opinion upon the much vexed question of Bu dhist Chronology. The graphic delineations of Sykes, Mallet, Bi and Kittoe, with the beautifully illustrated descriptions of Ferguss so recently before the public, have made us in some degree famili with the principal Buddhist fanes in central and western India.

The hills in which the caves we are about to describe have be dug, are amygdaloid trap, of varying degrees of induration, a rising at their highest points to about 700 feet above the plains: the southern slopes are invariably precipitous and barren-looking, t only covering they possess, being a straggling vegetation of lo prickly bushes, and stunted shrubs. It is this aspect that has be selected as the sites for the caves, and is consequently by no mea remarkable for picturesque properties, a circumstance not often fou wanting in the localities fixed upon by these old Buddhist monachis A whitened mark in the sides of the hill, about two-thirds up t ascent indicates the spot where the caves are to be found; this is small Jain cave, kept whitewashed by the Devotees of the city—t remainder are rendered more or less inconspicuous, by jungle bus es, and rubbish obstructing the view. The caves form three sep rate groups, scattered over a space of about a mile and a half, a are eleven in number. With the exception of the small Jain ca just alluded to, they all come under the denomination of Vihara, Monastery Caves, accompanied by the usual waggon-vaulted cav containing the Deghopa; their general characteristics unmistak ably denoting a period, when Buddhism was fast declining from i high estate, and had stooped to a temporising policy, apparent the absence of that simplicity which marked its purer and dom nant period: the figure of Buddha is to be seen associated wi Buddhist Saints, or in a position the most opposed to that mental abstraction, being represented in amatory dalliance, wi scantily robed females; again figures essentially brahminical a admitted into the temple, associated not unfrequently with orph symbols, to which may also be adduced a florid style of carving, a further proof of a later period of Buddhism. There is but one cav indicating any great antiquity, where Buddha is represented of g gantic proportions, reclining on his side, obtaining beatitude by ab sorption into the essence of the deity; a state known as Nirvani, c Nirbuthi. We note a peculiarity observed in isolating the sanctu from the walls by a passage passing round, containing chapels an

lateral cells for the priesthood; this is not the usual form of arrangement, and I remember but one instance of it at Elloora; at Ajuntah it does not once occur: cutting off the sanctum by a passage in this manner, is however frequently adopted in the Jain and Brahminical caves, at the former place. Stucco paintings appear at one time to have covered the walls, portions still may be seen adhering in several places, but in too minute quantities, or so discolored by smoke, as to prevent anything being distinctly made out. The ornamental carving dispersed about the pillars, doorways, and lion thrones, is the exact counterpart of that adopted at Elloora, and Ajuntah. The principal idol is of gigantic proportions: seated on a lion throne, with the feet resting on the lotus flower, and hands placed in a position, denoting the act of holy contemplation. A remarkable sameness runs through the forms of these figures; judging by the universality of this representation, it would seem that there existed some ideal resemblance which was rigidly conformed to, as a rule of art, by the Sculptor; what that particular physiognomy is, would be best understood by transcribing Burkhardt's description of some of the tribes of Northern Africa, coming under the generic name of Ethiopian. "Their features," he remarks, "are not at all those of the Negro; their face being more oval, the nose often perfectly Grecian: the upper lip is however generally somewhat thicker than is considered beautiful amongst northern nations, though it is far from the Negro's lip. Hair is naturally curly, but not at all woolly. The attendants and praying figures associated with the idol, frequently possess a physiognomy of a very low type, betrayed by their projecting lips, broad high cheek bones, and flattened nostrils." These African resemblances have given rise frequently to the notion, that India was indebted to Egypt for her cave temples; and the idea is plausible enough. Seeing that in both, a great affinity exists as to their architectural combinations and massive sculpture; but upon closer examination, the resemblance is, as the Chevalier Rienze observed to Bishop Heber, but slight and general; the older migratory movements from east to west, will reconcile much of what would otherwise here appear inexplicable, for it is by no means improbable that the Troglodytal habitations of the mountains of Central Asia, have served as architypes, both for the cavern temples of Upper Egypt and India, though it would appear that more foreign elements have become mixed up with the former than the latter, a circumstance

possibly arising from engrafting the style of those countries thei ancient monarchs had subdued. Colonel Hamilton Smith mention a circumstance significant of the traduction of the race that first colonized Egypt, in the earliest Semetic tribes, possessing a traditior that the Indus was anciently named the "Neel-ab," a name they als applied to the great Egyptian river.

The religious system of two countries show likewise many affinities, a circumstance by no means astonishing with races, who it is supposed may have issued from the same starting point. The ancient theology of Central Asia appears to have been made up of elemental worship, and astronomical conceits, the sun naturally being the supreme object of adoration. The Abbi Pluche refers all Mythology to Sun and Planet worship, but it is not unreasonable to suppose hero worship also lent its aid. The host of heaven were represented under most singular modifications of shape, from the idea of the deity derived from the person of man, to "the Beast and his Image;" to these were transferred that adoration, that originally had been rendered to the deity itself: Bamian with its innumerable caves, abound with images of some such nature. India and Egypt amidst all thei revolutions and innovations, have still preserved the leading feature of the faith of those lands they migrated from, elemental worship having in both sunk into the adoration of brute matter, symbolized by a variety of animals, possessing certain significant properties. I it be true, as Proclus observes, that lions were specially considered to be solar animals, we can account for their occupying prominent positions in ancient temples, where the principal object of worship was the Sun. They are constantly seen in India, and Egypt, supporting the shrine on which the idol sits, as well as performing the office o guardians to the portal of the temple: the same observation will apply to the lotus flower, typical of the Sun by its calyx opening and shutting with its influence, the use of which is very frequent in the temples of both countries; to this we may add in support of a common origin: a variety of animals sacred to both faiths, from some supposed qualities of their own, originating in the same common idea modified by various causes, of which the principal are the Crocodile Snake, Cow, Bull, Monkey, Ibis, &c.

The date for the introduction of Buddhism into the peninsula, i supposed to have been about the commencement of the third century, flourishing until the 7th, when either embarrassed by a cumbrou

monachism, or professing doctrines repugnant to the times, it gradually succumbed to the debasing popular forms of Hindooism, that finally superceded it; this followed the cruel persecutions, originated by Sankar Acharya about the 9th century, prior to which it would appear, a species of compromise had been entered into by the apostate Jains, which allowed them to linger on after the final expulsion of that faith, they had deviated from: their season of triumph was however but of short duration, and about the 12th century, gave way entirely to the system of Hindooism that now prevails. With these preliminary remarks, we proceed to the description of the caves; approaching them from Aurungabad, the western ones are first arrived at, which we will commence to examine.

First Group.

A smart scramble up a steep rocky foot path, leads to a terrace in the hill side, half buried by rocks and earth that have fallen from above: much of it has also crumbled away; after making good our footing, we become aware of the existence of several caves, whose entrances were not visible from below. Above this first terrace, at the distance of about fifty feet, another ledge or terrace is perceived, in equally a ruinous state, and also having caves opening on it; their entrances are choked up, by the successive deposits of muddy streams flooding their interior every monsoon. This upper terrace measures 70 feet in length, and 15 in breadth, having apparently three caves leading from it: a partial attempt at clearing away the rubbish and sandy earth from one of them, showed the sculpture to be of Buddhist character, and with this I was forced to rest content, as to have removed the obstruction, would have required more time and labour, than was at my command. The communication with the terrace beneath, was buried under rubbish; here we find four caves, the interiors of which have been sufficiently cleared, as to enable the entire characters of the sculpture being described; commencing with the western cave, we shall designate it No. 1 and so on with the rest.

No. 1, is a small cave, consisting of an anteroom, vestibule, and sanctuary, with a passage around it. The entrance is nearly closed by bushes and rock fallen from above, leaving a narrow space just sufficient to crawl through on hands and knees. In the half choked anteroom, Buddhist figures are seen arranged right and left on the

walls in compartments, the seated figures of Buddha having the legs either dependent, or crossed, with the hands invariably placed in an attitude of devotion. The vestibule fronting the sanctuary, has the roof supported by two square pillars, and two pilasters, well sculptured. The sanctuary is 14 feet square, and 10 feet high, with the door towards the south, a passage three feet broad passes the whole way round. In front of the door is seated the image of Buddha, 9 feet high as sitting—the legs rest on the expanded calyx of the lotus, and the hands disposed in the usual attitude of contemplation, represented here, by the thumb of the right hand, pressing the little finger of the left: a thin drapery seems to cover a portion of the idol, the folds of which become apparent round the neck, lap, waist and across the thighs, the ends being gathered and grasped in the left hand: neither beard nor mustachoes are visible: the hair of the head is arranged in small conical curls terminating in a roundknot or bunch on the summit: the ears hang low, with stretched lobes, pierced in the same manner as seen in the Jogees of the present day: no ornament appears upon the figure, unless a small hemispherical protuberance upon the forehead, about the size of a marble, deserves the name. The Sinhasun or lion-throne on which the figure is seated, has maned lions right and left supporting the bench: behind are represented several animals, at the base is an elephant crouching, with his trunk curled up beneath his head; immediately above him, rests a four-legged animal in a rearing attitude, carrying a human being on his back. He has a neck, scaly like the Dragon, a Goat-like head, with protruding eyes, and four short horns, two curving backwards and two upright, his tail and claws are like a lion's. This fabulous animal is constantly represented in old Hindoo temples, and at Elloora is seen as one of the non-descript animals supporting Mahadeo's grand hall in Kailas. The head is a favorite ornament to brackets and mullions, and sills and lintels of sanctuaries in brahminical temples; at the top of all, and on a level with the upper part of the throne, appear the head and shoulders of some open mouthed probiscidean monster forming an elegant scroll-work to the summit of the throne: what it is meant to represent is difficult to say, being a compound of the Dinothreium with its tapir like proboscis, the Crocodile, and Hippopotamus. Winged praying figures kneel on either side of the head of the idol, behind which appears a nimbus. Over the image in each corner, are seated figures of Buddha in high relief, and the

walls right and left have similar figures placed one above the other, in four rows; some having the legs crossed, others hanging down: each figure has subordinate attendants. The door-way is simple; sockets are led into the jambs for the doors, which turned on pivots, and bivalved, fastening by a bar across. A plain pillar moulding forms the door frame outside, with a simple lintel surmounted by ornamental carved work of Pagodas, having roofs approaching a bell shape. Each Pagoda contains three niches, the centre one holding Buddha seated, and the two on either side, standing figures of Budiswartas: on each side of the door stand gigantic darpals, or doorkeepers, nine feet high, each accompanied by a figure canopied under five heads of the hooded snake. These colossal figures are generally present in Buddhist caves, either as darpals, or within the sanctuary as attendants upon the idol, and invariably represented as most opposite to each other in costume, not so with the equally colossal chowree walas, that generally accompany them in the sanctuary, who are always habited alike. The doorkeeper on the right is richly ornamented; he wears a high pointed jewelled cap, the most prominent decoration upon it, being a seated figure of Buddha carved on a round ornament in front: the throat and neck are encircled by collars and necklaces, and the arms and wrists are adorned by armlets and bracelets richly cut. In the ears which are long lobed, and split, are placed ear-rings, the right is globular, and studded with elaborate representations of jewelry, whilst the left is a disc of some two or three inches diameter; this custom of wearing ear-rings by men is very ancient; Aaron formed the molten calf at Sinai, from the golden ear-rings of the sons, as well as wives and daughters of Israel. A narrow fillet confines the waist above the navel, falling down in front, in waving cords: around the loins three or four folds of a chain, arranged in square links are passed, whilst the shela or robe, crosses over the upper part of the thigh from right to left, and held in the left hand; the right supports a long stalk of the lotus, on the calyx of which rests a small cross-legged figure of Buddha. The attendant figure with the snake canopy, wears a diadem, jewelled necklace, and armlet, both hands grasp the lower portion of the lotus. Over the darpal appears a flying figure, bearing a necklace of flowers. The doorkeeper on the left side, has much the character of the Hindoo penitential ascetics of the present day, he is represented devoid of all ornaments; in lieu of the jewelled cap, he

wears his own hair twisted turban-fashion round his head, elfin locks falling over either shoulder; upon his left shoulder hangs the skin of an antelope; below the navel, a band passes round the body from which hangs a narrow fold of drapery. The right hand holds a rosary, while the left supports a slender waving lotus stalk, on which a seated figure of Buddha rests, the snake canopied attendant, and flying figure are counterparts of those on the opposite side. The walls of the vestibule and passage passing round the sanctuary, are covered with compartments holding high reliefs of Buddha seated on a lotus, the stem of which is grasped by two figures wearing wigs and tiaras, canopied by snakes; two smaller stems springing from the principal stalk, support attendants on their flowers, who appear to be repetitions "in petto" of the darpals of the sanctuary. Buddha sometimes is represented with the legs crossed, as well as dependant: the hands as seen in the sanctuary, with one exception, where the back of the right hand rests upon the left palm.

No. 2, is a Vihara cave, squaring fifty feet either way, exclusive of side cells and sanctuary. It consists of a partly fallen ante-verandah; a hall with cells at each corner, side recesses, vestibule and sanctuary. The interior is much filled up with indurated sandy mud, washed in during the rains: a sufficient quantity was removed to enable me to judge of the style and nature of the sculpture. The wall of the outer verandah is pierced by three doorways, leading into the hall, which is twelve feet high, and the roof supported by twelve pillars and four pilasters; these have rectangular plinths, with shafts rising in a rectangular manner for about a fourth their height, and then breaking into polygonal shapes, fluted or plain, encircled with richly decorated bands and fillets of rosettes and beading, surmounted by a capricious capital, either cushioned shape, or that peculiar form known as the vase and falling leaf, where the capital is vase like, with elegantly carved leaves drooping in spiral volutes from the points of the abacus. The architrave resting on the pillars, is enriched with sculpture generally representing Buddha seated with females, surrounded by a profusion of gracefully arranged, and well sculptured foliage. Medallions ornamented with Lions, Elephants and nondescript animals, serve to support the whole entablature. A medallion in demi-relievo, occupies the centre of the shafts in the side pilasters, of Buddha, and females, with very beautifully designed fillets and bands in bead work surrounding it—the same

medallions are frequently repeated upon the pillars generally throughout. In several instances statues of females standing or fat males seated, with chancellor's wigs, are placed at the corners of the square pillars, and as these pillars are arranged in pairs, no two of which resemble each other, great variety of design is seen. The frieze resting on the architrave fronting the entrance, is covered by a series of sculptured figures in demi-relief, divided into thirteen compartments evidently referring to Buddhist subjects: the sculpture is nine inches high, and clearly and cleverly executed. The first compartment represents a naked male figure seated on a throne, with a child upon his knee. He wears an ornamented high pointed cap, and jewelled necklace, an aged female seated on the ground in front is holding towards him another child, whilst behind, two naked male figures are sitting, who by the high caps, and wheel ear-rings they wear, appear to be Jogees: one of them holds forth his hand, as though he were exhorting; behind the principal seated figure are wigged attendants, a female chaorwala on his right and a male on his left, both furnished with the least possible quantity of clothing: another attendant carries something like a book, or box. Does this represent Buddha and his two children by Yaso-dhar Devi, to whom he was married at twenty years of age? The second compartment represents a Bear, wearing a jewelled collar, riding on the back of a Tiger. A male and female appear offering presents in front; musicians in niches above, are playing various instruments, one of whom is using the plectrum, instead of striking with the fingers. The third group represents the same principal figure seated on a throne, with a female in a state of nudity, standing by his side, two male wigged figures in attendance. The fourth group is a subject not easily reconciled with the mild tenets of Buddhism, that inculcate respect to life; the empalement of a man is here represented, the executioner is employed binding the victim to the stake, which has been thrust through the body, passing out at the left side of the neck. A dog stands near the stake, and a little beyond, is a female; a forest is supposed to be represented, by the variety of foliage occupying the back ground. The fifth compartment shows an abese old man, seated, listening to a female on her knees, playing, some instrument, he wears a large wig: over head appear suspended a range of bells. The sixth compartment contains a naked male, with a female figure, seated on a throne, his left hand holding her's. Various

wigged figures are dispersed about, one carrying a vessel into which he dips his hand: another in front rests in a half kneeling and sitting attitude. This appears to represent circumstances attending the celebration of marriage, judging by the joined hands, and the attendant with the vessel for the libation of water, which is to be poured over the hands thus united, and may have reference to Buddha's marriage with Yaso-dhar Devi. The next compartment shows an old man in a flowing wig, mounted on the back of a person, who bends under the load he carries. An attendant in the rear appears lending aid; four other figures are in the back ground, two with flowing wigs, and two wearing bob wigs. The eighth group is a battle piece, in which bows and arrows, swords and oblong shields are used. The battle is continued on into the next compartment, where a colossal figure is thrown down, to whom a wigged figure appears addressing himself; two men with snakehoods, and two naked females fill up the space beyond. The ninth group shows Buddha reclining on a bench within a forest, entering into Nirvana; a pig is represented on the left of the bench, and a Tiger on the right; the head of both being directed towards the prostrate figure. A man mounted on a horse appears in the left corner, the horse is in action, and wears a plumed crest between the ears; at the opposite corner a holy ascetic is seen seated under a palm tree, with a Tiger on his right, above him in compartments are half figures of snakehooded, and wigged attendants, both male and female. Two horses' heads are observable amongst the foliage of the back ground. The tenth group appears divided into three portions. In the right corner is an old man in an ample wig, seated on the shoulders of a man. The centre represents the entrance of a natural cave, overshadowed by trees, into which the two figures just noticed, appear entering, and the left corner is occupied, by an assemblage of figures in all sorts of wigs large and small, the principal figure being the old man who appears in the act of teaching; a figure with a Jogee's cap, and wheel ear-rings, is seated at his feet; a canopy of foliage extends over head. The eleventh compartment represents a procession of figures mounted on horses and elephants, preceded by two men, the one blowing the singhara, the other beating the dhol. The horsemen carry straight swords by their sides and wear wigs. A crested plume adorns each horse's head, and an umbrella of state is carried over the rider's head. One elephant is in motion, whilst the other is lying down, and thrusting out

his hind leg for the convenience of the rider to mount, who is in the act of stepping on the elephant's foot for that purpose. An umbrella is also held over this person. The last compartment represents the same principal male and female figures seated on a couch, with drapery. They appear to be listening to the sounds of the vina played by a male wigged figure on the right, and a naked female on the left, is apparently accompanying it with her voice, judging by the attitude she adopts.

Round the frieze within the hall, a series of sculptured Pagodas in high relief are arranged, the alternate ones slightly projecting; those most permanent contain a male and female figure in amatory dalliance, with females, in separate niches right and left as attendants: in the niches of the receding Pagodas, there are placed a squab fat wigged man, with attendant females.

Towards the north and south are recesses in the wall, the roofs supported by two pillars and two pilasters, whose designs differ very much from those before described, their plinths are square, and of the same height as the others, with the Polygonal shafts plain or fluted, and braced round, with bands of bead and chain work, and rosettes, like the hall pillars, but the difference is found in the shafts tapering to a bottle-necked form on which rests the capitals, whose upper shape under the abacus, is not unlike the bell of the Corinthian capital, the compressed cushion occupying the place of the enriched details of that order, a peculiarity is here observed in brackets springing from shoulders of the column right and left, to the roof, resorted to for supporting the roof in the absence of the arch, the brackets are formed of the horned fabulous monster in an upright attitude, bearing figures on their backs, but the sculpture has been much injured. The pillars in the western recess are more exuberant in their decorations than the eastern ones.

Cells occupy each corner of the hall, whose dimensions are 15 feet long by 10 feet broad.

The vestibule to the sanctuary is supported by two pillars and two pilasters of the same form as seen in the recess, but infinitely more rich in their decorations, a richly cut moulding skirts the sides and tops of the entrance, arranged in what Heraldry terms imbattled lines, the ornamental border represents chain and bead work, with rosettes, and in each compartment formed of this arrangement of the design, appear figures of amatory couples; round the cornice above,

are seen flying figures bearing necklace of flowers, and heads of the horned fabulous monster. The pillars and pilaster are of the most exuberant style of decoration, and covered with sculpture from the base to the summit of the capital, the shafts breaking from squares into eight, sixteen, and thirty-two sides, braced round with broad bands, on which amatory figures are shown in demi-relievos, or narrow fillets, of bead-work, bells, rosettes, drapery, lozenges, and leaves. A richer effect is produced by the capital being divided into 32 sides, the ends of which turn over at the bell of the capital, and just above the compressed portion of the neck. The flying bracket is represented by a female standing on what appears something like a cornucopia, holding a child by the hand. Greater stability for the support is produced by giving a canopy of foliage, for connecting the figure to the roof.

The sanctuary contains a seated colossal figure of Buddha, on whose form the light falls, leaving all around in gloom, which incident is not without its mysterious influence: his position is similar to the Idol in the cave just described, and his Lion-throne presents the same decorative sculpture; gigantic chaori walas stand on either side, with flying figures above in front ranged along the sides, right and left, are groups of kneeling figures, male and female. The sculpture is clear and well defined, which from this part of the cave being particularly free from moisture, has been kept in excellent preservation. They nearly all wear tiaras and richly ornamented jewelled dresses, the arrangement of the hair being of the most elaborate description, in flowing curls, braids or placed in a series of formal row, with a tassel-shaped bunch suspended from the crown of the head; the countenances with one or two exceptions, betray a Mongolee-tartar origin, from the breadth of the cheek bones, projecting shape of the lower jaw, and thick lips.

No. 3.—A few paces eastward brings us to the ruins of No. 3. Chaitya cave, large portions of the face of the rock have here fallen, carrying with it the whole front, and a great portion of the cave itself. The dimensions are very insignificant in comparison with those of a similar description at Karli and Elloora, being but twenty-eight feet in width, including the side aisles and 30 feet from the basement to the roof; the arrangement however of the cave, appears like the large ones: the front having fallen down the scarped rock, we can only suppose it had its external porch, as they

have—a centre aisle is perceived flanked by plain octagonal pillars, nine of which alone remain. The roof is waggon-shaped, with the ribs cut in stone, terminating in a half dome at the further end, where the ends of the ribs converge towards the centre,—immediately beneath which is seen the deghopa, a plain hemispherical dome, surmounted by the tee, pierced with holes for fixing the umbrella of state. No sculpture nor ornament appear upon the circular basement. Upon the pillars, and aisles, remains of painted Stucco may be observed.

No. 4.—The fourth cave is the last of this group, and is the one rendered conspicuous by having been whitewashed. This cave is but twelve feet long, and nine broad—a passage three feet wide isolates the sanctuary from the walls; within it, seated on a bench, is a gigantic Idol, measuring as sitting 8 feet: the features resemble those we have described, but the attitude is different; the legs being crossed, by the right foot resting on the left calf, showing the soles of both feet; and the right hand resting in the palm of the left upon the lap; folds of a robe appear on the rock behind, and round the throat; in other respects there are no appearances of clothing: the figure is of black color: no ornaments appear upon the person, and the sole decoration of the bench, is a conch shell, placed conspicuously in the centre. We may safely ascribe this figure to a Jain source, from the position and colour of the Idol, and the distinguishing emblem cut upon the plinth, which Mr. Colebrooke* in his Essay on the sects of the Jains tells us is the discriminating sign of Nemi, the 22d Tirthankar, who is also described as being of a black complexion. Tod mentions Neminatah the Negro-visaged, as being ushered into the conclave, with the deification of his cousin Krishna—the Saint is said to be sought by the amorous devotees of the faith—Nemi departed from this world at Ujjintah, described as being on the peak of a mountain and doubtlessly the same as Ajuntah.

The second series of excavations is situated about a mile to the east, in the same hill side, and at about the same height. They consist of four caves; two of which are very conspicuous from a distance, whilst the other two are hidden by bushes.

No. 5 will be the first of this series, it has had a ruined external verandah, inner verandah, vestibule, Sanctuary with passage passing round, and Lateral cells. The outer verandah shows by the remaining portions at either extremity, to have measured seventy feet:

* Asiatic Researches, Vol. ix. p 309.

the walls have figures of females sculptured on them. The inne verandah was supported by four pillars and two pilasters the ruin of which are seen; they have square plinths, on the corners of whicl squab figures are seated, with fluted shafts and cushioned capitals the same as seen in the Dherwarree at Elloora. Cells lead off righ and left at either extremity. The vestibule has two pillars and tw pilasters, placed in antis to support the roof, nine feet high an three feet and a half in diameter: they have rectangular columns, witl medallions containing amatory figures in Medeo Relievo, a rich foli age pattern passes round the upper part in bands; the side walls i line with the pillars have in both sides colossal female figures sculp tured, with a fat old man placed seated by them. The dimensions o the vestibule are eleven feet long, and twenty-one broad, the descen to which is made by one step. The doorway of the sanctuary ha two broad steps in front, guarded by doorkeepers, bearing the snake hooded canopy. Gigantic figures ten feet high, wearing the high coni cal cap with the Buddhist emblem, stand at either extremity, on eack side of whom are a male and female figure, richly dressed and wel executed. Flying figures called "Powri" carrying cornucopiæ and wreaths, are hovering over their heads. The sanctum is ten feet long, and 13 in breadth and 12 in height. The figure of Buddha is the same as seen in No. 1 and No. 2 requiring no further description.

The attendants in the sanctuary are two tall figures seven feet high, standing on each side of the throne, being the simple and richer dressed personages, before noticed in No. 1 Cave. Two rows of kneeling figures, three feet high, are ranged on either side, five in a row, the females upon the left, males upon the right. The passage running round the sanctuary is seven feet wide, having lateral cells upon the east and west six in number, fifteen feet deep: whilst two chapels containing seated figures of Buddha are excavated in the northern wall facing the side passages. The Idol on the eastern side is in the same position as observed within the sanctum, the western one slightly differs by having one hand placed in the palm of the other, both reposing on the lap.

No. 6.—A few yards further east and somewhat lower in the Rock is No. 6, it possesses an outer verandah, a hall or inner verandah, with recesses, and sanctuary, with a passage surrounding it, pierced by cells The outer verandah, is in the last cave, has disappeared, all but the extreme ends, where the remaining portions have figures of fe

males sculptured on them. The inner verandah or hall has the entrance supported by four handsome pillars, and two pilasters, the shafts rectangular with sculptured scrolled medallions containing the frequently repeated group of amatory figures; the upper part of the shaft is encircled by a band on which Elephants are cut; passing down into the hall or inner verandah by one step, the doorway leading to the sanctuary is seen immediately in front, before which are steps leading up to the sanctuary, it being raised some three or four feet above the hall. The side passages of the sanctuary are lighted by windows looking from the hall. The doorway is very richly sculptured with mouldings running round architraves and lintel of a varying pattern of chain work, rosettes, and jewelry, interspersed with grotesque figures of human bodies bearing the heads of animals; the usual Pagoda cornice surmounts the whole, similar to that seen over the sanctuary door of the first and last described Caves. The two windows or apertures for affording light to the side passages, are as elaborately finished as the doorway, but instead of a cornice above, have each a frieze or entablature decorated with rosettes, on which are represented Lutchmee seated between two Elephants in the act of pouring vessels of water over her; two attendants stand beside her; this introduction of Lutchmee into a Buddhist Temple occurs several times at Elloora, more especially in those most modern. Lutchmee is considered by some, as representing the Frecund principle amongst Buddhist, of which water itself is typical. Between the door and windows we find sculptured on the wall in very high relief, gigantic figures of the two remarkable Buddhist attendants, the decorated and unadorned figures that we have before dwelt upon in some detail. I cannot help surmising that they represent in conjunction with the idol in the sanctuary, a recognition of the Hindoo trinity, for the Buddhists in their degenerate days, acknowledged, in common with the Jains, the Trimurti of the Brahman religion; at Elloora these two figures may be traced through the Jain Caves holding similar prominent positions but there they are Digambara figures, here Savithambara. The simpler figure of the two appears in this instance as in others, to be invested with a higher degree of sanctity than his more highly decorated companion. His head dress is similar to that given to Brahmah at Elloora and has engraved upon it the Buddhist emblem: his right hand is raised in a devotional attitude the palm outward, with the fingers towards the heavens, the ancient mode adopted when solemnly making oath* in the left

* Rev. Chap. x. 6. Gen. Chap. xiv. 22.

hand is held the sacred lotus—above his head two Buddhist figures are seated, with flying figures. There is some remarkable sculpture associated with this figure, which at the risk of being considered tedious, I think worthy of detail. It is arranged in eight groups on projecting ledges, four in either side of the figure: the parties forming each group seem in the attitude of prayer or supplication, all are looking towards the idol: at the extremity of each ledge, a flying figure with Buddhist emblems is interposed, as if forming the communication between the idol and suppliants. Sculpture similar to that about to be described, is seen at Elloora in one of the southern Caves, as well as at Ajuntah: where the same subjects are represented on Stucco, but unfortunately the greater portion has become indistinct. The first group upon the right commencing from above is much mutilated: it represents a portion of two figures kneeling with closed hands—behind them appears a mass of flaming fire. The Ajuntah sculpture corresponding to this, shows a female seated with the right hand upraised, as if about to strike a male figure kneeling before her, whom she grasps with her left hand. The kneeling figure has the head thrown back, and his right arm is flung over his head. The Ajuntah painting shows but a small portion of the whole, representing a black male figure running from the flaming fire.

The second Ledge contains three male figures wearing wigs, the outside one holds a sword in his right hand, and a standard in his left; the centre carries an umbrella over the other who is kneeling; the corresponding sculpture at Ajuntah differs no further than in reversing the position: the painting of this portion is entirely obliterated.

The third group represents three figures bound hands and feet. It is similarly shown at Ajuntah, but totally destroyed in the painted representation.

The fourth shows a ship in full sail with mainmast and mizenmast, back stays, streamers, and mat sails,—a person is steering the vessel with an oar over the counter, another stands amidships holding a round vessel in his hands, as does another person in the bows, who by the necklace and head dress appears to be a female; the Ajuntah sculpture represents a rough appearance of a boat without sails, with two figures; the first one only carrying a vessel: the Stucco painting is destroyed.

Commencing at the top on the left side, we have two figures kneeling, a male with hands joined in prayer, and a female clasping him round the neck and waist; a maned lion sits behind, holding up

one paw : the Ajuntah sculpture differs very slightly. In the Stucco painting a black male figure is seen praying and behind him a Lion is rearing up.

The second group has a male and female praying : behind them are Lingas, out of which the heads of the Cobra are protuding. The Ajuntah sculpture differs from this by the male praying towards the Buddhist figure, whilst the female has turned herself towards the Snake ; who is in its full length, without lingam, or pedestal. The Stucco painting represents a black male figure praying with a *Cobra* rearing itself up behind him.

The third group is a kneeling figure, beside whom stands a Buddhist ascetic praying—an Elephant beneath a mango tree is behind : the Ajuntah sculpture shows a female clasping a male in her arms both kneeling, with the Elephants behind ; the Stucco painting of this part is lost.

The last group is much mutilated, but appears to be a female seated bearing an infant in her arms, an old hag with pendent breasts and streaming hair stands over her ; serpents are twined round her neck and arm : a Buddhist ascetic is praying behind them. The Stucco painting shows an old harridan painted white, in the attitude of dancing, her left hand holds a Snake which passes round her throat in lieu of a necklace, her right hand upraised, points with the forefinger towards a figure beside her. She wears bands of blue beads round her wrists, and ankles—her hair hangs in elfin locks over her flaccid breasts, a portion only of a black figure is seen kneeling before her. The Ajuntah sculpture is similar to that shown here, with the exception of the Buddhist ascetic.

The richly dressed figure occupies as conspicuous a position as the one just described, he wears a conical ornamented cap, with the Buddhist emblem in front : in the right ear is worn an earring of a wheel shaped form, whilst in the left he wears it ringed shape : necklace, bar armlets, bracelets, and waist ornaments as before described in the first Cave. On each side are placed male and female figures, five feet high, who are again attended by dwarfs : above are flying figures. We may note that in corroboration of the simpler figure being the most sacred, we here perceive flying figures occupying the place of those in the attitude of prayer, accompanying the simpler one.

The recesses east and west are raised from the floor of the hall by three steps, and are each supported by two pillars and two pilasters, similar in design to those of the verandah, but smaller in di-

mensions. The western recess contains a series of figures ranged against the wall, cut in such bold relief as to approach very nearly the appearance of statues. They are eight in number, the first and last representing the two classes of Buddhist religionists; the intermediate ones are all females. The northern figure is a Budiswatta holding his robe in his left hand, in the attitude these figures generally are seen adopting. The southern figure is apparently a sacred mendicant. The six females all bear flowers and fruit in their hands, and each have the hair very elaborately arranged. Females were permitted by Sakya Muni to embrace a religious life, and this cave may probably have been a convent for Nuns.

In the opposite recess two figures are seen seated on cushioned seats with backs: one is a ventricose old man with flowing wig, holding a hand chaplet. This figure is commonly seen at Ajuntah and Elloora, and very frequently associated, as in this instance, with a full bosomed female seated by his side, nursing a child upon her knee; they have attendants behind, and flying figures above.

Standing on brackets at the corners to the north, are two well sculptured females the size of life. The gallery passing round the sanctuary is ascended by three steps, the sanctuary itself is raised above these, two steps again. From the galleries, six cells open, and at the further extremity of the galleries are two chapels containing seated figures of Buddha. The sanctuary is a small chamber ten feet square containing the usual seated figure of Buddha with a Lion-throne, more than usually ornamented, out of the mouth of the Probiscidean monster is seen rising, the gracefully curved neck of the Ibis; snakehooded figures kneel on the back of the throne, and figures bestriding the horned monster, attacking others resting on the kneeling Elephant's head beneath, are executed in the best possible taste. Flying figures in pairs are perched above, whilst Buddhist figures arranged one above the other in three rows, are placed on either side: the lower ones have the legs crossed the rest are hanging down.

The wall on the right of the idol is occupied by a group of females in Demi Releivo standing 3½ feet high; the central figure is a dancing girl very slightly attired, the rest are playing a variety of instruments, each adorned with an elaborate head dress. This sculpture manifests very striking proof of a deviation from pure Buddhism, as one of the minor precepts prohibited such indulgence as are here exhibited: the opposite wall has some cleverly sculptured figures of

the same size, a male and female, the same apparently as represented beside the decorated figure outside. The doorway is very richly ornamented in the mouldings of the frame work, and guarded by snakehooded darpals. Right and left of the entrance to the sanctum are ranged along the walls large female figures with attendants. On the right of the door, the sculpture is a female very profusely covered with jewelled attire, and ornamented head dress; her bosom extravagantly proportioned, and holding the stalk of the Lotus: two female attendants in scanty habiliments, smaller in height, are on either side of her, bearing fruit and flowers, and beyond them stand dwarfs; one leaning on a crooked stick seems to bend beneath the weight of the female's hand resting on his head, above are flying figures; the cornice of the wall is formed of the convex eaves of a temple, in which seated Buddhist figures are represented. The wall on the left of the sanctum door is covered in a like manner with a buxom lady and attendants, similarly attired, but in this cave no praying figures appear above, as on the opposite side, by which we may infer some association between these two females, and the simple and decorated attendants without. The appearance of dwarfs is a common circumstance in eastern mythology, and has a mystical allusion no doubt.

The front of the next cave having fallen, no access can be accomplished but by help of a ladder. It measures 27 feet in breadth, by 20 in length, and is an unfinished Vihara without pillars or sanctuary, there are six cells opening into it, with a window. An opening in the wall towards the east leads to another half dug cave in the same unfinished condition, supplied with a verandah which is supported by two pillars and two pilasters: a large portion of the frontage has fallen; this second cave is 20 feet long.

Ascending the hill some few yards easterly, a group of caves are seen which are not observed until close upon them, in consequence of rubbish and bushes hiding the front. The whole length of excavation is upwards of a hundred feet, extending to a depth of of sixty. Much of the work has been destroyed, by the front tumbling in. The arrangement appears to have been an outer verandah that has slid down the side of the mountain, nothing but a very small portion remaining, the hall extended the whole length of the excavation, from which four caves opened; three to the north, and one eastward at the further extremity of the three caves, the centre one the largest, having an inner verandah, vestibule, and sanctum

the side ones have but a vestibule and sanctum. As you scramble over rocks and bushes into the cave, you have to step across a mishapen mass of rock lying in your path, which after looking at a second time, you perceive to be the time worn sculpture of a recumbent figure of Buddha fifteen feet in length : he is represented reclining on the left side, and much injured by exposure to the weather: towards the feet which are partly broken, a figure with four arms is cut in the rock, one hand is grasping a lotus stalk, another holds a rosary, the palm of another is held towards you with the fingers pointing upwards, and the remaining one has been destroyed ; upon the head is worn a cap ornamented with the figure of Budhha. Passing onward into the most westerly of the three northern caves, we note the capitals of pillars adhering to the roof, the shafts of which have disappeared. The vestibule contains niches right and left, occupied by Buddhist figures in penetential attitudes. The sanctum contains a seated Buddhist idol with legs downward, thumb and little finger touching. Doorkeepers seven feet high, stand at the entrance the right one only bears the Buddhist's emblem in his cap. A doorway is broken through the wall of the vestibule into the adjoining cave, which is the largest. The vestibule here like in the last cave has no more remaining of its two pillars and two pilasters that supported the roof, than their capitals, which adhere to the roof; at each corner of this verandah are placed well sculptured figures of females, in very high relief; this cave, buried in rubbish up to the knees of the figures, from whence to the top of their head dresses they measure seven feet: each figure is most exquisitely sculptured, that is, the ornaments are, with which they are covered, for nothing could be more skilfully or cleverly carved than the jewelled ear and flowers that adorn their head dresses, or the sharp chiselling and symmetry of chains and links and jewelled ornaments about their persons, conspicuously placed on the side of each of their head dress, appears the crescent, well and clearly cut. The bosoms of these females appear as usually seen, of the most expansive description, and is doubtless not without its meaning. The door of the vestibule has darpals of the same colossal proportions bearing Buddhist emblems in their head dresses. Flying figures appear above, within are seated two obese old men, wearing bar armlets, and the door of the sanctum is guarded by darpals six feet high bearing the five hooded Snake canopy, the left one only is finished. The sanctum is in an unfinished condition, the form of

the Idol having been roughly hewn out, similar to several instances noticed in the southern caves at Elloora. The other northern excavation is of small dimensions. The pillars of the vestibule show the same ruined state as the two others, the capitals alone adhering to the roof, by which the inference may be drawn that fanatic violence has occasioned their destructions in all three instances. In niches of the verandah are figures of Buddha: in one instance seated cross-legged with the hands in the lap—in the other having the legs depending with the thumb and little finger joined together: in the hall, female figures similar to those remarked in the last cave are seen; the floor is greatly encumbered with fallen ruins.

The sanctuary contains a seated figure of Buddha in a meditative position.

The side cave opening to the east is choked up with mud and rubbish, leaving nothing visible but the capitals of the pillars.

Third Group.—About a mile to the eastward in the curve of the same range, two or three Caves have been commenced, not one of which was ever finished. The site has more claims to the picturesque than those we have just noticed, commanding a pleasing prospect towards the adjoining hills.

No. 9.—Is the commencement of a cave the front of which is nearly buried, and measures 18 feet in length, and 9 feet in breadth.

No. 10.—A Cave with outer verandah and hall 28 feet in length, broken off abruptly after excavating to 13 feet.

No. 11.—This is a Cave of large dimensions consisting of outer verandah, hall, vestibule, sanctuary, and side crypts; the breadth of the hall is 46 feet with lateral cells extending to seven feet on either side, the depth of the rock from the outer verandah to the further wall of the sanctum is 80 feet: all is left in the rough, as if abruptly broken off, and nothing approaching to a finished state but the front of the verandah; though I have termed the excavations on either side of the hall, lateral cells, from the resemblance they now bear to such a use, I am inclined to suppose these side cuttings to have been nothing more than the preliminary steps for forming the side pillars and aisles, which were intended to have surrounded the central hall.

W. H. Bradley, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

V.—*Remarks on the amount of Education in Madras. By Assistant Surgeon* EDWARD BALFOUR, *Body Guard.*

Mr. Elliot, Chief Magistrate, having very obligingly presented me with a list of the Schools and Educational Institutions in Madras, which I regard as the most authentic, and, on that account, the most valuable document that has lately been prepared on the subject of Education in India, I think the public may be pleased to have a summary of the detailed information which Mr. Elliot has with much labour, collected, and under this impression, I beg leave to offer the following remarks.

No Census of Madras has been lately taken, but, owing to the influx of people from the country, the population is supposed* to have increased to the number of 720,000 inhabitants.

These are chiefly composed of the Arava nation, the Teling nation, Mahomedans, and Europeans or their descendants, but there is, also, a small sprinkling amongst them of Mahrattas and Canarese. The languages generally in use, however, are those of the four first named races, being the Tamil, the Teloogoo, the Hindustanee or Oordoo, and the English, though the learned men among the Hindus all learn Sanscrit, and all educated Mahomedans learn Persian and Arabic.

The above population live within the bounds of the Police; which is a semi-circle, with a radius of 5 miles, North, West, and South, of Fort Saint George. In tropical countries, the male, somewhat exceeds the female part of the population: it may therefore be assumed that there are 390,000 males and 330,000 females; and, allowing 4 children to each two adults the population of Madras may be arranged as follows:

Adults.			Children.			Total.		Grand Total.
Men.	Women.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
125,000	115,000	240,000	260,000	220,000	480,000	390,000	330,000	720,000

In the absence of accurate statistical returns, the above may be considered a fair estimate of the different sexes and ages of the

* Mr. Elliot thinks this estimate rather under than over the number of inhabitants.

Madras population; and if we now enquire to what extent education is given amongst them, the following facts appear.

List of Madras Schools, showing, the subjects taught; the number of Schools, and the number of Boys and Girls at the Schools.

	Subjects taught in Madras.	No. of Schools in Madras.	No. of Scholars in Madras. Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	English, - - - - - -	81	2,258	1,049	3,307
2	English and Tamil, - - - -	20	632	297	929
3	English, Tamil and Teloogoo, - -	6	900	200	1,100
4	English, Tamil, Teloogoo and Hindustanee, - - - - -	1	450	150	600
5	English, Tamil, Teloogoo and Mahratta,	1	173	0	173
6	English, Tamil, Teloogoo, Latin and Greek, - - - - -	1	65	0	65
7	Tamil, - - - - - -	356	6,938	370	7,308
8	Tamil and Sanscrit, - - - -	1	50	0	50
9	Teloogoo, - - - - -	235	3,920	60	3,980
10	Teloogoo, Tamil and Sanscrit, -	3	162	0	162
11	Teloogoo and Tamil, - - -	15	263	0	263
12	Goozerattee, Mahratta, Marwarree and Teloogoo, - - - - -	1	5	0	5
13	Teloogoo and Sanscrit, - -	6	214	0	214
14	Mahratta, - - - - -	1	15	0	15
15	Sanscrit, - - - - -	1	21	0	21
16	Persian, - - - - - - -	24	350	*6	356
17	Arabic, - - - - -	1	6	0	6
18	Persian and Arabic, - - - -	3	49	0	49
19	Persian and Hindustanee, - -	3	25	0	25
20	Persian and Hindustanee and Arabic, -	29	465	0	465
21	Hindustanee and Arabic, - -	2	95	0	95
	Total...	789	7,056	2,132	19,188

Abstract of the above.

Schools		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
110	English with Tamil, Teloogoo, Hindustanee, Mahratta, Latin and Greek, -	4,478	1,696	6,174
618	Tamil and Teloogoo with Sanscrit, Goozerattee, Mahratta, Marwarree, - -	11,588	430	12,018
61	Hindustanee, Persian, Arabic, - -	990	6	996
789	Total..	17,056	2,132	19,188

* These Girls are probably reading the Koran.

Table showing the Subjects taught and the No. of S

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	Subjects Taught.	1st Division.			2d Division.		
		No. of Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	No. of Schools.	Boys.	Girls.
1	English, - - - - - - - - -	10	185	41	26	1033	339
2	English and Tamil, - - - - - -	3	95	110	4	159	41
3	English, Tamil and Teloogoo, - - - -	0	0	0	2	275	0
4	English, Tamil, Teloogoo and Hindustanee,	1	450	150	0	0	0
5	English, Tamil, Teloogoo, and Mahratta, -	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	English, Tamil, Teloogoo, Latin and Greek,	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Tamil, - - - - - - - - - -	30	603	0	87	1647	112
8	Tamil and Sanscrit, - - - - - -	0	0	0	1	50	0
9	Teloogoo, - - - - - - - - -	26	378	0	119	1931	40
10	Teloogoo, Tamil and Sanscrit, - - - -	1	50	0	0	0	0
11	Teloogoo and Tamil, - - - - - -	1	20	0	8	133	0
12	Goozeratee, Mahratta, Marwarree and Teloogoo,	0	0	0	1	5	0
13	Teloogoo and Sanscrit, - - - - -	0	0	0	2	120	0
14	Mahratta, - - - - - - - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Sanscrit, - - - - - - - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Persian, - - - - - - - - -	1	50	0	1	3	0
17	Arabic, - - - - - - - - - -	1	6	0	0	0	0
18	Persian and Arabic, - - - - - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Persian and Hindustanee, - - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Persian, Hindustanee and Arabic, - -	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Hindustanee and Arabic, - - - - -	2	95	0	0	0	0
	Total...	76	1932	301	251	5356	532

Abstract of the above Table.

	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Total Boys & Girls.
1st Police Division.	76	1,932	301	2,233
2d " "	251	5,356	532	5,888
3d " "	103	1,924	169	2,093
4th " "	84	1,564	70	1,634
5th " "	82	2,302	387	2,689
6th " "	97	2,313	549	2,862
7th " "	96	1,665	124	1,789
	789	17,056	2,132	19,188

nd Scholars in each of the Police Divisions of Madras.

SIONS.

on.	4th Division.			5th Division.			6th Division.			7th Division.			Total.		
Girls.	No. of Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	No. of Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	No. of Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	No. of Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	No. of Schools.	Boys.	Girls.
48	7	166	40	9	270	96	12	271	441	9	136	44	81	2,258	1049
101	4	45	0	4	80	45	4	207	0	0	0	0	20	632	297
0	0	0	0	2	500	200	2	125	0	0	0	0	6	900	200
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	450	150
0	0	0	0	1	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	173	0
0	0	0	0	1	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	65	0
0	59	1089	30	49	968	40	42	905	108	55	1038	80	356	6,938	370
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	0
20	11	189	0	10	163	0	30	607	0	20	352	0	235	3920	60
0	0	0	0	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	162	0
0	1	45	0	0	0	0	1	30	0	0	0	0	13	263	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0
0	0	0	0	2	47	0	1	42	0	0	0	0	6	214	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	21	0	2	21	0
0	2	30	0	3	16	6	5	126	0	10	118	0	23	350	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	49	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	25	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	465	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	95	0
169	84	1564	70	82	2302	387	97	2313	549	96	1665	124	789	17056	2132

The following table will show that there is much gratuitous teaching in this City, so many as an eighth part of the Schools and a fifth of the Scholars, being of this character.

Charity Schools in Madras.

	Instruction.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars. Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	English, - - - - -	11	760	157	
2	English and Tamil, - - - -	5	277	45	
3	English, Tamil and Teloogoo, - -	1	250	100	
4	Tamil, - - - - -	43	1,263	362	
5	Tamil and Sanscrit, - - -	1	50	0	
6	Teloogoo, - - - - -	3	41	20	
7	Teloogoo and Tamil, - - -	1	45	0	
8	Teloogoo and Sanscrit, - -	1	42	0	
9	Sanscrit, - - - - - -	2	21	0	
1	Persian, - - - - - -	1	63	0	
11	Hindustanee, Persian and Arabic, - -	19	302	0	
	Total..	88	3,114	684	3,798

It would appear from the 1st Table that there are in Madras 480,000 Children and it is necessary to enquire how many of these are, from their age, sex, and social state, in a position to receive education. In India generally, females are not educated ; also, very few of the mixed castes ever receive even the slightest education ; and two-thirds of the whole of the above infant population must be under 5 years of age,—too young, therefore, to be at school. In this view, the children fit to be educated must be as follows :

Total Children in Madras, - - - - - - -		480,000
Deduct ⅔ as under 5 years of age, - - -	320,000	
Of the remaining third deduct ½ being females, less 2,132 girls found at School,	77,868	
,, ,, ,, deduct males of mixed castes,	12,000	409,868
Children of Madras of the sex, age, and social state, to whom, in India, Education is ever imparted, - - - -		70,132

There are, then about 70,000 children in Madras of those classes and at the ages to whom, in India, education is usually imparted ; and, as the actual number receiving education is 19,188, it follows that, of the youth of the educating classes, 1 in every 3·6, be

veen five and sixteen years of age, is receiving instruction; of hom

Children.		Schools.	
6,174	in	110	Are learning English, alone, or combined with Tamil or Teloogoo or Mahratta or Greek, or Latin.
12,018	in	618	Are learning Tamil or Teloogoo, alone; or combined with Sanscrit or Mahrattee, or Goozerattee or Marwarree.
996	in	61	Are acquiring Hindustanee, Persian and Arabic.
l ... 19,188	in	789	Schools, or 24 children in each

ool in Madras, learning the above languages.

Vith regard to the above it is merely necessary to remark that, agh in Switzerland and in some of the minor states of Ger-ay, of the children between the ages of 6 and 16, one in every r one in every 5 are receiving education, in Prussia there is ig educated only 1 in every 6; in Scotland 1 in every 8; in Aus- l in every 9; in France 1 in every 10·5 and in England 1 in ry 14. Madras, therefore, with its 1 in every 3·6 of those of its th to whom, in India, from their sex, age, and social state, in-ction is usually imparted, ranks very high in the education e. But, even if 160,000 or ⅓ of all the children in Madras ther male or female, whether of the high, low, or out-cast, be posed to be between the ages of 5 and 16, the usual period dur- which instruction is imparted, the proportion of each sex and ll the social ranks, sects, casts and races, receiving scholas-instruction, is still 1 in every 8; this proportion being equal hat of Scotland and nearly ⅓ better than England in the scale. s result is quite in accordance with what the most casual ob-ver may have arrived at in a walk through the streets of this y where schools, everywhere, meet the eye. The instruction im-ted may possibly be indifferent, and even worthless subjects y be taught, but, such as it is, there is no want of instruction in dras.

t is even likely that the above amount of instruction is under-ulated. It will be observed, for instance, that 996 is the num- of boys stated to be receiving instruction, in Persian, Hindus-ee and Arabic, but it is the custom amongst the Mahomedan oolmasters on the four Eeds of the Rumzan, Bukreed, Akhree

Char Shumbah, and Shaban, to present each pupil with a verse written on a painted scroll. These scrolls are termed "*Eedyan*" and, on inquiry of the 8 or 10 Zeengars who prepare them for the Schoolmasters, they tell me that they sell at each Eed about 2,200. There is no similar custom amongst the Hindoos to admit of our inquiring how many pupils they may have, but the above custom of the Mahomedans enables us to show that instead of having over-rated the amount of Scholastic instruction in Madras, it is probably considerably greater than what has been stated.

Showing the Proportion of Scholars in Elementary Schools, to the whole Population in different European countries.

		Scholar.		Inhabitants.
Berne, Canton of Switzerland,	1843	1	in every	4·3
Thurgovie, ,, ,,	1837	1	,,	4·8
Vaud, ,, ,,	1844	1	,,	5
St. Gall, ,, ,,	1843	1	,,	5·5
Argovie, ,, ,,	1843	1	,,	5·5
Neuchatel, ,, ,,	1838	1	,,	6
Lucerne, ,, ,,	1844	1	,,	6
Schaffhouse, ,, ,,	1844	1	,,	6
Geneva, ,, ,,	1844	1	,,	6
Zurich, ,, ,,	1838	1	,,	6·3
Fribourg, ,, ,,	1839	1	,,	6·5
Solothurn, ,, ,,	1844	1	,,	7
Saxony, ,, ,,	1841	1	,,	5
Six departments of France (each,)	1843	1	,,	6
Wirtemberg,	1838	1	,,	6
Prussia,	1838	1	,,	6
Baden (Duchy),	1838	1	,,	6
Overyssel (Province of Holland,)	1838	1	,,	6
Drenthe,	1838	1	,,	6
Friesland,	1838	1	,,	6·8
Tyrol,	1843	1	,,	7·5
Norway,	1837	1	,,	7
Denmark,	1834	1	,,	7
Holland (generally,)	1838	1	,,	8
Bavaria,	1831	1	,,	8
Scotland,	1842	1	,,	8
Bohemia,	1843	1	,,	8·5
Austria Proper,	1843	1	,,	9
France (generally,)	1843	1	,,	10·5
Belgium,	1836	1	,,	10·7
England,	1850	1	,,	14

Extracted from the Appendix to the Report from the Select Committee.

Memoir compiled from the Records of the India Governments at the East India House, in pursuance of a Minute of the Committee of Correspondence of the 7th February, 1826, "*showing the extent to which aid has been afforded by the local Governments in India, towards the establishment of Native Schools in that country.*"

Reprinted from Minutes on E. I. Affairs, H. of C. 1832.

From a very early period of time, the charge of instructing the natives of India devolved principally on the Company's Chaplains. To excite them to the diligent performance of this branch of their duty, the local Governments (acting under the orders of the Court of Directors, and under the authority of the Company's Charter), occasionally granted to them gratuities for special services rendered in the performance of this duty.

Schools or Colleges for the promotion of learning among the natives of India have also been established by the local Governments, the expense of upholding which is constituted an annual charge upon the revenues of the country. The Governments have likewise granted from the public revenues, pecuniary aid to several similar institutions which have been established by individuals or by voluntary associations of the Company's servants and others, living under the protection of the British Government in India.

The extent to which these aids have been afforded, will be found stated in the following brief narrative of the origin and history of the several institutions, but which does not include those in immediate connection with the Government of the country, such as,

First. Those Colleges and establishments at the several Presidencies which have been formed for the purpose of providing the means of education, in the native languages, for the Company's Civil Servants exclusively; upon which establishments considerable numbers of learned natives are retained, in the capacities of moulavees, moonshees, pundits, and professors of the art of writing in the native character, and receive fixed salaries for the performance of their respective duties.

Secondly. The regimentalschools, which are in part supported by stoppages out of the pay of the troops, both Europeans and Natives.

Thirdly. Those parts of the Company's Medical establishments at the several Presidencies which are maintained for the purpose of instructing native doctors in the science of medicine, with a particular view to the more efficient discharge of their duties as vaccinators.

FORT ST. GEORGE.

Tanjore Schools.

From a very early period it appears that the Protestant mission conducted successively by Messrs. Zeigenbald, Gericke, Kiernander, and Swartz, under the patronage of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, had schools at their several stations of Madras, Cuddalore, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly, in which they instructed the natives, and in aid of which they obtained occasional grants from the local Governments, and permission from the Court of Directors to receive from the Society in England various supplies, free of freight.

In 1787, the Court of Directors authorized a permanent annual grant towards the support of three schools which had been established with the sanction of the respective Rajahs at Tanjore, Ramenedaporam, and Shevagunga, of 250 pagodas each. These schools were under the direction of Mr. Swartz. The Court further directed, that a similar allowance should be granted to any other schools which might be opened for the same purpose.

According to the latest books of establishment, the charge on this account was "for two Protestant schools at Tanjore and Combaconum, Rs. 4,200 per annum;" together with a pension or allowance to Mr. Kolhoop, a retired teacher, of Rs. 420, making a total of Rs. 6,420 per annum.

In 1824, the widow Swartz enjoyed a pension from the British Government of two pagodas per month, at Negapatam; and an unmarried female of the same name a monthly allowance of one fanam.*

Sunday School at the Mount.

In January 1812, a Sunday school was established at St. Thomas' Mount at the suggestion and under the direction of the Military Chaplain at that Cantonment, and by the voluntary contributions of several Europeans at the Presidency. The object of this school was to afford elementary instruction on the Lancasterian plan to the half-caste and native children of the military and others resident there. The object as well as the plan of tuition being highly approved by the Government, an endowment of 300 pagodas per annum was granted from the 1st January 1812.†

* Public to, 16th February 1787, 1, 2.—From, 9th October 1793, 44.—To, 16th July 1795, 29.

† Military from, 17th October 1812, 249.—Military Consultations, 1st September 1812, 20 to 33; 6th October, 40 41.—Military to, 6th September 1813, 7 and 8; 3d July, 1814, 10 to 25.

The Experimental Establishment of Mr. Ross, Collector of Cuddapah.

In 1814, the attention of the Board of Revenue was called to the numerous instances which had occurred among the native servants of Government of extensive embezzlement and fraudulent combination, and an inquiry was instituted respecting the causes of the prevalence of those crimes and the means of counteracting them. A draft Regulation for the punishment of offenders was prepared and circulated to the several Collectors for their report thereon, accompanied by directions that they would offer any suggestions which might occur to them, as to the means best calculated to excite the natives to a faithful discharge of their public duties, by the hope of reward rather than by the dread of punishment.

Mr. Ross, the Collector of Cuddapah, in the report submitted by him on the above occasion, suggested that great advantages would result from giving education to the natives of India, and offered to the consideration of Government a plan for providing proper education and moral instruction for young men, particularly Brahmins, from the age of twelve or thirteen to that of eighteen or twenty, and by establishing an institution for education in every district.

Agreeably to the recommendation of the Revenue Board, the subject was referred to the College Board for their consideration and report. The Government, however, entertaining great doubt whether the proposed measure would be found of sufficient efficacy to answer the end proposed, and observing that it admitted of a limited experiment, authorized such an experiment to be made in Cuddapah, under the superintendence of Mr. Ross, whose superintendence they observed afforded the best prospect of success. Mr. Ross was at the same time cautioned against incurring any considerable expense or giving any pledge in the confidence of success, which, in the event of failure, might be found to be inconvenient. He died not long afterwards, and no report of his further proceedings with respect to this object has been traced upon the records.

Free Schools at Palamcottah and Tinnevelly.

In 1819, the Rev. Mr. Hough, Chaplain at Palamcottah, solicited from the Government pecuniary aid to the extent of 25 pagodas per month for the support of two schools, the one at Palamcottah, the other at Tinnevelly, which he had opened in the preceding years 1817 and 1818, under the auspices of the Madras Corresponding Committee of the Church Missionary Society, for the instruction of

native youth in reading, writing, arithmetic, and the elements of English Grammar. These schools were under the immediate superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Hough; they were attended by natives of all castes; the books used in them were the New Testament, Seltare's History of the Bible, the Psalter, with Lindley Murray's Grammar, and the usual English Spelling-books; and it was observed that the introduction of the Christian Scriptures excited no alarm in the minds of the natives. The Madras Government conceiving, however, that they were not interested in the support of schools of such a nature, declined compliance with the application.

Upon receipt of advices from Madras communicating the above facts, the Court observed that with the strong evidence before them of the utility of these schools, of their acceptableness to the natives, and of their able and judicious superintendence by the Chaplain of Palamcottah, they could not but regret that they were not supported, and desired to be informed of the grounds on which the Madras Government came to the determination not to support them. In reply, those grounds were alleged to be, the private character of the schools, the uncertain continuance of the Rev. Mr. Hough's superintendence, and the probable inconvenience of the precedent; but the Government promised to bear in mind the Court's wishes respecting these schools, when the general subject was gone into upon receipt of the Board of Revenue's then expected report; with which explanation the Court was satisfied.

Committee of Public Instruction at the Presidency.

On the Revenue proceedings of the 2d July 1822, Sir Thomas Munro recorded a minute, recommending as an object of interest and importance that the best information should be obtained of the actual state of education in its various branches among the native inhabitants of the provinces under the Madras Government.*

A circular letter was accordingly addressed to the several Collectors, accompanied by a blank form, according to which they were required to furnish, for the information of Government, lists of schools within

* Revenue from, 14th January 1823, 40; To, 18th May 1825, 20; From, 30th June 1826, 2 to 6.—Revenue Consultations, 2d July 1824, 1 and 2; 21st January 1825, 12.—Board Revenue, 25th July 1822; 6th November, 1st May, 2d October, 18th January, 14th July, 30th June, 25th August 1823; 17th February 1825; 7th April, 10th March 1823.—Board Revenue, 3d and 7th July, 14th and 28th August, 18th February 1823; 5th September, 28th October, 4th November, 14th November, 2d December, 1822; 17th February, 14th do. 1825.—Revenue Consultations, 30th September, 1; 10th March, 1826, 1 to 5; 26th May, 1826, 22 to 26.

their several collectorates, specifying the numbers of scholars, Vedas scholars, Soodra scholars, and scholars of all other castes, both male and female, in the several schools; also of Mussulman scholars; and a return of the population of the several districts respectively. The Collectors were further required to state the names of the books generally read at the schools, the time which scholars usually continue at the schools, the monthly or yearly charge to the scholars, and whether any of the schools are endowed by the public; and if so, the nature and amount of the fund. Sir Thomas Munro also observed in his minute, that "when there are colleges and other institutions for teaching theology, law, astronomy, &c. an account should be given of them. These sciences," he remarks, "are usually taught privately, without fee or reward, by individuals to a few scholars or *disciples;* but there are also some instances in which the native governments have granted allowances in money and land for the maintenance of the teachers."

"In some districts," he adds, "reading and writing are confined almost entirely to Brahmins and the mercantile class; in some they extend to other classes, and are pretty general among the potails of villages and principal ryots. To the women of Brahmins and of Hindoos in general they are unknown, because the knowledge of them is prohibited, and regarded as unbecoming of the modesty of the sex, and fit only for public dancers. But among the women of Rajbundah and some other tribes of Hindoos, who seem to have no prejudice of this kind, they are generally taught. The prohibition against women learning to read is probably, from various causes, much less attended to in some districts than in others; and as it is possible that in every district a few females may be found in the reading schools, a column has been entered for them in the form proposed to be sent to the Collector. The mixed and impure castes seldom learn to read; but as a few of them do, columns are left for them in the form."

"It is not my intention," Sir Thomas adds, "to recommend any interference whatever in the native schools. Every thing of this kind ought to be carefully avoided, and the people should be left to manage their schools in their own way. All that we ought to do is to facilitate the operations of these schools, by restoring any funds that may have been diverted from them, and perhaps granting additional ones, where it may appear advisable. But on this point we shall be better able to judge when we receive the information now proposed to be called for."

The Court of Directors gave great credit to Sir Thomas Munro

for having originated this inquiry, reserving their sentiments on the subject at large till the Collectors' reports should have been received. The Court nevertheless remarked, that the most defective part of the information which would probably be elicited by this inquiry, would be that which relates to the quality of the instruction which the existing education affords. But of this the Court add, "we shall be able to form a more correct opinion, when we see what the reports contain. It was proper to caution the Collectors against exciting any fears in the people that their freedom of choice in matters of education would be interfered with. But it would be equally wrong to do any thing to fortify them in the absurd opinion, that their own rude institutions of education are so perfect as not to admit of improvement."

In June 1826, the Madras Government forwarded to the Court of Directors the several returns which they had received through the Board of Revenue, from the Collectors, accompanied by an abstract of those returns prepared by the Board; of which the following is the summary.

Summary of the Information contained in the Reports of the Collectors.

The schools now existing in the country are for the most part supported by the payments of the people who send their children to them for instruction, the rate of payment for each scholar varying in different districts, and according to the different circumstances of the parents of the pupils, from one anna to four rupees per mensem: the ordinary rate among the poorer classes appearing to be generally about four annas, and seldom to exceed half a rupee.

There are endowments for the support of schools only in the following districts:

Rajahmundry.—There are in this district 69 teachers of the sciences, who possess endowments in land, and 13 who enjoy allowances in money granted by former zemindars.

Nellore.—In this district certain individuals, Brahmins and Mussulman, are in possession of allowances in land and money granted by the Carnatic government for teaching the Vedas, &c. and Arabic and Persian respectively, to the amount of Rs. 1,467 per annum.

Arcot, Northern Division.—There are in this district 28 colleges, supported by mauniums, and marahs, granted by former governments, yielding Rs. 516 per annum, and six Persian schools maintained at the public expense, at an annual charge of Rs. 1,361.

Salem.—There are enam lands in this district estimated to yield

Rs. per annum 1,109, which are appropriated to the support of 20 teachers of theology, &c. and one Mussulman school, which has land for its support yielding annually Rs. 20.

Tanjore.—There are in this district 44 schools and 77 colleges, which are supported by his Highness the Rajah. There is no school or college endowed particularly by the sircar; but the free schools maintained by the mission established in Tanjore, are stated by the Collector to possess a *surramaunium*, the annual value of which is estimated at Rs. 1,100.

Trichinopoly.—There are in this district seven schools, which possess endowments in land to the extent of 46 cawnies granted by former governments.

Malabar.—There is in this district one college supported by the Zamorin Rajah, which has also some land attached to it.

The Collectors of the undermentioned Districts made returns to the following effect:

Salem and Coimbatore.—It is admitted by the Collectors of these districts that public endowments for the advancement of learning have been diverted from their original purpose or resumed. In the former district the value of land so diverted is estimated at Rs. 384; in the latter at 2,208.

Bellary.—The Collector of this district, submits, that although none of the institutions for education at present existing in it derive support from the state, "there is no doubt that in former times, especially under the Hindoo governments, very large grants, both in money and in land, were issued for the support of learning;" and he further states his opinion that many of the Yeomiahs and Shotriums which are now held by Brahmins in the district, may be traced to this source. Of the correctness of this suggestion, the Revenue Board appears to entertain considerable doubts.

Canara.—The late Principal Collector of this district stated generally, that there are no colleges in Canara for the cultivation of abstract science, neither are there any fixed schools and masters to teach them. There is no instance known of any institution of the above description having ever received support in any shape from the former government. In Canara, education is conducted so much in private, that any statement of the number of private schools, and of the scholars attending them, would be of little or no use, but on the contrary, rather fallacious, in forming an estimate of the proportion of the population receiving instruction.

The following STATEMENTS give the result

POPULATION of COLLECTORATES under MADRAS.

DISTRICTS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	Total of the Population as per Statements submitted to Government on 3d Feb., 8th May and 4th Dec. 1823.	——
Ganjam, - - -	196,170	179,111	375,281	332,015	Schools .. Colleges ..
Vizagapatam, -	482,852	458,152	941,004	772,570	Schools .. Colleges ..
Rajahmundry, - -	393,512	344,796	738,308	738,308	Schools .. Colleges ..
Masulipatam, -	289,166	240,683	529,849	529,849	Schools Colleges ..
Guntoor, - - -	243,859	210,895	454,754	454,754	Schools .. Colleges .
Nellore, - -	432,540	406,927	839,467	439,467	Schools .. Colleges .
Bellary, - - -	489,673	438,184	927,857	927,857	Schools .. Colleges ..
Cuddapah, - -	578,461	515,999	1,094,460	1,094,460	Schools .. Colleges ..
Chingleput, - -	190,243	172,886	363,129	363,129	Schools .. Sanscrit ..
Arcot, N. Division,	298,539	278,481	577,020	892,292	Schools .. Colleges ..
Arcot, S. Division, -	217,974	202,556	420,530	455,020	Schools .. Colleges ..
Salem, - - -	542,500	533,485	1,075,985	1,075,985	Schools .. Colleges ..
Tanjore, - - -	195,522	187,145	382,667	901,353	Schools .. Colleges ..
Trichinopoly, -	247,569	233,723	481,292	481,292	Schools .. Colleges .
Madura, - - -	401,515	386,681	788,196	788,196	Schools .. Colleges ..
Tinnevelly, - -	283,719	281,238	564,957	564,957	Schools .. Colleges ..
Coimbatore, - -	316,931	321,268	638,199	638,199	Schools .. Colleges .
Canara, - -	No Statement of the Population or number of Schools.*				
Malabar, - - -	458,368	449,207	907,575	907,575	Schools .. College ..
Seringapatam, -	14,851	16,761	31,612	31,612	Schools .. Colleges ..
Madras, - - -	228,636	233,415	462,050	462,051	Schools .. Charity ditto . Children who r private tuiti their own hou TOTAL Schools
TOTAL Population,	6,502,600	6,091,593	12,594,193	12,850,941	TOTAL Scholar

* A Statement of the Population was afterwards submitted, whic

the information furnished by the Collectorates.

	EXTENT to which Means of INSTRUCTION are enjoyed in the several COLLECTORATES under MADRAS.								
	Hindoo Scholars.			Mussulman Scholars.			TOTAL.		
	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
·5	2,938	12	2,950	27	none	27	2,965	12	2,977
ne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	9,315	303	9,618	97	none	97	9,412	303	9,715
ne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
91	2,569	37	2,606	52	none	52	2,621	37	2,658
79	1,454	—	1,454	none	—	—	1,454	—	1,454
34	4,776	31	4,806	275	2	277	5,050	33	5,083
19	199	—	199	—	—	—	199	none	199
74	7,365	99	7,464	257	3	260	7,622	102	7,724
ne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
04	6,946	55	7,001	617	3	620	7,563	58	7,621
ne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33	6,338	60	6,398	243	none	243	6,581	60	6,641
ne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
94	5,551	107	5,658	341	1	342	5,892	108	6,000
ne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
08	6,941	116	7,057	186	none	186	7,127	116	7,243
51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	7,140	41	7,181	552	11	563	7,692	52	7,744
59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75	10,167	104	10,271	252	none	252	10,419	104	10,523
ne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36	4,160	31	4,191	432	27	459	4,592	58	4,650
ne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84	16,495	154	16,649	933	none	933	17,428	154	17,582
09	769	none	769	none	—	—	769	none	769
90	9,501	84	9,585	690	56	746	10,191	140	10,331
9	131	none	131	none	none	—	131	—	131
84	12,592	105	12,630	1,147	none	1,147	13,676	105	13,781
ne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
07	8,462	115	8,579	796	2	798	9,258	119	9,377
ne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
73	7,812	82	7,894	312	none	312	8,124	82	8,206
73	724	none	724	none	—	—	724	—	724
59	8,767	1,068	9,835	31,96	1,122	4,318	11,963	2,190	14,153
1	75	none	75	none	—	none	75	none	75
41	527	14	541	86	none	86	613	14	627
ne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05	4,966	127	5,093	143	none	143	5,109	127	5,236
17	404	49	453	10	—	10	414	49	463
[illegible]	24,756	517	25,273	1,690	none	1,690	26,446	517	26,963
..	171,776	3,313	175,089	12,334	1,227	13,561	184,110	4,540	188,650

be found in the Return, entitled Extent and Population of British India.

From the foregoing statement, the Board of Revenue observed, it appears that the total number of persons who are receiving education in these provinces, is 188,650 out of a population of 12,850,941, or 1 in 67.*

These reports (with the exception of that of the Collector of Bellary) furnish no answer to the inquiry respecting the books generally read at the schools, except that the Shasters and Vedas are read, and that the sciences of theology, astronomy, logic, and law, are taught, but chiefly privately.

Mr. Campbell, the Collector of Bellary, gives the titles of several books which are read at the schools, and enters very largely into a detail of the mode of instruction pursued in them, and of the several languages taught there.

On the revenue proceedings of the 10th March 1826, Sir Thomas Munro recorded a minute containing his observations on the information communicated by the Collectors in their reports to the Revenue Board. "From these reports," he remarks, "it appears that the number of schools, and of what are called colleges, in the territories under the Presidency, amount to 12,498, and the population to 12,850,941, so that there is one school to every 1,000 of the population; but as only a few females are taught in schools, we may reckon one school to every 500 of the population."

The observation of the Board of Revenue, that the proportion of the population receiving education did not exceed 1 in 67, Sir Thomas Munro remarks is correct only as it regards the whole population, but not as regards the male part of it, of which the proportion is much greater.

The male population he estimates at 6,425,000. The proportion of this number, "between the ages of five and ten years, which is the period which boys in general remain at school," he takes at one-ninth or 713,000. This he takes to be the number of boys that would be at school, if all the males above ten years of age were educated; but the number actually attending the schools appearing to be not more than 184,110, it follows that not quite one in four of the male population enjoys the benefit of a school education, and that the female population is almost wholly destitute of it. But taking into this account the probable numbers taught at home, (which the Collector's returns do not state, excepting that in Madras the private scholar amount to 26,963, or above five times more than those taught in th

* The number receiving education in the City of Madras is, at present 1 in 38.

schools) Sir Thomas Munro considers it probable that the number of the male population who now receive education is nearer to one-third than one-fourth. The practice of private tuition, he observes, varies considerably. It is not unfrequent in any part of the country, but the proportion, is very different in different classes. In some it is nearly the whole, in others it is hardly one-tenth.

He further observes, that low as the state of education in India is admitted to be, compared with that of our own country, it is even now, he thinks, higher than it was in most European countries at no very distant period. "It has no doubt" he adds, "been better in earlier times, but for the last century it does not appear to have undergone any other change than what arose from the number of schools diminishing in one place and increasing in another, in consequence of the shifting of the population, from war and other causes."

The ignorance of professed teachers and poverty of parents, are considered as the causes which now combine to keep education in a low state.

Owing to the comparatively great number of professed teachers, the number of scholars attached to each is small, and the monthly rate paid by each scholar does not exceed from four to six or eight annas. So that teachers do not earn more than six or seven Rupees monthly, which is not considered an allowance sufficient to induce men properly qualified to follow the profession.

To remedy these defects, he suggests the endowment of schools through the country by the Government. As a preliminary measure, he proposes a school for educating teachers at Madras, on the plan suggested by the Madras School-book Society, towards which he recommends that the Government should allow 700 Rupees per month; also, that two principal schools should be established in each collectorate, one for Hindoos and the other for Mahomedans, and that hereafter, as teachers can be found, the Hindoo schools should be augmented, so as to give one to each tahsildary, which would be about fifteen to each collectorate. The Mahomedan population not amounting to above one-twentieth of the Hindoo, it is considered sufficient to establish one Mahomedan school in each collectorate except Arcot and a few other collectorates, where the proportion of the Mahomedan population is greater.

The following is the estimate of the total expense attending the execution of this project:

				Rupees.
Madras School-book Society, per month			....	700
Collectorate	Schools,	Mahomedan,	20, at 15 Rupees...	300
Do.	do.	Hindoo,	20, at 15 Rupees....	300
Tahsildary	do.	do.	300, at 9 Rupees..	2,700
			Per Month, Rs.	4,000

Although, it is observed, the salary of nine Rupees monthly from Government to each teacher may appear small, yet when it is considered that the teachers will get as much again from their scholars, their situation will probably be better than that of parish schoolmasters in Scotland. In order to the execution of this plan, the Court's sanction is solicited for a disbursement of not less than half a lac of Rupees, exclusive of any public endowments, which may be found available.

"Whatever expense," Sir Thomas Munro adds, "Government may incur in the education of the people, will be amply repaid by the improvement of the country; for the general diffusion of knowledge is inseparably followed by more orderly habits, by increasing industry, by a taste for the comforts of life, by exertion to acquire them, and by the growing prosperity of the people."

The minute of Sir Thomas Munro concludes by recommending the appointment of a *Committee* of *Public Instruction,* and by an expression of the most entire confidence in the final success of the measure, although he concurs in the opinion that that success must be progressive and will be slow.

With a very slight modification, the Council have concurred in their President's suggestions, which are accordingly recommended for adoption by the Court of Directors, and the following gentlemen have been appointed a Committee of Public Instruction at Madras: H. S. Græme, Junior, W. Oliver, John Stokes, and A. D. Campbell, Esquires.

These gentlemen have been informed that the object of their appointment is the general improvement of the education of the people in the territories subject to Fort St. George. They have been directed to acquaint themselves fully with its actual state, and to consider and report to Government from time to time the results of their in-

;s and deliberations respecting the best means of improving it. ' have also been informed, that it was intended to commit to the duty of directing and superintending the conduct of such ures as it might be deemed proper to adopt with reference to great object. Detailed instructions have also been given to them, led on the suggestions contained in the minute by Sir Thomas ro, and nearly in the terms of that minute. Mr. George Hyne ippointed their Secretary, and a disbursement of Rupees 45,000 nnum authorized, inclusive of Rupees 6,000 per annum, and exve of a donation of Rupees 3,000 in aid of the funds of the ·as School-book Society, whose benevolent labours are warmly ;ized, and a confident persuasion expressed that they will, by shing good school-books, materially contribute to the attain- of the end for which the Committee has been instituted.

iis Committee has forwarded one report to Government, under the 16th May 1826 (entered on the proceedings of the 26th at month,) stating that its members have assembled and made everal preliminary arrangements necessary for the performance iblic business; also that they had applied to the College Council eachers of the following languages, which they have obtained e following rates of addition to their present pay, should the Goment approve of it:

Sanscrit................ per month,..........Rs.	70
Arabic and Persian.......................... „	70
Teloogoo...................................... „	15
Tamul.. „	15
Canarese...................................... „	15
	185

r have also proposed that these teachers shall instruct

20 Hindoos, at 15 Rupees....................	300
20 Mahomedans, at 15 Rupees................	300
Making a total expenditure of per month........	785
Exclusive of an English teacher...............	300
Total Rs..	1,085

ie report of the Committee further states the death of Mr. Hyne, Secretary, to succeed whom the Government appointed Captain

Henry Harkness, and that the Committee had advertised for an English master.

The Government approved this report, and sanctioned the disbursement specified in it.

Madras School Book Society.

Towards the objects of this Society (the constitution of which is similar to that at Calcutta) Sir Thomas Munro, in his minute, recorded on the Revenue Consultations of the 10th March 1826, proposed that the Government should allow 700 Rupees per month, as follows:—

For interest of money employed in building, and for the salaries of teachers,...........	Rs. 500
The expenses of the Press....	200
	Rs. 700

It was, however, subsequently determined to allow this Society a gratuity of 3,000 Rupees, and an annual sum of 6,000 Rupees.

VI.—Proceedings of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House on Tuesday, the 3d July, 1849, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

WALTER ELLIOT, Esq.

Members.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.
E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.
J. KELLIE, Esq.
T. KEY, Esq.
Sir H. C. MONTGOMERY, Bart.
Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.
R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq. and

Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

Members.

J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.
T. PYCROFT, Esq.
Major F. A. REID, C. B.

Read Extract from Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department, dated 18th May, 1849, No. 488.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 488.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 18th May, 1849.

Read the following letter from the Resident at Travancore and Cochin.

I. *Resolved,*—That the papers received from Government with this Extract from Minutes of Consultation be referred to the Committee of Papers, preparatory to their publication in the next Number of the Society's Journal.

(Here enter 31st March 1849, No. 9.)

Submitting his observations on the effect of Trees on the climate and productiveness of a Country or District and the result of extensive clearances of Timber.

Ordered also that copy of Major General Cullen's and of Mr. Balfour's papers be forwarded to the Madras Auxiliary Asiatic Society for publication in the Society's Journal if considered desirable.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY,
Secretary to Government.

To *the Madras Auxiliary Asiatic Society.*

Read Extract from Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue Department dated 6th June 1849, No. 556.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
No. 556.
Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 6th June, 1849.

II. *Resolved,*—That this Extract from Minutes of Consultation be recorded.

Read the following letter from Captain J. J. Losh, Secretary to the Madras Literary Society.

(Here enter 28th May, 1849.)

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit the Committee of the Madras Literary Society to make use of the Returns regarding the cultivation of Wheat called for from the Provinces in the manner proposed in the foregoing letter.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY,
Secretary to Government.

To the Secretary to the Madras Literary Society.

Read Extract from Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department, dated 21st June, 1849, No. 486.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.
No. 486.
Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 21st June, 1849.

III. *Resolved,*—That this Extract from Minutes of Consultation be recorded.

Read the following letter from Captain J. J. Losh, Secretary to the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

(Here enter 16th June, 1849.)

Under the circumstances represented, the Government sanction the Bill of the Agent for the Madras Journal of Literature and Science for thirty copies, No. 34 of that publication amounting to Rupees (75) seventy-five.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. THOMAS,
Chief Secretary.

To the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society,

with Bill.

Read letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 28th June, 1849.

From T. PYCROFT, Esq., *Secy. to the Board of Revenue.*

To Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary M. L. Society.*

SIR,—I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, and agreeably with your request to forward herewith the correspondence noted in the margin relative to the cultivation of wheat in India.

From Government, 24th August, -	1847.
„ Ganjam, 11th October, -	„
„ Visagapatam, 11th October, -	„
„ Rajahmundry, 10th February,	1848.
„ Masulipatam, 31st August, -	1847.
„ Guntoor, 21st October, -	„
„ Nellore, 11th November, -	„
„ Bellary, 18th August, -	1848.
„ Cuddapah, 23d May, - -	„
„ Kurnool, 22d December, -	„
„ Chingleput, 24th August, -	„
„ Salem, 10th January, -	„
„ North Arcot, 14th March, -	„
„ South Arcot, 20th December,	1847.
„ Tanjore, 26th August, - -	1848.
„ Trichinopoly, 13th January,	„
„ Madura, 13th November, -	1847.
„ Tinnevelly, 26th October,	„
„ Coimbatore, 6th March, -	1848.
„ Canara, 21st October, -	1847.
„ Malabar, 23d October, -	„
„ Superintendent Cotton Farms in Coimbatore, 6th November,	„
„ Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society, 23d October,	„

2. I am instructed to add, that the Government on the enclosed communications from the Collectors being laid before them, desired the Board to call for some further information upon the subject from certain Districts. The replies to this reference have not all been furnished, but as soon as the whole have been received they shall be forwarded to the Literary Society.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
Fort St. George,
28th June 1849.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

To Captain J. J. LOSH,
Secretary Madras Literary Society.

IV. *Resolved,*—That the correspondence received with this letter be referred to the Committee of Papers, in order that an abstract thereof may be prepared for publication in the next number of the Society's Journal.

Read letter from Dr. Balfour, dated 21st June 1849.

To the Secretary Madras Literary Society.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward the copy of a paper on the health of Soldiers, and would feel gratified should the Society consider it worth a place in their Library.

June 21st, 1849. EDWARD BALFOUR.

V. *Resolved,*—That the paper received with this letter be placed in the Society's Library, and that Dr. Balfour be thanked on behalf of the Society for his donation to it.

The bill of the Superintendent of the Madras Christian Knowledge

Society's Press for Printing the 34th Number of the Society's Journal, amounting to Rupees 525-0-1 is laid before the Meeting.

VI. *Resolved,*—That Mr. R. Twigg be requested to present for payment a receipted bill for the amount in question.

Read Memoranda from the Librarian respecting books belonging to the Society's Library which have been taken to out-stations by two Subscribers absent from the Presidency on leave.

Memoranda.

Lieut. Colonel W. Watkins has left the Presidency without returning to the Library the 1st vol. of Castlereagh's Journey to Damascus.

R. S. Blackett, Esq., (College Student) a member of the third class has gone to the Hills without returning the undermentioned books which he obtained from the Society's Library on the 9th May, 1849.

Fathers and Sons, 3 vols. by T. Hook.

VII. *Resolved,*—That Lieut. Colonel Watkins and Mr. R. S. Blackett be requested to return the books in question.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 30 and 31 of the Society's Journal received since the 6th February last, Memorandum of amount still due to the Society on account of Subscriptions for Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34 of the Journal; Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Company for Books, &c., received from them, and Memorandum of parties who have become Subscribers in the 3rd Class since the 1st May last.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions to the Journal Nos. 30 and 31 have been received from the following gentlemen since the Meeting of the Committee held on the 6th February 1849.

Capt. T. Ditmas, for Nos. 30 and 31, - - -	Rs.	4	0	0
Brigadier G. W. Onslow, for No. 31, - - -	„	2	0	0
Capt. J. Macqueen, for Nos. 30 and 31, - - -	„	4	0	0
R. Wight, Esq., for Nos. 30 and 31, - - -	„	4	0	0
W. A. Forsyth, Esq., for Nos. 30 and 31, - -	„	4	0	0
H. Frere, Esq., for No. 31, - - - - -	„	2	0	0
S. Scott, Esq., for Nos. 30 and 31, - - - -	„	4	0	0
Major General Fraser, Nos. 30 and 31, - -	„	4	0	0
B. Cunliffe, Esq., for Nos. 30 and 31, - - -	„	4	0	0
Lieut. W. F. B. Laurie, for No. 31, - - -	„	2	0	0
E. Maltby, Esq., for No. 31, - - - - - -	„	2	0	0
Capt. D. A. Malcolm, for Nos. 30 and 31, - -	„	4	0	0
T. D. Lushington, Esq., for Nos. 30 and 31, - -	„	4	0	0
	Rupees..	44	0	0

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for the Society's Journal,			No. 30,	Rs.	64	0	0
Do.	do.	do.	No. 31,	,,	70	0	0
Do.	do.	do.	No. 32,	,,	256	0	0
Do.	do.	do.	No. 33,	,,	296	0	0
Do.	do.	do.	No. 34,	,,	682	8	0
		Total Company's Rupees..			1,368	8	0
Do. realized up to the 30th June 1849,			-	-	486	0	0
				Rupees .	882	8	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 5th June, 1849, £157-14-7.

MEMORANDUM.

The following parties have become Third Class Subscribers since the Meeting of the Committee held on the 1st May 1849.

Mr. J. D. Jordan, Rev. E. E. Jenkins, Lieut. H. P. Keighly, C. Pooroshottum Moodeliar, George Banbury, Esq.

VIII. *Resolved,*—That these Memoranda be recorded.

Read Memorandum laid before the Meeting by Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart.

MEMORANDUM.

I observe the Society pay 1 per cent. which last year amounted to 62 Rupees to Binny and Co., for Commission, and that bills were drawn at 30 days' sight at 1-8¼ thus £ 100 cost 1,170-11-8. I propose that the Society Bank with the Madras Bank in future and thereby save commission and remit their bills to their Bookseller's at 3 months' sight or even 6 months, and that the Secretary be requested to obtain them wheresoever they can be obtained on favorable terms, and that he be not restricted to Messrs. Binny and Co., as at present.

IX. *Resolved,*—That the Committee of Papers be requested to inquire and report for the information of the Committee whether the present arrangements for the collection, disposal, and custody of the Funds of the Society and remittances to England are susceptible of improvement.

X. *Resolved,*—That the following works be ordered from England for the Society's Library.

At the suggestion of Major P. Anstruther, C. B. - - - -	Davila's History of the Civil War in France.

At the suggestion of Major P. Anstruther, C. B. - - - - } Pritchard's Physiology of Man, 4 vols.

At the suggestion of T. Key, Esq., Daniell's Meteorology, last edition.

At the suggestion of E.G. Balfour, Esq. { Messrs. Hansard and Co.'s Quarterly List of Parliamentary Papers.

Mr. Walter Elliot informs the Meeting that in consequence of his approaching departure from the Presidency, he is obliged to resign the chair of the Managing Committee.

XI. *Resolved,*—That, in accepting the resignation of Mr. Walter Elliot, the Committee wish to record in the strongest terms their regret for the loss of his valuable assistance, and their appreciation of his services to the Madras Literary Society, on whose behalf they beg him to accept their best thanks.

XII. *Resolved,*—That Dr. E. Balfour be nominated Chairman and that Mr. W. U. Arbuthnot be requested to become a Member of the Committee in succession to Mr. Walter Elliot, and also that the Committee of Papers be composed as follows:

Dr. E. Balfour, ex-officio as Chairman.
J. Ouchterlony, Esq.
Dr. T. Key.

(Signed) Walter Elliot,
Chairman.

(Signed) J. J. Losh,
Secy. M. L. S. &c.

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 7th August, 1849, *at 7 o'clock* P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. Balfour, Esq.

Members.

Major P. Anstruther, C. B.
W. U. Arbuthnot, Esq.,
Sir H. C. Montgomery, *Bart.*
Major T. T. Pears, C. B.
T. Pycroft, Esq.
Major F. A. Reid, C. B.
R. H. Williamson, Esq., and
Captain J. J. Losh, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

Dr. J. Kellie, Dr. T. Key,
J. Ouchterlony, Esq.

Read Extract from Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department under date 3d July, 1849, No. 516.

I. *Resolved*,—That this Extract be recorded.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 516.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 3d July, 1849.

Read the following letter from G. N. Taylor, Esq., Acting Secretary to the College Board.

(Here enter 27th June, 1849.)

With reference to Government order No. 476, dated the 19th instant, stating that so long as the two rooms required by the Literary Society, for its use may not be wanted by the Government or the College Board, they may be given up to the Society.

Resolved,—That the two rooms in the College referred to be assigned to the Madras Literary Society, in addition to those at present in their occupation so long as they may not be required by the Government or the College Board.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY,

Secretary to Government.

To the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Read Extract from Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department under date 6th July 1849, No. 531.

II. *Resolved*,—That this Extract be recorded.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 531.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 6th July, 1849.

Read the following letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Department of Public Works.

(Here enter 15th January, 1849.)

States that the Board have been favored with copy of the letter addressed to Government by the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society upon the subject of the Central Museum and that they concur in the propositions generally contained therein. Recommends that measures may be taken for the provision of a suitable building and a qualified Curator for the Museum. Submits letters received from the Military Board, the Madras Literary Society and the Governor of

the Madras University, and observes that the latter for reasons assign postpone the full consideration of the subject.

1. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has attentive considered the propositions submitted in the foregoing letter in conne tion with the views expressed by the Honorable Court in their de patches on the subject of a Central Museum at Madras, and while l warmly approves of the establishment of such an Institution, it do not appear to him that those despatches convey any authority to th Government to incur the expense necessary to provide a suitable Buil ing and a qualified Curator for a Central Museum.

2. In the 13th para. of their despatch of 20th May, No. 12 of 184 the Honorable Court, however express an opinion that in the first i stance the formation of a Central Museum at Madras should be the pı mary object, and authorizing as they do such small charges as may l necessary for the formation of local Museums, subsidiary to the ceı tral one, in places where Officers are to be found with the requisi tastes and qualifications to take the charge of them, there can be ı doubt that they will be ready to sanction a reasonable allowance f the main object.

3. The services of a qualified Curator appear to be indispensable : order to the formation of the intended Museum.

4. It is clear that he must be a person of education, not merely a quainted with the sciences and languages of Europe, but qualified i the languages of the East—and the salary of such an individual mu be fixed on a handsome scale commensurate with his important dutie He will also, it is presumed, require some establishment and a re dence, which it would be most desirable should be in the building a signed to the Museum.

5. The Governor in Council cannot take on himself to pronoun what the salary of the Curator should be, but he certainly thinks n less than a personal allowance of Rupees (500) Five hundred per meı sem, with (100) One hundred Rupees for an establishment, and a R sidence. In his opinion the situation might be given to some qualifie Officer of the Civil or Military Service already holding an appointmeı at the Presidency, and by this arrangement a reduction in the charg might be affected.

6. In their despatch No. 12 of 1846, the Honorable Court suggeste that the Museum might be advantageously attached to the Universit but, for various reasons unnecessary here to detail, the Governor i Council is disposed to think that for the present at least it would b better that it be a separate Institution. Hereafter, when the Univers ty shall have been fully established, and a building suitable to it an the Museum combined, shall have been erected, the Honorable Court' suggestion may be acted on.

7. Resolved, that a communication be immediately made to the Honorable the Court of Directors, of the views above expressed with a request that if they are approved by the Honorable Court sanction may be given for the institution of the proposed Museum and the appointment of a Curator accordingly and for the subsidiary arrangements that may be necessary in respect to accommodation, establishment, &c.

8. The Governor in Council considers a House capable of containing the Museum, Library, &c., and also affording a residence for the Curator, might be hired at a moderate rate, and he desires the Revenue Board Department of Public Works to be good enough to make inquiries on the subject, reporting to Government the result, for consideration when the commands of the Honorable Court shall be received on the present reference.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) H. C. Montgomery,
Secretary to Government.

To the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Read Extract from Minutes of Consultation under date the 24th July 1849, No. 575.

The Secretary states that charge of the whole of the collection of the Native Books and Manuscripts adverted to and of the establishment maintained for their custody, was made over to the College Board on the 30th ultimo, which circumstance was duly reported to Government on the following day.

III. *Resolved,*—That this Extract be recorded.

Public Department.

No. 575.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 24th July 1849.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Madras Literary Society.

(Here enter 19th July 1849.)

1. Ordered that a copy of the foregoing letter and of its enclosure be transmitted to the Honorable Court, with reference to para. 8 of the despatch No. 1, of 1849, and that the College Board be requested to take charge of the whole of the collections of Native Books and Manuscripts therein alluded to.

2. The establishment maintained for the custody and preservation of the Works will also be transferred to the College Board, but as the present custodians are represented to be incompetent and unfit for the duties assigned to them, the Board will be good enough to replace them by more efficient persons, taking every precaution at the same time for effectually securing the integrity of the Manuscripts.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) W. H. Bayley,
Actg. Depy. Secy. to Government.

To the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th June, 1849, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

IV. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society.

The Conquest of Canada, by the author of "Hochelaga," 2 vols.
Scenes where the Tempter has Triumphed, by the author of the "Goal Chaplain."
The Liberty of Rome, a History, by S. Eliot, Esq., 2 vols., with a volume of illustrations.
Evelyn, or a Journey from Stockholm to Rome, 2 vols.
Sir James Stephens' Essays on Ecclesiastical Biography, 2 vols.
A Journal of Summer time in the Country, by the Rev. R. A. Welmot.
Ornithological Rambles in Sussex, by the Rev. A. E. Knox.
Fanny Hervey, or a Mother's Choice, published by Chapman and Hall.
Cornwall Lewis on authority in Matters of Opinion.
Froude's Nemesis of the Faith.
Gibbon Wakefield's Art of Colonization.
Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers, by Professor Ayton.
The Colonies of England, by Roebuck.
Corkran's History of the National Constitutional Assembly of France.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 32, 33 and 34 of the Society's Journal received in July 1849, and of amount still due for Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34, Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co., for books, &c., received from them, and Memorandum of parties who have become Subscribers, and of parties who have ceased to subscribe in the 3d Class since the 3d July last.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal,.........Rs.	42	0	0
Do. do. No. 31, ... „	40	0	0
Subscriptions due for No. 32, of the Society's Journal,........ „	187	0	0
Do. realized in July 1849,...................... .... „	8	0	0
Balance Rups..	179	0	0
Subscriptions due for No. 33,...... ....Rs.	211	0	0
Do. realized in July 1849,......................... „	8	0	0
Balance Rups..	203	0	0
Subscriptions due for No. 34,.......... ....Rs.	402	8	0
Do. realized in July 1849,.................... ...... „	25	0	0
Balance Rups..	377	8	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 7th August, 1849, £ 206-2-1.

MEMORANDUM.

Since the Meeting of the Committee held on the 3d July 1849, Captain M. S. Ottley has become a Member of the Third Class, and the following parties have retired :—

W. T. Blair, Esq.
C. J. Hill, Esq.
Mr. J. D. Jordan.

V. *Resolved,*—That these Memoranda be recorded.

VI. *Resolved,*—Many complaints being made of the detention of books in circulation, Resolved at the suggestion of the Chairman, that the following Memorandum be printed at the foot of the next notice of the receipt of new books and periodicals.

MEMORANDUM.

Frequent complaints are received that the Books in circulation are detained unnecessarily long. Subscribers are requested to be punctual in forwarding them in rotation, and to be particular in doing so within the period allotted for their perusal.

(Signed) Edward Balfour, *Chairman.*

(Signed) J. J. Losh, *Secretary M. L. S. &c.*

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday the 4th September, 1849, *at 7 o'clock,* P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Dr. J. KELLIE,
Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.
Major F. A. REID, C. B.
R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq., and
Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.
W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
Dr. T. KEY,
Sir H. C. MONTGOMERY, Bart.
J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.
T. PYCROFT, Esq.

Read letter from the Acting Secretary to the College Board, dated 18th August, 1849.

From G. N. Taylor, Esq. Acting Secretary to the College Board.
To the Secretary to the Madras Literary Society.

SIR,—I have the honor to request, by desire of the College Board, that you will be so good as to deliver to me the whole of the original Correspondence and Records connected with the library of books and manuscripts, the charge of which has lately been transferred by the Literary Society to the College Board.

COLLEGE OF FORT ST. GEORGE, 18*th August*, 1849.

(Signed) G. N. TAYLOR,
Acting Secretary.

I. *Resolved*,—That the College Board be informed, in reply, that the Committee cannot make over original documents which belong to the records of the Madras Literary Society, but that they have directed all the original Correspondence and Records connected with the Library in question to be collected, and are prepared to furnish the College Board with authenticated copies of all those which may be deemed requisite.

Read Memorandum from the Acting Deputy Secretary to Govern[me]nt, dated 28th August, 1849.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

MEMORANDUM.

It is requested that the Reports on Scientific subjects forwarded [wi]th the order of Government in this Department of the 18th Decem[be]r, 1846, No. 1112, may be returned if no longer required.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 28*th August*, 1849. (Signed) W. H. BAYLEY, *Actg. Depy. Secy. to Govt.*

[To] the Secretary to the Committee of the Madras Literary Society.

II. *Resolved*,—That the Reports adverted to be collected and re[tu]rned at as early a period as possible.

Read letter from the Secretary to the Bombay Geographical Society, [da]ted 10th July, 1849.

No. 63 of 1849.

[To] the Secretary of the Literary Society, Madras.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward you a complete set* of the "Tran[sac]tions of the Bombay Geographical Society," and shall continue to [tra]nsmit forthcoming numbers as published.

The Geographical Society would feel gratified if an exchange of pub[lica]tions could be established betwixt them and you.

(Signed) GEO. BUIST,

SOCIETY'S ROOM, [To]WN HALL, 10*th July*, 1849. *Secretary to the Bombay Geographical Society.*

III. *Resolved*,—That the Bombay Geographical Society be thanked [for] their donation, which has been received; and informed that their [pro]posal of an exchange of publications has been gladly acceded to.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th July, [184]9, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

IV. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter [be] acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the follow[ing] books for the use of the Society :—

[Fi]ve Years in the Pacific, by Lieut. the Honorable F. Walpole, 2 vols.
[Ta]les Traditionary of the Two Rebellions in Scotland in 1715 and 1745, by A. D. Fillan.

* Through John Ritchie, Esq. O. P. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.

Memoirs of the House of Orleans, 3 vols., by Dr. W. Cook Taylor.
Leonie Vermont, 3 vols., by the author of "Mildred Vernon."
European Life and Manners, in Familiar Letters, by H. Colman, vols.
A Second Visit to the United States, by Sir Charles Lyell, F. R. S.
Lives of the Chief Justices of England, by Lord Campbell.
Lavengro: an Autobiography, by George Borrow.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34 of the Society's Journal, received in August, 1849, and of amount still due for the same numbers, and Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co., for Books, &c. received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal,	Rs.	42	0	0
Do. realized in August, 1849,	„	6	0	0
Balance Rups..		36	0	0
Do. do. No. 31,	Rs.	40	0	0
Do. realized in August, 1849,	„	8	0	0
Balance Rups..		32	0	0
Do. do. No. 32,	Rs.	179	0	0
Do. realized in August, 1849,	„	12	0	0
Balance Rups..		167	0	0
Do. do. No. 33,	Rs.	203	0	0
Do. realized in August, 1849,	„	10	0	0
Balance Rups..		193	0	0
Do. do. No. 34,	Rs.	377	8	0
Do. realized in August, 1849,	„	15	0	0
Balance Rups..		362	8	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date 4th September, 1849,	228	1	1
Do. remitted on the 13th August, 1849, by a set of bills	100	0	0
Balance due..£	128	1	1

V. *Resolved*,—That these Memoranda be recorded.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR, *Chairman.*

(Signed) J. J. LOSH, *Secretary M. L. S., &c.*

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 2d October, 1849, *at 7 o'clock* P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.
W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
Dr. J. KELLIE,
Dr. T. KEY,
J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.
T. PYCROFT, Esq.
Major F. A. REID, C. B.
R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq. and

Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

Sir H. C. MONTGOMERY, Bart. Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.

Read letter from Messrs. Thacker and Co., St. Andrew's Library Calcutta, received and circulated since the last Meeting.

To J. J. LOSH, Esq., *Secretary Literary Society, Madras.*

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 25th October, 1847, wherein you requested us to transfer the cost of the five copies of the 4th vol. of the Alif Leila supplied to the above Society to the account of the Rajah of Mysore, we beg to state that we have applied to that gentleman for payment no less than six times, and as all our applications have failed to elicit even a reply, we have no other course to pursue than to address you on the subject, and we feel confident that, as the books were ordered by you for the *Madras Literary Society*, and even made over by you without our sanction, to the Rajah, who is a perfect stranger to us, that you will not suffer us to be losers by the transaction.

We beg to hand you a statement of the account, and should you be unable to obtain a draft on Calcutta, the amount may be paid to our agents, Messrs. Binny and Co., of your City, with the addition of 5 per cent. to cover that Firm's Commission, postage and difference of exchange.

(Signed) THACKER & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, *Calcutta,* 6*th Sept.* 1849.

MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY, Dr.

1842. *To St. Andrew's Library, Calcutta.*

Aug. 8th.

	RS.	A.	P.
To 5 Copies Alif Leila, vol. 4, at 12,..............	60	0	0
„ Packing, &c.,..............................	3	0	0
„ Freight on Steamer, ...	6	4	0
„ Postage,...	0	6	0
„ Interest on Rs. 69-10 from 1st Jan. 1848, to 31st Aug. 1849, at 10 per cent..................	11	8	0
Company's Rups..	81	2	0

(Signed) T. & Co.

I. *Resolved*,—That application be made to R. Cole, Esq., late Secretary to the Madras Literary Society in the Asiatic Department for any information it may be in his power to furnish respecting Messrs. Thacker and Co.'s demand against the Society.

The Secretary lays before the Meeting a manuscript list of books in the Society's Library received since the publication of the last Catalogue in December, 1846, and suggests the expediency of having it printed, and copies supplied to Subscribers, as a Supplement to the Catalogue.

II. *Resolved*,—That the list in question be continued up to the end of the present year, and as soon as completed, printed as early as possible in 1850.

Read copy of bill for printing No. 35 of the Society's Journal amounting to Rupees 400-12-6.

III. *Resolved*,—That this bill be laid before the next monthly Meeting of the Committee.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 18th August, 1849, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

IV. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society.

The Fortunes of Woman: Memoirs, edited by Miss Lamont, 3 vols.

Letters on the Manners and Customs of the English, by Mrs. Whittaker.

Kaloolah; or, Journeyings to the Djebel Kumri, an Autobiography of Jonathan Romer.

Facts and Reflections, by a Subaltern of the Indian Army.

The Emigrant Churchman in Canada, 2 vols.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 33 and 34 of the So- ety's Journal received in September, 1849, and, of amount still due r Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34, and Memorandum of amount due by the ociety to Messrs. Allen and Co., for books, &c. received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

ubscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal,........Rs.	36	0	0
Do. do. No. 31, ... „	32	0	0
Do. do. No. 32, ... „	167	0	0
Do. do. No. 33, ... „	193	0	0
Do. realized in September, 1849,.......................... „	6	0	0
Balance Rups..	187	0	0
Do. do. No. 34, ...Rs.	362	8	0
Do. realized in September, 1849,.......................... „	10	0	0
Balance Rupees..	352	8	0

V. *Resolved,*—That these Memoranda be recorded.

Besides the above receipts for Nos. 33 and 34, 41 Rupeeshave been eceived, but as the Paymasters who remitted them have omitted to ention the names of the parties from whom they were received it is ot possible to state towards what numbers they are intended as pay- ents and to whose credit they ought to be placed.

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date 2d Oc- ber, 1849, £ 135-18-7.

VI. *Resolved,*—At the suggestion of the Chairman, that application made to Government for Mr. Blane's "Report on Canara," under- ood to be in the Revenue Board Office, with the view of printing it, selections from it, in the next number of the Society's Journal; and at Government be requested to apply to the Government of India for y Barometrical Sections of the Country to the North of the River ptee which may be available, Sections of the Country South of that er being procurable at Madras: also that application be made to eut. Col. M. Poole and R. T. Porter, Esq., on the subject of their bts to the Society, and that they be requested to remit the amount thout further delay.

igned) EDWARD BALFOUR, *Chairman.*

(Signed) J. J. LOSH, *Secy. M. L. S. &c.*

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 6th November, 1849, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

EDWARD BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.
W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
Dr. T. KEY,
Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.
R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq., and
Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

Dr. J. KELLIE,
Sir H. C. MONTGOMERY, Bart.
J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.
T. PYCROFT, Esq.
Lieut. Col. F. A. REID, C. B.

Read Extract from Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department, No. 855, dated 1st November, 1849.

I. *Resolved,*—That this Extract be recorded.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 855.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 1st November, 1849.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Madras Literary Society.

(Here enter 22d October, 1849.)

Para. 1. *Resolved,*—That para. 1 of the foregoing letter be communicated to the Board of Revenue, who will be good enough to furnish to the Committee of the Madras Literary Society the document applied for, or a copy of it, for the purpose therein indicated.

2. *Resolved,*—That the Government of India be requested to comply, should there be no objection, with the application of the Committee for the Barometrical Sections required in the concluding paragraph.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. THOMAS,
Chief Secretary.

To the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society, and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Read letter from Captain T. Hutton of the Bengal Army annexing

a Memorandum respecting a work, in 1 vol. by him, about to be published by Messrs. Thacker and Co., Calcutta, entitled "The Chronology of Creation, or Geology and Scripture Reconciled."

To the Secretary Madras Literary Society, Madras.

My Dear Sir,—May I take the liberty of requesting you to obtain Subscribers to the work announced overleaf—should you succeed in obtaining any, kindly forward the list to Messrs. Thacker and Co., Calcutta. The work is in the Press.

Mussoorie, 13th *October*, 1849. (Signed) Thomas Hutton.

II. *Resolved,*—That Captain Hutton's request be complied with, and that the Memorandum received with Captain Hutton's letter be placed on the Library table, and the attention of Subscribers who may visit the Library requested thereto. As soon as the character and value of the work in question are ascertained the Committee will consider whether it be expedient to subscribe for a copy for the Society's Library.

Read letter from T. A. Anstruther, Esq. C. S., dated Rajahmundry, 15th October, 1849.

Mr. Bantleman,

Wlil you be so good as to inform me what is the rate of Subscription to the Madras Literary Society, and whether I can have books sent up the country to me here? Is there in the Library the Chevalier Bunsen's Ancient Egyptians?

(Signed) T. A. Anstruther,

Rajahmundry, 15*th October*, 1849.

III. *Resolved,*—That Mr. Anstruther be informed that the Rules of the Society do not permit books belonging to the Society's Library to be supplied to Subscribers residing at distant stations, and that the Committee have even declined to permit books to be sent to the comparatively near Station of Wallajahbad.

Read note from Dr. J. Kellie, and Memorandum of the Librarian.

Mr. Bantleman,

Sir,—In reply to your note I am sorry to say that the vol. of Bracebridge Hall which was taken by mistake to Calcutta has not been

returned nor do I now expect it to be so, so I shall be happy either to pay the value of it or to replace it.

13th October. (Signed) J. Kellie.

MEMORANDUM.

The price paid by the Society in 1822 for a copy of Bracebridge Hall, 2 vols., octavo, by Washington Irving is £1-12-6. A second hand copy of this work if ordered out from England may now be had much cheaper. Corinne ou L'Italie, par Madam DeStaël, 2 vols., 12mo published in 1821 and lost by W. McTaggart, Esq., may also be ordered out from England.

IV. *Resolved,*—That Messrs. Allen and Co. be requested to obtain and send out as soon as possible second hand copies of the works in question, and that the prices of them, as soon as ascertained, be debited respectively to Dr. J. Kellie and W. McTaggart, Esq.

Read Memorandum of the Librarian.

MEMORANDUM.

Previous to Dr. Cole's departure for the Cape he was requested to return certain books belonging to the Library; and they were returned accordingly with the exception of Francesca Carrara, 3 vols., and Blackwood's Magazine for December 1847, which Dr. Cole stated he believed were at Mr. Teed's. On application being made to Mr. Teed he stated that the books were not with him.

V. *Resolved,*—That if the number of Blackwood's Magazine is in duplicate, the consideration of the subject of this Memorandum be postponed until Dr. Cole's return to the Presidency, as it does not appear to the Committee necessary that the missing Works should be immediately replaced; but if there is no other copy of the same No. of Blackwood's Magazine in the Library, one must be immediately sent for, and the price debited to Dr. Cole.

Read Memorandum of the Librarian.

MEMORANDUM.

Dr. St. John states on the cover of the accompanying number of Punch that he received it with pages 221 to 224 inclusive missing. He however passed it on to the next gentleman Mr. Brown who forwarded it to Dr. Shaw from whom it was returned to the Library.

VI. *Resolved,*—That steps be taken to procure duplicates of the missing pages of Punch at the expense of the Society, as it seems impossible to ascertain who should be made responsible for the loss of them.

Read letters from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 3d and 19th September 1849, the former advising the despatch of periodicals per *Vernon* and the latter of Books and Magazines per Steamer.

VII. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letters be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following Books for the use of the Society.

The Caxtons, by the author of "Rienzi," 3 vols. The Old World and the New, by Mrs. Trollope, 3 vols. Letters from the Alleghany Mountains, by C. Lauman. Shirley, by Currer Bell, 3 vols. Ernest Vane, by A. B. Cochrane, M. P. 2 vols. Redburn; His First Voyage, by Herman Melville, Esq. A Pilgrimage to the Chapel at Walsingham and to Canterbury, by Erasmus—New Translation.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 32, 33 and 34 of the Society's Journal received in October 1849, and of amount still due for Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34, and Memorandum of amount still due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co., for Books, &c. received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30 of the Society's Journal, ...	Rs.	36	0	0
Do. do. No. 31, ...	„	32	0	0
Do. do. No. 32, ...	„	167	0	0
Do. realized in October, 1849, ...	„	18	0	0
Balance Rupees..		149	0	0
Do. do. No. 33, ...	„	187	0	0
Do. realized in October, 1849, ...	„	18	0	0
Balance Rupees..		169	0	0
Do. do. No. 34, ...	„	352	8	0
Do. realized in October, 1849, ...	„	25	0	0
Balance Rupees...		327	8	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 6th November, 1849, £ 152-19-4.

VIII. *Resolved*,—That these Memoranda be recorded.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR, *Chairman.* (Signed) J. J. LOSH, *Secretary M. L. S. &c.*

t a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 11*th December,* 1849, *at half past* 6 *o'clock,* P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Dr. J. KELLIE,
J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.,
Lieut. Col. F. A. REID, C. B., and
Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.
W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
Dr. T. KEY,
Sir H. C. MONTGOMERY, Bart.
Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.
T. PYCROFT, Esq.
R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq.

Read letter from the Acting Secretary to Government in the Revenue and Judicial Departments.

I. *Resolved,*—That this letter be recorded.

No. 1131.

From W. H. BAYLEY, Esq., *Acting Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.*

To Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary to the Madras Literary Society.*

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant and to inform you in reply that the Government have already in store spare printed copies of the papers on the "Influence of Trees on Climate" by Doctors Balfour and Smith and General Cullen, and that they therefore do not require any separate copies of the same.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 27*th November*, 1849. (Signed) W. H. BAYLEY, *Acting Secretary to Governmen*

Read letter from E. G. Balfour, Esq.

To the Secretary M. L. S. and B. R. A. S.

SIR,

I have the honor to request you to offer, for the Society's acc

ance, the accompanying "Statistics of Cholera," should they deem it worthy a place in their Library.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR.

December 11*th*, 1849.

II. *Resolved*,—That the book in question be accepted, with thanks; and deposited in the Library.

Read note from W. A. D. Inglis, Esq., and Librarian's Memorandum on the subject thereof.

Mr. Inglis returns per bearer Evelina in 2 vols. and will thank the Librarian to send "The Doctor by Southey" or "Nichol's Literary Anecdotes of the 18th Century." Only 2 vols. of "Memoirs of Mrs. Grant of Laggan" were received by Mr. Inglis and were returned by him. Mr. I. is positive and certain of this as not having looked at the Catalogue, to ascertain the proper number of volumes he supposed the two vols. received were the only ones and was surprised at the apparently abrupt conclusion of the work.

CHINGLEPUT, }
23*rd Nov.* 1849. }

(Signed) W. A. D. INGLIS.

To

Mr. BANTLEMAN, *Librarian Literary Society.*

MEMORANDUM.

On the 13th October last the Memoirs of Mrs. Grant of Laggan in 3 vols. were forwarded to W. A. D. Inglis, Esq., Chingleput, who applied for the same. A few days after a peon of the Society mentioned to me that he was informed by a peon of A. W. Phillips, Esq., Chingleput, that one of the vols. sent to Mr. Inglis on the above date was lost on the way. On the 21st November last Mr. Inglis returned to the Library, with other books, the two first vols. of Mrs. Grant's Memoirs without making any mention about the 3d vol. In fact I should have remained quiet under the impression that it was not yet finished had I not previously heard of its loss—consequently I immediately wrote to Mr. Inglis stating that the 3d vol. was not returned to which he sent me the accompanying answer.

III. *Resolved*,—That Mr. Inglis, who seems clearly responsible for the loss of the volume in question, be immediately called upon to replace, or pay for it.

Read letter from Messrs. W. Thacker and Co. of St. Andrew's Library, Calcutta, and Librarian's Memorandum on the subject thereof.

To J. J. Losh, Esq., *Secretary to the Madras Literary Society.*

Sir,—We have been requested by Captain R. R. W. Ellis, of the Bengal Army to obtain a copy of Taylor's Analysis of the Mackenzie Manuscripts. We believe the Analysis has been published in your Society's Journal, but are not aware if it has appeared separately.

Should it have done so we shall be obliged if you will send us a copy accompanied by a Memorandum of its price. It may be sent through the Post Office for transmission by the first Ship, or per Steamer through the Agent of the P. and O. S. N. Company.

St. Andrew's Library,
Calcutta, 29*th Nov*. 1849.
(Signed) W. Thacker and Co.

Memorandum.

The two first Reports on the Mackenzie Manuscripts by the Rev. W. Taylor, are contained in the accompanying pamphlet. I am not aware whether or not the remaining Reports have been reprinted in this form but they are inserted in the Madras Journal of Literature and Science, Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, 33 and 34.

IV. *Resolved*,—That the request contained in this letter be complied with.

Proposed by Colonel Reid, C. B. seconded by Dr. J. Kellie, that the ensuing annual meeting be held at the College at the usual hour (6½ p. m.) the monthly Meetings of the Managing Committee take place, the Members to dine together afterwards in the College Hall.

V. *Resolved*,—That this proposition be adopted, and that the details of the suggested arrangement be considered and settled at the next monthly Meeting of the Committee.

Read Memorandum of the Librarian.

Memorandum.

A peon of the Society while carrying out books in circulation lost a small pamphlet entitled "A Pottle of Strawberries," by A. Smith, the Invoice price of which is six-pence. This sum can be deducted from his pay.

VI. *Resolved*,—That the book in question be replaced at the expense of the peon who lost it, from whose pay the amount will accordingly be deducted.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 of the Society's Journal received in November 1849, and, of amount still due for the same numbers, Memorandum of amount due by the

Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for books, &c., received from them, and Memorandum of parties who have rejoined and become Subscribers in the 3d Class.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30 of the Society's Journal,........Rs.	36	0	0
Do. realized in November, 1849,...................... ,,	3	0	0
Balance Rupees..	33	0	0
Do. do. No. 31, ...Rs.	32	0	0
Do. realized in November, 1849,...................... ,,	3	0	0
Balance Rupees..	29	0	0
Do. do. No. 32, ...Rs.	149	0	0
Do. realized in November, 1849,...................... ,,	8	0	0
Balance Rupees..	141	0	0
Do. do. No. 33, ...Rs.	169	0	0
Do. realized in November, 1849, ... ,,	13	0	0
Balance Rupees..	156	0	0
Do. do. No. 34, ...Rs.	327	8	0
Do. realized in November 1849,...................... ,,	15	0	0
Balance Rupees..	312	8	0
Do. do. No. 35, ...Rs.	526	0	0
Do. realized in November, 1849,...................... ,,	62	0	0
Balance Rupees..	464	0	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 11th December, 1849...........................£	178	16	10
Do. remitted on the 13th November, 1849, ... ,,	100	0	0
Balance due £	78	16	10

MEMORANDUM.

Miss E. Stedman has rejoined the Society as a Third Class Subscriber from the 7th November, 1849.

Ensign W. H. Clarke has become a Third Class Subscriber from the 3d November 1849.

VII. *Resolved*,—That these Memoranda be recorded.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th October 1849, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

VIII. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society :—

Personal Recollection of the Life and Times of Valentine Lord Cloncurry.
L'Acadie, or Seven Years' Exploration in British America, 2 vols., by Sir J E. Alexander, K. L. S.
The Cities and Wilds of Andalusia, by the Hon. K. D. Murray.
Twenty-five Years' Service in the Hudson's Bay Territory, by J. McLean.
Sketches of Cantabs, by J. Smith.
Wandering Sketches among the Greeks and Turks and on the Shores the Danube by a Seven Years' Resident in Greece.
Une Gaillarde, par P. de Kock.
Excursions in Northern Africa, &c. &c., by Lieut. Colonel Napier.
Reminiscences of Twelve Months' Service in New Zealand, by Lieut. Mcl lop.
Owen Glendower, or the Prince in Wales, by Miss Hardy, 2 vols.
A Tour of Duty in California including a description of the Gold Region an account of a Voyage round Cape Horn, by J. W. Revere, Lieut. U Navy.
The Life of Oliver Goldsmith, by W. Irving.
The Maid of Orleans.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR, *Chairman.*

(Signed) J. J. LOSH, *Secretary M. L.* &c.

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday the 6th January, 1850, at half past 6 o'clock, P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.
E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B. Dr. T. KEY,
W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq. Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.
Dr. J. KELLIE, T. PYCROFT, Esq., and
Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

Sir H. C. MONTGOMERY, Bart. Lieut. Colonel F. A. REID, C. B.
J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq. R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq.

Read note to the address of the Secretary from Dr. G. Buist of Bombay, received with a copy of his work termed Annals of India for the year 1848 presented by him to the Literary Society.

MY DEAR SIR,—The accompanying contains two little Works for your Society and I trust you will pardon the liberty I have taken in addressing the other copies under cover to you. They will reach you free of charge and I shall feel greatly obliged to you for having them delivered.

(Signed) GEO. BUIST.

November 17th.

I. *Resolved,*—That the book in question be deposited in the Library, on behalf of the Literary Society, for his present to it.

Read letter to the address of the Secretary from Captain S. Hay.

CHINGLEPUT, *Thursday.*

MY DEAR SIR,—Would you kindly order my donation to be refunded as I find agreeably to Rule 4 that as I am not permanently stationed or resident at the Presidency I can become a Member of the Society and be entitled to all the privileges of Members of the 2d Class, without paying donation which has been erroneously charged me I presume.

(Signed) S. HAY.

II. *Resolved,*—That Captain Hay be informed that the Committee regret that his request that amount of his donation as a 2d Class Sub-

scriber may be refunded to him cannot be complied with, as the rule to which he alludes is only applicable to Officers belonging to the Garrison of Madras, and other persons temporarily resident at the Presidency, and does not apply to Subscribers residing at stations in the vicinity to which books from the Library are permitted to be sent.

Read Memorandum from the Librarian.

MEMORANDUM.

A new Catalogue of the books in the Society's Library should be printed as there are only half a dozen copies remaining of the one printed in 1846.

III. *Resolved*,—With reference to Rule 2 for the Library of the Society, and in supercession of the 2d Resolution of the Meeting on the 2d October, 1849, that a complete Catalogue of the books in the Library be prepared and printed as soon as possible.

The Chairman, at the request of the Committee, has kindly undertaken to superintend the preparation of the Catalogue.

In pursuance of the 5th Resolution at the last Meeting the Committee proceed to take into consideration the details of the arrangement thereby decided upon.

IV. *Resolved*,—That, before fixing the place where the Subscribers are to dine after the ensuing Annual General Meeting, steps be taken to ascertain if the attendance of the Right Honorable the Governor as Patron, and of the President and Vice Presidents of the Society, may be expected on the occasion. At the request of the Committee, their Chairman has obligingly undertaken to obtain and communicate the required information on the above subject, on the receipt of which the matter will be taken into further consideration at a Special Meeting of the Committee.

A Memorandum of the charges for printing (350 copies of) No. 35 of the Society's Journal amounting to Rupees 400-12-6 is laid before the Meeting.

V. *Resolved*,—That the Superintendent of the Christian Knowledge Society's Press be requested to furnish a receipted bill for the sum in question, which the Secretary is authorized to discharge.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 24th November 1849, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer, and transmitting a statement of their account with the Society from the 1st January to the 30th November, 1849 showing a balance due to them on the latter date of £ 196-10-6.

VI. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be

acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society :—

The Peer's Daughter, a Novel in 3 vols., by Lady Bulwer Lytton.
The History of the Papal States, by J. Miley, D. D., 3 vols.
Dark Scenes of History, by G. P. R. James, Esq., 3 vols.
The Uncle's Legacy, a Novel in 3 vols, by J. B. Torr, Esq.
The Golden Calf.
Passages in the Life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland of Sunny Side, written by herself, 3 vols.
Roland Cashel, by Charles Lever, 2 copies.
Black William's Grave, a Romance of North Wales.
John Coad's Memorandum of the Sufferings of the Rebels, sentenced by Judge Jefferies, (1688.)
Macaulay's History of England, two more copies.
Jackson on the Formation, Economy and Discipline of Armies.
Gardener's Introduction to the Study of Botany, especially calculated for use in India.
The Rhodadendron of the Sikkim Himmalayas.
Life of Mahommed and Life of Washington, by Washington Irving.
Ned Allen: or the Past Age, by David Hannay, Esq., 2 vols.
Sir Hudson Low's Letters and Journals.
Revelations of an Orderly.
Illustrated Catalogue of Works of Art.

Also that Messrs. Allen and Co., be requested in future to send out two copies of each complete Work which may be published by Dickens, Thackeray, Lever, T. B. Macaulay and the author of Jane Eyre ; and that a work lately published at Calcutta under the title of "Military Literature" be ordered on account of the Society.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 32, 33, 34 and 35 of the Society's Journal received in December 1849, and of amount still due for the same numbers and Nos. 30 and 31, and Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for books, &c. received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal,........	Rs.	33	0	0
Do. do. No. 31, ...	,,	29	0	0
Do. do. No. 32, ...	,,	141	0	0
Do. realized in December, 1849,........................	,,	10	0	0
Balance Rups..		131	0	0
Do. do. No. 33, ...	Rs.	156	0	0
Do. realized in December, 1849,........................	,,	12	0	0
Balance Rups..		144	0	0

Subscriptions due for No. 34, of the Society's Journal, ...	Rs.	312	8	0
Do. realized in December, 1849, ...	„	15	0	0
Balance Rups..		297	8	0
Do. do. No. 35, ...	Rs.	464	0	0
Do. realized in December, 1849, ...	„	108	0	0
Balance Rups..		356	0	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 8th January, 1850, £ 92-19-3.

VII. *Resolved,*—That these Memoranda be recorded.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR, *Chairman.* (Signed) J. J. LOSH, *Secretary M. L. S. &c.*

At an Extraordinary Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Friday the 11*th January,* 1850, *at half past* 6 *o'clock,* P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.
W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
Dr. J. KELLIE,
Sir H. C. MONTGOMERY, Bart.
J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.
Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.
Lieut. Col. F. A. REID, C. B., and
Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

Dr. T. KEY,
T. PYCROFT, Esq.
R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq.

The Committee having been informed, by a note from their Chairman, that the Right Honorable the Governor and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will dine with the Subscribers after the ensuing General Annual Meeting, to be held on the first Tuesday in next month, and the President of the Society, the Honorable Sir E. J. Gambier will attend the Meeting and the dinner, proceed, in pursuance

of the 4th Resolution at their last regular monthly Meeting, to take into further consideration the details of the proposed arrangement.

Although it would certainly be desirable that the General Meeting, and the subsequent dinner should if possible be at the same place, it does not appear to the Committee that the dinner could be given at the College without very great expense for lighting, &c. which (even supposing the use of College Hall could be obtained, which is far from certain) it seems inexpedient to incur. The only other building which can afford sufficient accommodation for a large dinner party is the Madras Club House, which, particularly as most of the Subscribers to the Literary Society are also Subscribers to the Club, seems, for numerous reasons, the most convenient place for the dinner to be given.

I. *Resolved,*—Accordingly, that a notice be immediately circulated to all the Subscribers to the Madras Literary Society at present at the Presidency that the Annual General Meeting will be held at the Society's Rooms in the College at half past 6 o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday the 5th of February next, and that, there will be a dinner provided at the Club House at half past 7 for such Subscribers as choose to attend.

II. *Resolved,*—That Mr. Ouchterlony, Dr. Kellie and Major Anstruther be requested to act as a Sub-Committee to take the requisite measures for carrying the proposed arrangement into effect.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR, *Chairman.* (Signed) J. J. LOSH, *Secretary M. L. S. &c.*

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Saturday the 2d February, 1850, *at half past* 6 *o'clock,* P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B. J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.
Dr. J. KELLIE, Major T. T. PEARS, C. B., and
Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

A General Statement of the Society's Accounts for 1849 is laid before the Meeting.

I. *Resolved,*—That this General Statement of Accounts be approved and passed, and, with the Account Current of Messrs. Binny and Com-

pany, and the letters containing the statement of the Accounts of the Society with Messrs. Allen and Company for the past year, be laid before the Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers to be held on the 5th Instant.

Read Extract from Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department, dated 22d January, 1850, No. 59.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 59.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 22d January, 1850.

Read the following letter from the under Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 6.

From W. GREY, Esq., *Under Secretary to the Government of India.*

To J. F. THOMAS, Esq., *Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, dated 2d January,* 1850.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,—With reference to your letter No. 8, dated the 1st November last, I am directed to forward copy of a communication from the Deputy Surveyor General, No. 241, dated the 29th ultimo, together with the copies (therewith received) of the only Barometrical Sections required by the *Madras Literary Society,* which are forthcoming in his Office.

FORT WILLIAM, 2d *Jan.* 1850. (Signed) W. GREY, *Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

II. *Resolved,*—That the Chairman of the Committee be requested to take charge of the Barometrical Sections received from Government with a view to their eventual publication.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, CALCUTTA, 29*th Dec.* 1849.

No. 241.

From Captain H. L. THUILLIER, *Deputy Surveyor General.*

To W. GREY, Esq., *Under Secretary to the Government of India.*

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,—With reference to your communication No. 643, dated the 14th ultimo, transmitting an Extract of letter from the Secretary to the *Madras Literary Society,* I have the honor to forward herewith copies of 2 Barometrical Sections with their accompanying sketch Maps from Bombay to Chittoor and from Subathoo to Agra the only document

North of the Taptee River that are at present forthcoming in this Office calculated to meet the requisition of the M. L. Society.

(Signed) H. L. THUILLIER,
Dep. Sur. Genl. and in charge Sur. Genl.'s Office.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W. GREY,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Ordered to be communicated to the Committee of the Madras Literary Society who will be furnished with the Barometrical Sections referred to when received.

(True Extract and Copies.)

(Signed) J. F. THOMAS,
Chief Secretary.

To the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Read letter from J. Henry, Esq., Secretary to the Smithsonian Institution, dated Washington, 1st January, 1849.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, 1st January, 1849.

SIR,—On behalf of the Smithsonian Institution, established at the seat of Government of the United States of America by the will of James Smithson, Esquire, we beg leave to forward to the Literary Society of Madras the first volume of the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge," published in accordance with the "Programme of Organization" adopted by the Board of Regents of the Institution.

It is expected that at least one volume of like size and form will be published annually; and we beg leave to request, that, in return for the same, the Smithsonian Institution may be favored with the publications of the Literary Society of Madras.

(Signed) JOSEPH HENRY, *Secretary.*
" CHARLES C. JEWETT, *Assist. Secy.*

To the Secretary of the Literary Society of Madras.

III. *Resolved,*—That the book received with this letter be placed in the Library, and that the thanks of the Society be offered to the donors, whose request that the Smithsonian Institution may be supplied with publications of the Madras Literary Society will be complied with.

Read letters from Messrs. Allen and Co., containing statements of

their accounts with the Society for the year 1849, and advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

IV. *Resolved,*—That the receipt of these letters, and of the books and periodicals in question, be acknowledged.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 of the Society's Journal received in January 1850, and of amount still due for the same numbers, and Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co., for books, &c. received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal,........	Rs.	33	0	0
Do. realized in January, 1850,.....	,,	2	0	0
Balance Rups..		31	0	0
Do. do. No. 31, ...	Rs.	29	0	0
Do. realized in January, 1850,......	,,	2	0	0
Balance Rups..		27	0	0
Do. do. No. 32, ...	Rs.	131	0	0
Do. realized in January, 1850,......	,,	2	0	0
Balance Rups..		129	0	0
Do. do. No. 33, ...	Rs.	144	0	0
Do. realized in January, 1850,.........................	,,	2	0	0
Balance Rups..		142	0	0
Do. do. No. 34, ...	Rs.	297	8	0
Do. realized in January, 1850,........	,,	2	8	0
Balance Rups..		295	0	0
Do. do. No. 35, ...	Rs.	356	0	
Do. realized in January, 1850,...	,,	16	0	
Balance Rups..		340	0	

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 2d February 1850, £ 111-1-0.

V. *Resolved,*—That these Memoranda be recorded.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR, *Chairman.* (Signed) J. J. LOSH, *Secretary M. L. S. &c.*

an Annual General Meeting of the Madras Literary So- iety and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held in the ociety's Rooms at the College, on Tuesday the 5th Febru- ry, 1850, *at half past* 6 *o'clock,* P. M.

PRESENT.

Patron.

The Right Honorable Sir H. POTTINGER, Bart. G. C. B.

President.

The Honorable Sir E. J. GAMBIER, in the Chair.

Vice-Presidents.

Lieut. General Sir G. H. F. BERKELEY, K. C. B.

The Honorable D. ELIOTT, Esq.

Members.

[ajor P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.	J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.
. G. BALFOUR, Esq., *Chairman.*	Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.
ajor C. A. F. BERKELEY,	Lieut. Col. T. S. PRATT, C. B.
. P. BROWN, Esq.	Lieut. Col. F. A. REID, C. B.
. DALE, Esq.	Captain W. SAPTE,
. U. ELLIS, Esq.	W. A. SERLE, Esq.
. HUNTER, Esq., M. D.	Sir T. V. STONHOUSE, Bart.
r. J. KELLIE,	G. N. TAYLOR, Esq.
r. T. KEY,	J. THOMSON, Esq.
. C. B. NEILL, Esq.	Major C. C. YOUNG, and

Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

he Secretary laid before the Meeting Messrs. Binny and Compa- Account Current with the Society for 1849, showing a balance heir favor on the 1st January, 1850 of 46 Rupees, and also a gene- ccount of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Society in 1849 its credits and liabilities on the 1st January, 1850, showing a ba- in its favor on that date of Rupees 86-3-6, with two letters from rs. W. H. Allen and Company containing statements of their unt with the Society for 1849, exhibiting a balance in their favor 211-1-0 which balance has been reduced, by a remittance of 0-0-0 made to them in November last, to £ 111-1-0.

Resolved,—That these Accounts, which have been passed by Managing Committee, and appear satisfactory, be approved and ed.

ead lists of ten Members of the Society of the 1st and 2d Class. and three 3d Class Subscribers who have ceased to subscribe, left Presidency, or died, and of fifteen who have become Subscribers in

the 1st and 2d Classes since the last Annual General Meeting; and also a list of eleven Subscribers in the 3d Class, nine of whom continue to subscribe.

Ceased to Subscribe.		*Became Subscribers.*	
1 Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras,	First Class.	1 H. Morris, Esq.	First Class.
2 H. Corbett, Esq.	do.	2 A. M. Ritchie, Esq.	do.
3 T. Wilson, Esq.	do.	3 Major Gen. W. H. Sewell,	do.
4 R. Burgass, Esq.	Second Class.	4 Lt. Col. R. J. H. Vivian,	do.
5 Lt. Col. D. H. Considine,	do.	5 Capt. G. J. Condy,	Second Class.
6 A. W. Phillips, Esq.	do.	6 M. Cross, Esq.	do.
7 G. J. Casamajor, Esq.	First Class.	7 Capt. S. Hay,	do.
8 W. Harrington, Esq.	do.	8 H. Græme, Esq.	do.*
9 Lt. Gen. Sir J. Nicolls, K. C. B.	do.	9 W. A. D. Inglis, Esq.	do.
10 Col. W. Strahan,	do.	10 A. C. B. Neill, Esq.	do.
1 C. J. Hill, Esq.	Third Class.	11 Major C. C. Young,	do.
2 Mr. J. D. Jordan,	do.	12 Rev. J. V. Bull,	Under Rule IV.
3 Capt. M. S. Ottley,	do.	13 Lt. Col. J. Laurie,	do.
		14 G. L. Morris, Esq.	do.
		15 Capt. H. W. Tulloch,	do.
		1 G. Banbury, Esq.	Third Class.
		2 Mr. H. Bowers,	do.
		3 Ensign W. H. Clarke,	do.
		4 Rev. E. E. Jenkins,	do.
		5 Mr. J. D. Jordan,	do.
		6 Lt. H. P. Keighly,	do.
		7 Mr. S. Laurie,	do.
		8 Capt. M. S. Ottley,	do.
		9 C. Poorooshottum Moodeliar,	do.
		10 Miss E. Stedman,	do.
		11 G. Wylie, Esq.	do.

II. *Resolved*,—That these lists, which appear satisfactory as showing that the numbers of Subscribers have increased since the last General Meeting, be recorded.

Read the following list of Donations of Books, &c. to the Society since the last General Meeting.

List of Books presented to the Society since the last Annual General Meeting held on the 28th April, 1849.

	Donors.
Journal of the India Archipelago and Eastern Asia, from January to December, 1849, - - - -	J. R. Logan, Esq.
A complete set of the Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society, 7 volumes, - - -	The Society.
Proceedings of the Bombay Geographical Society from August, 1838, to November, 1840, - -	Ditto.

	Donors.
mphlet on the Health of Soldiers, Statistics of holera, - - - - - - - - -	Edward Balfour, Esq.
de to Northern Archæology, - - - -	Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries.
noirs de la Societe Royale des Antiquaries du ord 1845-1847, - - - - - - - -	Ditto.
'olumes of German Books, - - - -	Royal Academy of Bavaria.
mal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain id Ireland, vol. 11. part I. and vol. 12, part 1st, -	Royal As. Society.
orts, &c. of the Smithsonian Institution, Exhibit-g its Plans, Operations and Financial condition up January 1st 1849, - - - - - - -	Smithsonian Institution.
thsonian Contributions to Knowledge, vol. 1, -	Ditto.
als of India for the year 1848, - - - -	Dr. G. Buist.
ya Sangraha—A Sanscrit Anthology—being a Col-ction of the best smaller Poems in the Sanscrit anguage, - - - - - - - -	Unknown.
liotheca Indica—A Collection of Oriental Works, Nos. - - - - - - - - - - -	Ditto.
Séances de Haidari, Recits Historiques et Elegiaues sur la vie et Mort des Principaux Martyrs Mu-ılmans, Traduite de la Meme Langue—par M. arcin de Tassy, - - - - - - -	M. Garcin de Tassy.

II. *Resolved*,—That the above mentioned books, &c. be placed in Library for the use of the Subscribers, and included in the next logue, and that the donors, most of whom have been, and the rest be thanked by the Managing Committee, are entitled to the ac-ledgements of the Society.

e Meeting proceeds, in conformity with Rule VI., to nominate a ber to fill a vacancy in the General Committee of Management, ioned by the resignation of Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart.

Resolved Unanimously,—That Lieut. Colonel Pratt, C. B., be re-ed to become a Member of the Committee of Management, which cordingly for the ensuing year be composed as follows:

Chairman.

E. G. Balfour, Esq.

Members.

Dr P. Anstruther, C. B.	Lieut. Col. T. S. Pratt, C. B.
U. Arbuthnot, Esq.	Major T. T. Pears, C. B.
J. Kellie,	T. Pycroft, Esq.
T. Key,	Lieut. Col. F. A. Reid, C. B.
Ochterlony, Esq.	R. H. Williamson, Esq.

Captain T. J. Losh, *Secretary.*

V. *Resolved Unanimously*,—That the thanks of this Meeting be offered to the Honorable the President for his conduct in the Chair.

(Signed) Edward J. Gambier, *President.* (Signed) J. J. Losh, *Secretary M. L. S. &c*

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 5th March, 1850, at half past 6 o'clock, p. m.

Present.

Chairman.

E. G. Balfour, Esq.

Members.

Major T. T. Pears, C. B. Lieut. Col. F. A. Reid, C. B., and
Lieut. Col. T. S. Pratt, C. B. Capt. J. J. Losh, *Secretary.*

Absent.

Major P. Anstruther, C. B. Dr. T. Key,
W. U. Arbuthnot, Esq. J. Ouchterlony, Esq.
Dr. J. Kellie, T. Pycroft, Esq.
R. H. Williamson, Esq.

Read letters from the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras and the Honorable J. F. Thomas, Esq., Member of Council, respectively, accepting the office of Vice-Presidents of the Society :—

To Captain Losh, *Secretary M. L. S. &c. &c. &c.*

Sir,—I beg to express my acknowledgments to the Honorable the President, the Honorable the Vice-Presidents and the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society for the honor they have done me in desiring me to become one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society and to assure them of the pleasure it affords me to have my name associated with them in so useful an institution.

If you will have the goodness to direct the Librarian to send to me for the usual donation and subscription I will direct it to be paid.

(Signed) Thos. Madras.

Guindy Lodge, *February 12th*, 1850.

To the Secretary Madras Literary Society.

Sir,—I have been favored with your note of 1st instant, and I accept with pleasure the office of Vice-President of the Society which the Committee have done me the honor to tender to me.

(Signed) J. F. Thomas.

Capper's, 2*d March*, 1850.

I. *Resolved,*—That these letters be recorded, and that the names of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop, and the Honorable J. F. Thomas, Esq. be included in the list of Vice-Presidents of the Society.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th January, 1850, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

II. *Resolved,*—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co's. letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society :—

White Jacket, or Life on Board a Man of War—by Herman Melville.
St. Leger, or the Threads of Life.
A Voice from the Danube.
Hesperos, or Travels in the West—by Mrs. Houstoun.
Evadne, or an Empire in its Fall—by C. Rowcroft.
The Petrel, a Tale of the Sea.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 32, 33, 34 and 35 of the Society's Journal received in February, 1850, and of amount still due for the same numbers and Nos. 30 and 31 and Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for books, &c. received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal,........Rs.	31	0	0
Do. do. No. 31, ... „	27	0	0
Do. do. No. 32, ... „	129	0	0
Do. realized in February, 1850, ... „	6	0	0
Balance Rups..	123	0	0
Do. do. No. 33, ...Rs.	142	0	0
Do. realized in February, 1850, ... „	4	0	0
Balance Rups..	138	0	0
Do. do. No. 34, ...Rs.	295	0	0
Do. realized in February, 1850, ... „	5	0	0
Balance Rups..	290	0	0
Do. do. No. 35, ...Rs.	340	0	0
Do. realized in February, 1850, ... „	18	0	0
Balance Rups..	322	0	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 5th March, 1850, £ 134-7-0.

III. *Resolved,*—That these Memoranda be recorded.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR, *Chairman.* (Signed) J. J. LOSH, *Secretary M. L. S. &c.*

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 2d April, 1850, *at half past* 6 *o'clock,* P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
J. OUGHTERLONY, Esq.
Major T. T. PEARS, C. B. and
Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.
Dr. J. KELLIE,
Dr. T. KEY,
Lieut. Col. T. S. PRATT, C. B.
T. PYCROFT, Esq.
Lieut. Col. F. A. REID, C. B.
R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq.

Read note from C. P. Brown, Esq.

To the Secretary Literary Society.

SIR,—I send four copies each of two books now printed by me, which I beg to present to the Literary Society. One is Cyclic Table of Hindu and Mahomedan Chronology. The other is Memoirs of Hyder and Tippoo.

26*th March,* 1850. (Signed) C. P. BROWN.

I. *Resolved,*—That the books received with Mr. Brown's note be deposited in the Library, and that he be thanked, in the name of the Society, for his donation to it.

Read note from Mr. W. A. Hogg.

MADRAS, 21*st March,* 1850.

Mr. J. P. BANTLEMAN,

SIR,—With reference to your Advertisement in the *Fort St. George Gazette,* dated 18th Instant, I beg to inform you, that I can supply the first 6 Numbers of the Madras Journal of Literature and Science

ɔe per Number, if you require them, be so kind as to let me d they shall be sent.

(Signed) W. A. Hogg,
Carnatic Library, Mount Road.

ɛsolved,—That the Librarian be authorized to purchase the of the Journal offered for sale by Mr. Hogg, at the price y him, provided they are complete and clean.

ist of Gentlemen who have become Subscribers since the 1st last, prepared, at the request of the Chairman, for the infor- f the Committee.

new Subscribers to the Library who were admitted since the ıry, 1850.

First Class.					
:ev. The Lord Bishop of Madras,......	Paid Donation	Rs.	35	0	0
Colonel Vivian,....................	Do.	,,	35	0	0
Dymes, Esq.,......................	Do.	,,	35	0	0
Second Class.					
:. Neill, Esq.,..................	Do.	,,	15	0	0
ss, Esq...........................	Do.	,,	15	0	0
C. C. Young,......................	Do.	,,	15	0	0
ı J. W. Hay,...	Do.	,,	15	0	0
Bell, Esq.,.......................	Do.	,,	15	0	0
ı W. S. Jacob,....................	Do.	,,	15	0	0
ı J. Stewart,.......	Do.	,,	15	0	0
.dell, Esq.,..................	Do.	,,	15	0	0

Under Rule IV. without Donation.

ı A. T. Rice, H. M. 51st Regiment.
ı the Hon. D. Erskine, do.
H. S. S. Burney, do. Retired 2d April 1850.
A. H. Irby, do.
W. H. Kemp, do.
Robt. Neville, do.

ıefore the Committee copy of a bill submitted by the Superin- of the Christian Knowledge Society's Press for printing 350 co- No. 36 of the Society's Journal amounting to Rupees 457-11-9.

Resolved,—That Mr. Twigg be instructed to forward a receipted ɔayment in the course of this or the ensuing month, provided e of the funds of the Society will admit of the disbursement interfering with the necessary remittance to the London lers.

letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th Febru- 0, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

V. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the followin books, for the use of the Society :—

The Natural History of Ireland, by W. Thompson, 2 vols., Reeve, Benham and Reeve.

Impressions of Central and Southern Europe, being notes of successive Jour neys, by W. E. Baxton, 8vo. Longman.

Spring Tide, or the Angler and his Friends, by J. Young, a Kerman—Bentley

The Nomades of the West, or Ellen Clayton, a Romance, by S. D. Huyghu —Bentley.

Memoirs of a Hungarian Lady, 2 vols., Colburn.

Adventures of a Gold Finder, 3 vols., Colburn.

Historical Memoirs of Cardinal Pacca, 2 vols., Longmans.

Country Quarters, by Countess of Blessington, 3 vols., W. Shoberl.

Turkey and its Destiny, by C. MacFarlane, 2 vols., Murray.

The Village Notary, a Romance of Hungarian Life, 3 vols., Longmans.

Latter Day Pamphlets, by T. Carlyle.

The History of England during the 30 years Peace ; by Harriet Martineau, 2 vols., Knight.

Diary of an Officer in the Brigade of Savoy in the Campaign of Lom bardy Low.

Extracts from Journals kept during the Revolutions at Rome and Palerm by the Earl of Mount Edgecombe. Ridgway.

Naval Tactics, by Pere L'Hoste, translated by Captain Boswell, R. N.

On the Laterite Formation of British India.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, of the Society's Journal received in March, 1850, and of amount still due for the same numbers, and Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for Books, &c. received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal........Rs.	31	0	0
Do. realized in March, 1850,.......................... „	2	0	0
Balance Rups..	29	0	0
Do. do. No. 31, ...Rs.	27	0	0
Do. realized in March, 1850, ... „	2	0	0
Balance Rups..	25	0	0
Do. do. No. 32, ...Rs.	123	0	0
Do. realized in March, 1850,.... .... „	8	0	0
Balance Rups..	115	0	0

Subscriptions due for No. 33, of the Society's Journal,........	Rs.	138	0	0
Do. realized in March, 1850,........................	„	8	0	0
Balance Rups..		130	0	0
Do. do. No. 34, ...	Rs.	290	0	0
Do. realized in March, 1850,...........................	„	10	0	0
Balance Rups..		280	0	0
Do. do. No. 35, ...	Rs.	322	0	0
Do. realized in March, 1850,...........................	„	12	0	0
Balance Rups..		310	0	0
Do. do. No. 36, ...	Rs.	680	0	0
Do. realized in March, 1850,...........................	„	169	0	0
Balance Rups..		511	0	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 2d April 1850, £ 155-1-2.

VI. *Resolved,*—That these Memoranda be recorded.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR, *Chairman.* (Signed) J. J. LOSH, *Secretary M. L. S. &c.*

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Wednesday, the 10*th April,* 1850, *at half past* 6 *o'clock,* P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
Dr. T. KEY,
J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.
Lt. Col. T. S. PRATT, C. B.
Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.
T. PYCROFT, Esq.
Capt. J. BEST, (Hony. Member) and
Capt. J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.
Dr. J. KELLIE,
Lt. Col. F. A. REID, C. B.
R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq.

Read note from the Honorable Sir E. J. Gambier, President of the Society.

ADYAR, *8th April*, 1850.

SIR,—It has been my wish before my departure from Madras to present the Literary Society with one or more books that may be a useful addition to their Library. I find however the difficulty of selection so great, and I think the Managing Committee are so much more likely to make a good selection than I can, that I beg permission to place at their disposal, the enclosed Note for Rs. 500 for the purpose of being applied to the purchase of one or more standard works which they may think it desirable for the Society to possess.

I have at the same time the honor to resign the office of President of the Society.

(Signed) ED. J. GAMBIER.

To Captain LOSH, *Secretary Literary Society.*

I. *Resolved Unanimously*,—That the receipt of this note and its enclosure be acknowledged, and that Sir E. J. Gambier be informed that the Committee regret that his approaching departure from India has rendered necessary his resignation of the Office of President, and be thanked, on behalf of the Society, for his liberal contribution to its funds.

II. *Resolved Unanimously*,—That the Honorable D. Eliott, Esq. be requested to accept the Office of President in succession to the Honorable Sir E. J. Gambier resigned.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR, *Chairman.* (Signed) J. J. LOSH, *Secretary M. L. S. &c.*

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 7th May, 1850, *at half past* 6 *o'clock,* P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B. Col. T. S. PRATT, C. B. and
J. OCCHTERLONY, Esq. Capt. J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

W. U. ABRUTHNOT, Esq. Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.
Dr. J. KELLIE, T. PYCROFT, Esq.
Dr. T. KEY, Lt. Col. F. A. REID, C. B.
R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq.

Read letter from the Honorable Sir C. Rawlinson, Chief Justice, in-

iating his readiness to become one of the Vice-Presidents of the ciety.

ADYAR, 21*st April*, 1850.

SIR,—I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter written the desire of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary ciety requesting me to become one of the Vice-Presidents of that ciety.

In reply I have only to say that I am most happy to allow my name be inserted in the list of Vice-Presidents, and that I shall also be dy to become a Member (contributing) of the Society, if you will orm me as to the course to be adopted.

(Signed) CH. RAWLINSON.

J. J. LOSH, Esq., *Secretary M. L. S. &c.*

I. *Resolved*,—That this letter be recorded, and that the name of the onorable Sir C. Rawlinson be included in the list of Vice-Presidents the Society.

Read letter from the Honorable D. Eliott, Esq., Member of Council, timating his acceptance of the Office of President of the Society.

GUINDY, 29*th April*, 1850.

SIR,—My temporary absence from Madras has prevented me from lier acknowledging the honor done to me by the Committee of the dras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society equesting me to accept the Office of President in succession to the norable Sir Edward Gambier as communicated to me in your letter he 11th instant.

am much gratified by the request of the Committee and I am glad ccept the Honorable Office of President in which it will be my en- vor to co-operate with them for the interest of the Society to the of my power.

(Signed) D. ELIOTT.

tain LOSH, *Secretary M. L. S. &c.*

I. *Resolved*,—That this letter be recorded, and that the name of Honorable D. Eliott, Esq., be inserted as President in the next lished list of the Office Bearers of the Society.

ead letter from the Honorary Secretary to the Asiatic Society of lon, the four numbers of whose Journal therein alluded to are laid re the Meeting.

ASIATIC SOCIETY, COLOMBO, 22*d April*, 1850.

Honorary Secretary of the Literary Society, Madras.

IR,—I avail of an opportunity which offers to forward you by the ds of a friend, a Copy of the Journals of this Society Nos. 1 to 4

in the belief that you may be disposed to exchange for them the Tra actions of your Institution.

This step would have been taken at an earlier date had I not be under an impression that your Society had ceased to exist some ti since—as it is I trust that the two Societies may, though late, placed in correspondence which shall lead to their mutual advanta

(Signed) JOHN CAPPER, *Hon. Secreta*

III. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of this letter, and of numbers 1 to of the Proceedings of the Ceylon Asiatic Society be acknowledged a that Mr. Capper be informed, in reply to his communication, that t Committee willingly consent to the proposed exchange of the publi tions of the two Societies.

Read note from Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart., May 2d.

MY DEAR CAPTAIN LOSH,

In looking over some lists of new publications, the Books mention in the accompanying notice seemed to me likely to be approved of the Subscribers to our Society. Perhaps you will not object to sh it to the Committee at your next Meeting.

(Signed) HENRY C. MONTGOME

IV. *Resolved*,—That all the books mentioned in the list recei with this note that have not been already received or written for ordered for the Society.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th Ma 1850, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

V. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the follow books for the use of the Society:—

Hogarth's History of Music.
Records of the Creation, by the Bishop of Chester.
Sketches and Notes of a Cruise on Scottish Waters—Murray.
The Life and Epistles of St. Paul, &c. &c., by the Rev. W. Conybea Longman and Co.
Arctic Expeditions—a Lecture, by C. R. Wild—Murray.
War in Hungary, by General Klapla.
Bombay Cotton and Indian Railways, by Colonel Grant.
Railway Economy, by Dr. Lardner.
Dr. Whewell on Cambridge Studies—in parts.
Social Condition and Education of the People, &c., by J. Kay.
An Autumn in Italy, by the Marquis of Ormonde, 1 vol. royal octavo.
Lives of the Prime Ministers of England, 3 vols. 8vo.
Anecdotes of London and its Celebrities, by J. H. Jesse, 2 vols. 8vo. illustrations.
Representative Men.

Letters of W. V. Humboldt to a Female Friend.
New Edition of Burder's Oriental Customs.
Johnston's Experimental Agriculture.
Life of the Duke of Kent.
Antonina, or Fall of Rome.
Forest and the Fortress.
Arthur Montague or an only Son at Sea.
The Scottish Cavalier.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 34, 35 and 36 of the Society's Journal received in April 1850, and of amount still due for the same numbers, and Nos. 30, 31, 32 and 33, and Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for books, &c., received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal........Rs.	29	0	0
Do. do. No. 31, ... ,,	25	0	0
Do. do. No. 32, ... ,,	115	0	0
Do. do. No. 33, ... ,,	130	0	0
Do. do. No. 34, ... ,,	280	0	0
Do. realized in April, 1850, ... ,,	2	8	0
Balance Rups..	277	8	0
Do. do. No. 35, ...Rs.	310	0	0
Do. realized in April, 1850, ... ,,	16	0	0
Balance Rups..	294	0	0
Do. do. No. 36, ... ,,	511	0	0
Do. realized in April, 1850, ... ,,	55	0	0
Balance Rups..	456	0	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 7th May, 1850,.............................. £	188	13	1
Deduct amount remitted on the 13th April, 1850,........ ,,	100	0	0
Balance due £	88	13	1

VI. *Resolved*,—That these Memoranda be recorded.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR, *Chairman.*

(Signed) J. J. LOSH, *Secretary M. L. S. &c.*

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 4th June, 1850, *at half past* 6 *o'clock,* P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.
W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
Dr. J. KELLIE,
Dr. T. KEY,
Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.
T. PYCROFT, Esq. and

Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.
Lieut. Col. T. S. PRATT, C. B.
Lieut. Col. F. A. REID, C. B.
R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq.

Read note from Walter Elliot, Esq., received, with a variety of Ro[ck] Specimens from Arabia, Persia and Mesopotamia, accompanied by [a] descriptive list, forwarded by Captain Newbold as his first contribution to the Museum of Economic Geology.

April 24th, 1850.

MY DEAR BALFOUR,

I send you a contribution from Newbold received a few days ago. He calls it his first contribution to the Museum of Economic Geology. Rock Specimens from Arabia, Persia and Mesopotamia.

You might print the list in the next No. of the Journal mean time the Literary Society is the proper Depository of the specimens.

(Signed) W. ELLIOT.

Tell Bantleman to send Newbold the last No. of the Journal.

I. *Resolved,*—That this note be recorded, that the Rock Specimens be deposited in the Museum, and that the descriptive list received with them, which is difficult to decipher, be fair copied in a legible hand, for circulation to the Committee, and publication in the Society's Journal as suggested by Mr. W. Elliot.

rt *of Rock Specimens from Arabia, Persia and Babylonia, present-ed to the Museum of Economic Geology, by Captain* T. J. NEW-BOLD.

1. Serpentine from Muscat.

2. Serpentine from Muscat, variety.

3. Light green spotted variety of serpentine from Guano Rock near Muscat.

4. Calc spar from veins in serpentine of Muscat. The spar imbedded in ;ments of the rock proving the posterior origin of the veins. The Calc spar ten blended with magnesian matter derived from the serpentine—Steatite, rite and Sulphate of lime are commonly found associated with it, and some-s common salt. These minerals occur frequently in thin lamellœ filling as of the rock almost invisible to the naked eye, penetrating it in every di-on and rendering it friable and unfit generally for building purposes. le masses of serpentine are often separated at the planes of the more ver- and highly inclined seams, and slide down in avalanches of crumbly frag-ts to the base. The smooth sparry or steatitic surfaces thus exposed on rocks left standing are often of considerable extent. Their white, grey and ish green colours exhibit striking contrasts with the prevailing sombre s of the serpentine, viz., black, deep green, rusty and purplish brown.

Conglomerate overlying the serpentine interstratified with grit and sand-e and underlying sandstone and nummulitic limestone, form the range sup-ing the elevated deserts of Arabia at the back of Muscat.

. Reddish ferruginous sandstone overlying No. 5.

. Nummulitic limestone overlying No. 5 and 6.

. Recent conglomerate now in process of formation, on the sea beach of th Arabia consisting of lime and sand cementing fragments of coral, marine ls and beach pebbles. The specimen is from Muttreh near Muscat.

. Dark brown ferruginous rock from the Island of Hormuz Persian Gulf. s rock passes into a pure hæmatitic iron ore, and occasionally imbeds iron ites and specular iron ore. It is sometimes whitened by incrustations of mon salt.

0. White friable rock, slightly dotted with greyish and reddish spots, exhi-ng a few small angular bits of quartz and glassy felspar. These minerals e resisted the process of disintegration more successfully than the substance the rock, which appears originally to have been a trachytic variety of No. 11.

1. Like No. 9 and 10 from Hormuz, is a pale bluish grey, highly indurated a, imbedding pale decaying crystals of olivine and a few of glassy felspar. e crystals in weathering fall out leaving cavities which impart a variolated ect to the surface of the rock. The middle and southern portions of the and of Hormuz are said to abound in deposits of pure common salt, which ms an article of commerce, and is farmed out by the Imaum of Muscat. The land as well as the Persian Coast from Mennow and Bunder Abbas to the

sulphur mines of Khamir nearly opposite the centre of Kishin island, is held by him from the king of Persia on payment of a certain annual sum. The salt is associated, as usual, with deposits of crystallized gypsum. A variety of reddish brown, and greenish chert clay altered apparently by volcanic heat, earthy and crystallized sulphur are found on the island. Copper pyrites are said to occur.

12. Ferruginous sandstone of the Persian mainland from a sandstone ridge intervening between the city of Bunder Abbas (Gombroon) and the lofty mountains of Gebel Shemil and the Koh-i-Ghinnon which constitute part of the great mountain rampart of southern Persia. The sandstone forming the subordinate ridge has generally much less iron in its composition than the specimen sent. It is usually of a loose friable texture and imbeds here and there fragments of marine shells of existing species. It is overlaid by a loose pebble conglomerate evidently an ancient sea beach, and rests on marls of the saliperous which in their turn repose on sandstone.

13. Arenaceous shell limestone imbedding existing species of marine shells from Bassadore.

14. Arenaceous shell limestone imbedding existing species of marine shells from Beshire near Bushire.

15. Indurated bitumen from bitumous spring of Nimrud near Mosul.

16. Indurated bitumen from vicinity of flaming springs of Aba Goghiurd, between Bagdad and Mosul, near the city of Kerkuh, the ancient Corcyra. This specimen is more indurated, and crystalline than that from the springs at Nimrud, the mineral issues in a liquid state. It is the "Naft-i-siyah," or black Naphta, of the Persians, and was used as a cement in the boats and buildings of the ancient Assyrians, Chaldæans and Babylonians. The bitumen, like lignites often contains fragments of bitumenized reeds, grasses and leaves, indicating an almost similar vegetable origin. It is used by the moderns for much the same purposes as the ancients. Medicinally it is applied as a balsam to the sore backs of camels, &c. Many of the houses in the towns on the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates still have their foundations protected by bitumeny cements from the damps which rise up by capillary attraction from the saline alluvial soil. It is used in the inside of water courses, flat terraces on the top of wells, &c., lining the round basket or gopher boats still plying on the rivers of Mesopotamia as in the time of Herodotus and for paying the ordinary timber built boats. It is also used to burn in lamps in a few places as at Kerkuh where my Kurdish host supplied me every night with a large antique shaped *Terra cotta* lamp and with bitumen and supplied with a roll of cotton rag for a wick. Both the specimens of indurated bitumen now sent sink in water. Their colour brownish black.

17. Aragonite from the marine limestone the bitumen springs near Aba Goghiurd.

18. Diluvial gravel from the plain of Babylon. This gravel is composed of small rounded pebbles few exceeding an inch and a half in length, much rolled and of the hardest portions of the rocks from which they have been washed. A

few angular fragments of gypsum are occasionally seen among them but this rock is generally on or near the sites of the gravel beds which it underlies.

A large number of pebbles examined by Mr Loftus of the Perso—Turkish boundary commission and myself consisted of

1. Quartz white, reddish and yellowish.

2. Flinty slate from grey to black. Some varieties of the black pass into Lydian stone with a shining semi-conchoidal fracture.

3. Chert of many tints from light grey to almost black, and green approaching jade.

4. Jasper, chiefly red, also brown and veined.

5. Agate (rare) generally semi-transparent.

6. Flint with white and reddish coating.

7. The most indurated portions of serpentine rocks.

8. Waxy silicious limestone, of various shades of grey, green, white, some nearly black. Some varieties approach marble in their semi-crystalline structure.

9. Quartzoze sandstone brown and pinkish.

10. Brown indurated clays passing into jasper.

11. Angular fragments of gypsum evidently not transported from any great distance.

12. Two pebbles of finely grained granite, greenish grey composed of quartz chert, mica and a little greenish felspar. We found also among the gravel a few slightly rolled fragments of black indurated bitumen.

The above mentioned specimens we found in the principal gravel bed of the Babylonian plain, near Misrakchi khan, north of the site of ancient Babylon.

In another of these gravel beds at Akkar-koof, the supposed site of the Accad of Genesis (one of the cities of Nimrod and cotemporary with Babel, Eregh and Culneh), we found in addition to similar pebbles as those already enumerated two small pebbles of light yellowish brown, nummulitic limestone, and also one of a corralline limestone; also one of a pinkish granite consisting of quartz and felspar with a little iron, and two pebbles of porphyry and hornblende rock.

Per centage of the principal pebbles in the gravel bed of Akkar-koof taken by Mr. Loftus and myself.

Quartz, white, milky, reddish, yellowish,	30
Chert, flint, jasper, flinty slate, indurated clays,	40
Limestone, quartzite sand-stone and indurated varieties of Serpentine,	27
Nummulitic and coralline limestone,	1
Granite porphyry and hornblende rock,	2
	100

I have been thus particular in the examination of these gravel beds of Babylonia, inasmuch as I consider them as intimately connected with the most in-

teresting geological phenomena on historic record namely the Deluge of Scripture.

The circumstance of some of the oldest cities of the world being built either on them, and the pebbles themselves having been employed in their construction, as at Babylon, Nineveh, Accad, &c. proves their antiquity.

2. The position of the beds and their extent fully demonstrate that they are no fluviatile deposits.

3. Their nearly N. and S. longitudinal axis and the nature of the pebbles show that the course of the flood which deposited them rolled from the northward from the direction of Mount Ararat towards the Mount Zead of the Persian Gulph washing down fragments from the rocks of the Laurus and Kurdistan and grinding their softer materials into the vast, flat mud deposits which now cover the sea-line plains of Assyria, Babylonia and Chaldea. In this light brown and greenish mud are blended the component parts of all the rocks whether calcareous, argillaceous, siliceous, or ferruginous, with a small portion of vegetable and saline matter, into one undistinguished mass : but we can easily learn from the mineral and fossil character of the pebbles in the gravel, the sources from which they were originally transported and from their small size, roundness of colour and their being exclusively composed of the hardest portions of the parent rocks, we are enabled to estimate with some approach to truth the distance they have travelled, and the amount of friction they have undergone. In the nummulitic pebble and other limestone quartz and serpentine pebbles I distinctly recognize the rocks of the Laurus and the Kurdistan.

The bed of gravel near Misrak-chi-khan we found to rest on stratified whitish semi-crystalline gypsum.

The absence of pebbles of lava and basalt in the gravel we examined is remarkable but before any speculations are hazarded on this head further search is necessary. With regard to any theory making the date of the Deluge derivable from an examination of these deposits, I have only to observe that this must be reserved for a future and a better opportunity than is afforded by this list of rocks already too long and tedious.

19. Nummulitic limestone from the vicinity of Shiraz (Persia.) It resembles exactly the nummulitic limestone of Arabia, near Muscat. Mr. Carter, the learned and indefatigable Secretary of the Bombay Asiatic Society has found nummulitic limestone in the cliffs fringing the shore of Southern Arabia between Aden and Muscat. I have traced it from the Lybian desert over Egypt to the opposite or Arabian shore of the Red sea by Muscat and the mountains of Shiraz in Persia to the banks of the Indus. It has been traced still farther to the eastward by Captain Vicary and into Cutch by Captain Grant.

It occurs near Mardin in upper Mesopotamia and some of the sculptures at Nimrud I observed were chisilled in it. It is there of a light yellowish colour and compact in texture. I am quite of opinion that it must be referred to the supracretacious group, and not to the cretaceous as has been done by some geologists.

(Signed) T. J. Newbold.

Read letter from the Librarian Calcutta Public Library.

CALCUTTA PUBLIC LIBRARY, 11*th April*, 1850.

To Secretary Madras Literary Society, &c. &c.

SIR,—By direction of the Committee of Curators I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your donation of Madras Journal of Literature and Science No. 36, and tender you their grateful acknowledgements for the same.

(Signed) PEARY CHAND MITTRA,
Librarian, Calcutta Public Library.

II. *Resolved*,—That this letter be recorded.

Read letter from the Secretary to the Royal Geographical Society of London.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON,
February 18*th*, 1850, 3, WATERLOO PLACE.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge on the part of this Society, a present to it of the Madras Journal of Literature and Science, No. 35, and to express through you its best thanks for this donation, which has been received and deposited in the Library of the Society.

(Signed) NORTON SHAW,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to the Madras Literary and Phil. Society.

III. *Resolved*,—That this letter be recorded.

Read letter from the Honorary Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society of India.

To the Secretary Madras Literary Society, Madras.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed by the Agri-Horticultural Society of India to request that you will convey to the Members of your Society their best thanks for a lately received No. of the " Madras Journal of Literature and Science (No. 36, vol. XV.") and at the same time to request the favor of being furnished with a copy of No. 33, which is wanting to complete the set, and which, if sent by you, did not come to hand. No. 32 was received in February 48, and No. 34 in May 49.

(Signed) JAMES HUME,
Heny. Secretary A. and H. S.

METCALFE HALL, CALCUTTA,
18*th May*, 1850.

IV. *Resolved*,—That this letter be recorded, and that, as therein requested, a copy of No. 33 of the Society's Journal be forwarded by the first opportunity to the Agri-Horticultural Society of India.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th April, 1850, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

V. *Resolved,*—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society :—

Leonard Lindsay ; or the Story of a Buccaneer, by Angus B. Reach, 2 vols.

A Month at Constantinople, by Albert Smith, with Illustrations.

A Narrative of Personal Adventures in Upper and Lower California, in 1848, 1849, with Illustrations, 2 vols.

The Initials, a Story of Modern Life, 3 vols.

Ceylon and the Cingalese, with a full account of the late Rebellion in that Island, by H. C. Sirr, M. A.

The Rifle Rangers, or Adventures of an Officer in Southern Mexico, by Captain Mayne Reid, with Illustrations, 2 vols.

Diary of a Lady's Travels in Northern Africa, 2 vols.

Modern State Trials, by W. C. Townsend, Esq. M. A. Q. C.

The Ways of the Hour, by J. F. Cooper, 3 vols.

Elementary Sketch of Moral Philosophy, by the late Rev. Sydney Smyth.

Popular Lectures on Astronomy, by Mr. Airy.

The Letters of Civis on Indian Affairs, from 1818, 1849, by Henry Russell-Murray.

The Normal School as it ought to be (Pamphlet) by James Simpson, Advocate, Ed. Neill and Co.

Note Book of a Louisiana Swamp Doctor.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 of the Society's Journal received in May 1850, and of amount still due for the same numbers and Nos. 30 and 31, and Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for books, &c. received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30 of the Society's Journal, ...	Rs.	29	0	0
Do. do. No. 31, ...	„	25	0	0
Do. do. No. 32, ...	„	115	0	0
Do. realized in May, 1850, ...	„	2	0	0
Balance Rupees.		113	0	0
Do. do. No. 33, ...	Rs.	130	0	0
Do. realized in May, 1850, ...	„	4	0	0
Balance Rupees.		126	0	0
Do. do. No. 34, ...	Rs.	277	8	0
Do. realized in May, 1850, ...	„	5	0	0
Balance Rupees.		272	8	0
Do. do. No. 35, ...	Rs.	294	0	0
Do. realized in May, 1850, ...	„	6	0	0
Balance Rupees.		288	0	0

Subscriptions due for No. 36,	Rs. 556	0	0
Do. realized in May, 1850,	,, 22	8	0
Balance Rupees.	533	8	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date 4th June, 1850, £ 120 17-1.

VI. *Resolved,*—That these Memoranda be recorded.

Major Anstruther, C. B. informs the Meeting that Gentlemen subscribing to the Literary Society have been lately heard to complain that there are not books of the proper stamp ordered out for the Library, and suggests that it be notified to the Subscribers in general that no book, unless of foreign language or of improper tendency or of polemical theology has ever been refused by this Society, and that any Subscriber wishing an admissible book has only to name it.

VII. *Resolved,*—That the consideration of this subject be postponed until the next monthly Meeting of the Committee of Management.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR, *Chairman.* (Signed) J. J. LOSH, *Secretary M. L. S. &c.*

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 2d July, 1850, *at half past* 6 *o'clock,* P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Dr. J. KELLIE, Major T. T. PEARS, C. B., and Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.
W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
Dr. T. KEY,
J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.
Lieut. Col. T. S. PRATT, C. B.
T. PYCROFT, Esq.
Lieut. Col. F. A. REID, C. B.
R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 18th May, 1850, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

I. *Resolved,*—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society :—

Memoirs of the War of Independence in Hungary, Edited by M. Francis Pulsky.

Revelations of the Inquisition in Rome, by a Victim of Rank.

Major Edwards' Personal Narrative of Service and Adventure on the Punjaub Frontier during 1848-49.

The Personal Narrative of an English Gentleman domesticated in Abyssinia, by M. Mansfield Parkyns.

Sir Emerson Tennent's Historical Accounts of Christianity in Ceylon.

Household Words, by C. Dickens (from beginning) Practical Horsemanship, by H. Hieover.

The White Charger that cost me £ 200, lost me £ 70,000, drove me from Society, eventually deprived me of my friends ; and finally compelled me to quit the service, by the author of "the Horse Guards."

Recent Disturbances and Military Executions in Ceylon, by J. Forbes.

Milner's Atlas of Physical Geography.

Wanderings of a Pilgrim in Search of the Picturesque, during four and twenty years in the East, with Revelations of Life in the Zenana.

The Old Oak Chest, by G. P. R. James.

Researches on Magnetism and the other Imponderables in their effects on the living frame, if in English, by Baron Von Riechenback.

Four Years' Adventures of a Hunter in the Wilderness of South Africa, by Mr. Gordon Cumming.

Henry Taylor's Poetical and Dramatic Works.

Works of the Reverend J. Adams, as the Old Man's House, &c. &c. &c.

Sergeant Talfourd's Dramatic Works.

Ebenezer Elliot's Poetical Works.

The Continuation of the Aide Memoir.

Pilgrimage to Rome, by Horace Seymour.

Letters from Palmyra, by Lucius M. Piso.

Letters from Rome, do.

Dr. Carpenter on the Use and Abuse of Intoxicating Liquors (Prize Essay.)

Weld's Statistical Companion for 1850.

Principles of Punishment, by Captain Maconchie, R. N.

Ouvres de Francois Rabelais, (best Paris Edition.)

The works of Francis Rabelais, translated from the French by Sir T. Urquhart and Motteux, new Edition, 2 vols. H. G. Bohn, York Street, Covent Garden.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, of the Society's Journal received in June 1850, and of amount still due for the same numbers and Nos. 30 and 31, and Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for books, &c., received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal........	Rs.	29	0	0
Do. do. No. 31, ...	„	25	0	0
Do. do. No. 32, ...	„	113	0	0
Do. realized in June, 1850,....................	„	2	0	0
Balance Rups..		111	0	0
Do. do. No. 33, ...	Rs.	126	0	0
Do. realized in June, 1850,..................	„	2	0	0
Balance Rups.		124	0	0
Do. do. No. 34, ...	Rs.	272	8	0
Do. realized in June, 1850,..........	„	7	8	0
Balance Rups.		265	0	0
Do. do. No. 35, ...	Rs.	288	0	0
Do. realized in June, 1850,.........	„	12	0	0
Balance Rups.		276	0	0
Do. do. No. 36, ...	Rs.	433	0	0
Do. realized in June, 1850,......	„	20	0	0
Balance Rups.		413	0	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 2d July, 1850, £ 151-19-4.

II. *Resolved*,—That these Memoranda be recorded.

III. *Resolved*,—As the other subjects for the consideration of the Committee (some of which are of considerable importance,) do not appear to require immediate attention, resolved that their consideration be postponed, and that they be laid before a future and fuller Meeting.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR, *Chairman.* (Signed) J. J. LOSH, *Secretary M. L. S. &c.*

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 6th August, 1850, *at half past* 6 *o'clock,* P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B. T. PYCROFT, Esq.
Dr. J. KELLIE, Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq. Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.
Dr. T. KEY, Lieut. Col. T. S. PRATT, C. B.
J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq. Lieut. Col. F. A. REID, C. B.
R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq.

Read letter from the Secretary to the Royal Geographical Society of London, dated 19th February, 1850.

3, WATERLOO PLACE, 18*th February,* 1850.

SIR,—In sending for your acceptance Part 2 of the 19th vol. of the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London, I have to express my deep regret that the set of valuable Nos. published by the Madras Society are found in a very incompleted state in the Library of this Institution. In fact we have received but Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35. It will afford me much satisfaction to be able to lay before the Society any accessions to these few Nos. and, if desirable, to complete the set of Journal of this Society regularly sent to that of Madras.

(Signed) NORTON SHAW.

To the Secretary of the Madras Society.

I. *Resolved,*—That the receipt of this letter and the book which accompanied it be acknowledged, and that the Librarian be directed to obtain and keep in readiness, for despatch to England with the copies of the next Number of the Journal, copies of all the Numbers required to complete the set in the Library of the Royal Geographical Society of London.

Read letter from Major General J. S. Fraser, Resident at Hyderabad

No. 664 of 1850.

To Edward Balfour, Esq., *Secretary Madras Literary Society.*

Sir,—As the Statistical Reports of the Nizam's Country are sent by me to the *Madras Literary Journal* for publication, the Governor General is of opinion that I should make it a condition that 10 copies be supplied free of cost to the Government.

I have therefore the honor to request that you will be so kind as to do so with respect to all reports which I may send you in future; and as far as may be in your power, that you will favor me with 10 copies also of those which I have already had the honor of transmitting to you.

(Signed) J. S. Fraser, *Resident.*

Hyderabad Residency,
25*th May*, 1850.

II. *Resolved,*—That the Chairman be requested to inform Major General Fraser in reply to his letter that 10 copies of each future Number of the Society's Journal and of each number already published containing Statistical Reports of the Nizam's country shall be delivered to any person at Madras who may be authorized to receive them on account of His Highness the Nizam's Government.

Read note from Sir T. V. Stonhouse, Bart.

Sir V. Stonhouse returns Sydorn's Scottish Question. In regard to the other Stock books in his possession as it is such a distance to send he hopes the following Memo. will suffice.

D'Israeli's Life of Charles 1st, 5 vols.
Grattan's Life and Times, 4 vols.

In regard to the latter Sir V. begs to state that the work is incomplete, other volumes were published at a later period and he is of opinion that they should be sent for to complete the work. June 29th.

III. *Resolved,*—That, as suggested by Sir T. V. Stonhouse, Messrs. Allen and Co. be requested to send out by the next opportunity all volumes of Grattan's Life and Times which may have been published since the last received one (the 4th.)

With reference to the 7th Resolution of the Meeting of the 4th June last, the Committee proceed to take into consideration the suggestion of Major Anstruther that the Subscribers in general should be informed that any admissible book named and recommended by any of them will be ordered for the Society.

IV. *Resolved,*—That this subject be brought up again for the consideration of the Committee in time to be disposed of, if necessary, by

some proposition to be submitted to the next General Annual Meeting of the Subscribers.

Read letters from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 4th and 19th June 1850, advising the despatch of Mill Boards and Calf Skins per Ship *Nile*, and of periodicals and books per Steamer.

V. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letters be acknowledged and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society :—

Free Trade and its so-called Sophisms—being a Reply to Sophisms of Free Trade, &c. Examined, by a Barrister, 3 copies.

Gazpacho, or Summer Months in Spain, by W. G. Clark.

A Commentary on the Curie from Inscriptions of Babylonia and Assyria including Readings of the Inscription on the Nimrod Obelisk, discovered by Mr. Layard, and a brief Notice of the Ancient Kings of Nineveh and Babylon—Read before the Royal Asiatic Society, by Major Rawlinson —2 copies.

Professor Nichol's Views of the Architecture of the Heavens—a new edition, in royal 8vo., splendidly illustrated with large Plates of Clusters and Nebulœ, recently discovered by means of the great Telescope of Lord Rosse, and Symbolical Sketches by the late David Scott, Esq.

The History of Religion : Including a Condensed Statement and Investigation of its Natural and Scriptural Evidence.

The Poor Artist; or Seven Eye-Sights and one object—" Science in Fable," by R. H. Horne.

Memoirs and Papers of Sir Andrew Mitchell, K. B.

The Shoe and Canoe—Pictures of Travel in the Canadas.

The Lion Hunter.

Manners and Customs of the Ye Englyshe in 1849, by Richard Doyle.

The Secretary : a Novel in 3 vols., by Lieutenant Colonel Hort, author of " The Horse Guards."

Sophisms of Free Trade, by a Barrister—3 copies.

Alison's Atlas.

Dramatic Works by Samuel Foote.

Commentary on the War in Russia and Germany, by Col. Lord Cathcart.

The Political Movement in Austria during 1848-49, by Baron Pollersdorf, translated by G. Gaskell.

Observations on the Social State and Economy of various parts of Europe—Samuel Laing.

Essays on his Own Times, by L. P. Coleridge.

Leaves from a Lady's Diary of her Travels in Barbary.

History of the Sicilian Vespers, by Earl of Ellesmere.

Irving's Life of General Washington.

Lives of the Archbishops of England.

Macgregor's Austria, Europe and Hungary.

The Light House and other Tales, by Fredrica Bremer.

Dugdale's (Sir W.) Baronage of England, or an Historical Account of the

Lives and Actions of our English Nobility, 3 vols.: in 2 folio old Calf gilt, £ 4—4 S. 1675—6.

Henrick's (R.) Poetical Works, with a Biographical Notice, portrait, 2 vols. part 8vo. cloth S. 12—6 S. Pickering 1825.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 32, 33, 35 and 36 of the Society's Journal received in July 1850, and of amount still due for the same numbers and Nos. 30, 31 and 34, Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for books, &c. received from them, and Memorandum of five Third Class Subscribers who have joined the Society in July 1850.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal,........Rs.	29	0	0
Do. do. No. 31, ... „	25	0	0
Do. do. No. 32, ... „	111	0	0
Do. realized in July, 1850,.................. „	2	0	0
Balance Rups..	109	0	0
Do. do. No. 33, ...Rs.	124	0	0
Do. realized in July, 1850, ... „	2	0	0
Balance Rups..	122	0	0
Do. do. No. 34, ... Rs.	265	0	0
Do. do. No. 35, ... „	276	0	0
Do. realized in July, 1850,.................. „	2	0	0
Balance Rups..	274	0	0
Do. do. No. 36, ...Rs.	413	8	0
Do. realized in July, 1850,.................. „	2	8	0
Balance Rups..	411	0	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 6th August, 1850, £ 86-13-9.

MEMORANDUM.

The following Gentlemen have joined the Society as Third Class Subscribers in July, 1850.

W. H. BAYLEY, Esq. Mr A. M. SIMPSON,
Mr. C. L. HIDER, Mr. F. AUBERT.
Mr. M. E. PARSONS,

VI. *Resolved,*—That these Memoranda be recorded.

With reference to the 3d Resolution of the Meeting on the 3d January last, the Chairman informs the Meeting that a complete Cata-

logue of the books in the Library has been prepared, and is now passing through the Press, 350 copies having been directed to be struck off; and, also that having found that his other avocations prevented him from devoting sufficient time and attention to the preparation of the Catalogue, he was glad to avail himself of the kind aid of Assistant Surgeon Neill, by whom the work has been prepared.

VII. *Resolved*,—That the best thanks of the Managing Committee on behalf of the Society be offered to Dr. A. C. B. Neill, M. D. for his obliging and useful exertions in the arduous task of revising the Catalogue of the Society's Library, and framing a new one therefrom, and from the lists of books received since its publication.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR, *Chairman.* (Signed) J. J. LOSH, *Secretary M. L. S. &c.*

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 3d September, 1850, *at half past* 6 *o'clock* P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.
Dr. T. KEY,
J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.
Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.
R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq. and
Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
Dr. J. KELLIE,
T. PYCROFT, Esq.
Lieut. Col. T. S. PRATT, C. B.
Lieut. Col. F. A. REID, C. B.

Read letter from R. Clarke, Esq., Honorary Secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society, dated London 22d June, 1850.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY'S HOUSE,
3, New Burlington Street,
London, 22d June, 1850.

SIR,—The Regulations of the Royal Asiatic Society having lately undergone revision, I have had the pleasure to send you, through your Agents in London, copies of the amended Rules for the use of such Members of your Society as may desire to refer to them.

You will observe (Art. II.) that in future elections will take place only into three classes; and that all non-resident Members henceforth elected, will be required to pay an annual contribution of one Guinea, in consideration of their receiving the Journal, of which the preparation so largely enhances the expenditure of the Society, from funds inconveniently limited. It has occurred to the Council that gentlemen now in the service, who should intend to become, on their return, to England, resident Members of the Royal Asiatic Society might find it convenient to pay the composition stated at Art. XXXV. or perhaps even the entrance fee only, while in India. Should such course be in any case desirable the Council will be happy to make an entry of such pre-payment in the Treasurer's accounts, and to proceed to immediate ballot for the admission of the parties as Members on receiving their names from you, or from themselves.

I take this opportunity of informing you that the Library of the Royal Asiatic Society is deficient in not possessing Nos. 13 and 14 of the Madras Journal, and to request that you will do the Society the favor of supplying them, whenever you may have a convenient opportunity for their transmission.

(Signed) R. Clarke,
Honorary Secretary.

To the Secretary to the Madras Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th July 1850, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

I. *Resolved,*—That the consideration of this communication, be postponed until the receipt of the copies of the amended Rules of the Royal Asiatic Society therein adverted to.

II. *Resolved,*—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society:—

Death's Jest Book, or the Fool's Tragedy—Pickering.
Hearts in Mortmain, and Cornelia—J. Chapman.
Petticoat Government, by Mrs. Trollope—H. Colburn.
Barba Tassi the Greek Patriot, a Romance—Bentley.
The Gold Worshippers—Smith, Elder and Co.
The Campaigns of Radetzky in Italy.
Military Events in Italy, by the Editor of the Campaigns of Radetzky.
Chambers' Information for the People, vols. I and II.
A Day's Business in the Port of London—Simpkin, Marshall and Co.
Earnestness, by C. Taylor—Sampson Low and Co., Fleet Street.
The Sabbath, &c.—Chapman and Hall, Strand.
Observations on the Indian Post Office, &c.—Smith, Elder and Co.
Hamilton's East Indian Gazetteer, last edition.

The Committee observe that the supply of books, &c. sent out by Messrs. Allen and Co. by the last opportunity is much larger than usual, and the cost more than the Society can afford to bear as a monthly charge. It appears however that almost all the works sent out were expressly ordered, and therefore no blame can be attributed to Messrs. Allen and Co. In order to regulate the monthly supplies in future.

III. *Resolved*,—That Professor Key, Mr. Ouchterlony and Major Pears be requested to form a Sub-Committee for the purpose of examining all lists of books proposed to be ordered, and modifying them so as to prevent over supply and consequent over charges. Resolved, further, that in all cases when the price of a work proposed to be ordered can be ascertained it be inserted in the list by the Member of the Committee who proposes it.

Read letter from Lieut. Colonel M. Poole, dated 27th June 1850.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 25th and in reply to state that my disinclination to pay the amount claimed by the Madras Literary Society arises from no desire to evade any just and lawful debt but from the circumstance of my full conviction that I had withdrawn from the Institution long before such a sum could have been due. To the best of my recollection I mentioned to Mr. Morris the exact date and period of my retirement and that gentleman said he would see to it. But I am inclined to think he must have left India without doing so and it is for this reason that I have resisted the claim hitherto made, and I beg that the Committee will if possible modify the charge. In conclusion I beg to state that I cannot remember the precise time or date of my withdrawal. All I recollect is speaking to Mr. M. on the subject and being under the impression that I ought to have done so in writing instead of trusting to any verbal communication.

Under these circumstances I trust the Committee will strike at least 80 Rupees from the amount now claimed, but if they cannot do so that you will favor me with their decision on the subject as to what they imagine, I really ought to pay. Trusting they will not find it necessary to have recourse to the measures you notify.

26th June, 1850. (Signed) M. Poole.

Masulipatam, *13th August*, 1850.

Read letter from R. T. Porter, Esq. dated Masulipatam, 13th August, 1850.

To Captain J. J. Losh, *Secretary M. L. S. &c. &c.*

Sir,—With reference to sundry applications which I have received from you, calling upon me, in the name of the Madras Literary Society,

and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, to pay up a sum of Rupees 110, stated to be due by me since 1829, I beg to inform you that for sixteen years prior to the receipt of your first letter in 1846 I had been under the impression that I had ceased to be a Member of those Societies, under the operation of a rule which excluded from all participation in their benefits any Member who should fail to pay his subscription for three successive quarters; to which rule I had in 1830 rendered myself amenable. For seven years subsequent to that in which the alleged debt now demanded became due, or from 1830 to 1837, and again from 1840 to 1842—I was residing in Madras avowedly not a member of the Societies in question, and never during either period called upon for subscription. It is scarcely reasonable therefore to expect that at this distance of time, and under the circumstances now explained, I should be considered liable for a claim, which if former Committees and Secretary had been half as zealous as the present in the discharge of their duties, would not have been found upon the books of the Societies when you assumed charge of their affairs.

(Signed) R. T. PORTER.

IV. *Resolved,*—That Lieut. Colonel Poole and Mr. Porter, be informed that the Committee sees no reason to change its opinion respecting their respective debts to the Society, and trusts that the amount will be paid without further delay.

V. *Resolved,*—With reference to Rule IX. that Majors Balfour and Garstin be requested to become Members of the Committee of Management vice Lieut. Col. Pratt, C. B., and Lieut. Col. Reid, C. B., whose absence from the Presidency on duty is likely to be protracted beyond the next General Meeting of Subscribers in February next, at which the Committee must be re-elected or changed.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, of the Society's Journal received in August, 1850, and of amount still due for the same numbers and Nos. 30 and 31, Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for Books, &c. received from them, and Memorandum of two Third Class Subscribers who joined the Society in August, 1850.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal,	Rs.	29	0	0
Do. do. No. 31,	,,	25	0	0
Do. do. No. 32,	,,	109	0	0
Do. realized in August, 1850.	,,	2	0	0
Balance Rups..		107	0	0

Subscriptions due for No. 33,	Rs.	122	0	0
Do. realized in August, 1850,	„	4	0	0
Balance Rups..		118	0	0
Do. do. No. 34,	Rs.	265	0	0
Do. realized in August, 1850,	„	5	0	0
Balance Rups..		260	0	0
Do. do. No. 35,	Rs.	274	0	0
Do. realized in August, 1850,	„	4	0	0
Balance Rups..		270	0	0
Do. do. No. 36,	Rs.	411	0	0
Do. realized in August, 1850,	„	5	0	0
Balance Rups..		406	0	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 3d September, 1850, £ 149-2-0.

MEMORANDUM.

Since the last Meeting of the Committee held on the 6th August, 1850, the following Gentlemen have joined the Society as Third Class Subscribers.

Rev. P. Batchelor. Captain M. S. Ottley.

VI. *Resolved*,—That these Memoranda be recorded.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR, *Chairman.* (Signed) J. J. LOSH, *Secretary M. L. S. &c.*

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 1*st October,* 1850, *at half past* 6 *o'clock,* P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.
W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
Major G. BALFOUR,
Major R. GARSTIN,
Dr. J. KELLIE,
Dr. T. KEY,
J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.
Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.
T. PYCROFT, Esq.
R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq., and

Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

Read letter from the Royal Society of Bavaria, dated Munich, 6th February, 1848, acknowledging the receipt of a copy of No. 31 of the Madras Literary Society's Journal, intimating that certain publications of the Royal Society of Bavaria have been forwarded to Madras for the Literary Society, and again requesting that the parts of the Madras Journal which have not been received may be transmitted.

I. *Resolved,*—That the publications of the Royal Society of Bavaria which accompanied the above letter be deposited in the Library. It is observed that the numbers of the Madras Journal of Literature and Science required to complete the set supplied to the Royal Society of Bavaria were forwarded to the care of Messrs. Wm. H. Allen and Co. on the 13th January, 1848.

Read Memorandum from the Secretary to the Marine Board.

No. 1401.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

Under directions from Government the Secretary to the Marine Board has the honor to forward to the Secretary to the Literary Society one copy of the Map of Arabia in two sheets.

MADRAS,
Marine Board Office,
12th *September,* 1850. (Signed) J. J. FRANKLIN, *Secretary.*

To the Secretary to the Literary Society.

II. *Resolved,*—That the Map of Arabia received with this Memorandum be deposited in the Society's Library.

Read notes from Dr. J. Kellie and W. Collum, Esq.

Dr. Kellie returns the Librarian the Memoirs of Cardinal Pacca and is sorry that the title page has been injured but he has no knowledge when it was done or by whom and if done in his house the portion torn out has been destroyed.

Mr. Collum begs to inform the Librarian, that the book he returned yesterday to the Library was in the state it now is; on Friday when he for the first time opened it, and he cannot, nor can any of his servants account for its being in its present state, though after inquiry he feels assured it was not torn by any of his people, nor in his house. Mr. Collum therefore infers that it must have been delivered in his house as it now is.

MADRAS, *7th Sept.* 1850.

III. *Resolved,*—That should Messrs. Allen and Co. (to whom application has already been made on the subject) be unable to supply copies of the damaged title pages of the volumes in question, the copies required be printed at Madras, and the cost of them charged to Dr. Kellie and Mr. Collum respectively.

The Chairman lays before the Meeting a Statement of the estimated charge for lithographing the Barometrical Sections of India recently supplied to the Society.

IV. *Resolved,*—Proposed by Mr. Ouchterlony, and resolved, that, as it seems probable the Government may concur in the view of the Committee that it would be of value to retain copies of the Barometrical Sections for the use of public Officers and Departments, an application be made to Government to ascertain if it would be disposed to undertake the execution of the work, granting a certain number of copies for the use of the Society's Journal.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36 of the Society's Journal received in September, 1850, and of amount still due for the same numbers and Nos. 30 and 31, and Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for books, &c. received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal,........	Rs.	29	0	0
Do. do. No. 31, ...	„	25	0	0
Do. do. No. 32, ...	„	107	0	0
Do. realized in September, 1850,......................	„	2	0	0
Balance Rups...		105	0	0
Do. do. No. 33, ...	Rs.	118	0	0
Do. realized in September, 1850, ...	„	2	0	0
Balance Rups..		116	0	0
Do. do. No. 34, ...	Rs.	260	0	0
Do. realized in September, 1850,......................	„	2	8	0
Balance Rups..		257	8	0
Do. do. No. 35, ...	Rs.	270	0	0
Do. realized in September, 1850,......................	„	4	0	0
Balance Rups..		266	0	0
Do. do. No. 36, ...	Rs.	406	0	0
Do. realized in September, 1850,......................	„	5	0	0
Balance Rups..		401	0	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 1st October, 1850, £ 75-5-2.

V. *Resolved*,—That these Memoranda be recorded.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th August, 850, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

VI. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be cknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following ooks for the use of the Society:—

Max. Schlesinger's Account of the War in Hungary.

Wordsworth's Posthumous Poem "The Prelude."

History of Religion, by the Celebrated John Evelyn.

Riechenback's Researches on Magnetism, Electricity, Heat, Light, Crystallization and Chemical Attraction, in their relations to the Vital Force. Translated with a Preface, Notes and Appendix, by Wm. Gregory.

The Art Journal.

Moral Reflections, &c. of Rochefoucault—new translation—published by Longmans.

All Parliamentary Papers connected with India.

The Footsteps of the Creator, by Miller.

Alton Locke, Tailor and Poet. An Autobiography, in two volumes—Chapman and Hall.

Marmaduke Lorrimer.

(Signed) Edward Balfour, *Chairman.* (Signed) J. J. Losh, *Secretary, M. L. S. &c.*

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Thursday, the 5*th December,* 1850, *at half past* 6 *o'clock,* P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. Balfour, Esq.

Members.

Major P. Anstruther, C. B. Major G. Balfour,
W. U. Arbuthnot, Esq. R. H. Williamson, Esq., and
Captain J. J. Losh, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

Major R. Garstin, J. Ouchterlony, Esq.
Dr. J. Kellie, Major T. T. Pears, C. B.
Dr. T. Key, T. Pycroft, Esq.

The Committee proceed to take into consideration papers intended

for their ordinary Monthly Meeting in November, which did not take place in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.

Read the following letters :—

1st. From the Royal Academy of Bavaria, dated Munich, 12th February, 1850.

2d. From Commander C. W. Montriou of the Indian Navy and Superintendent Observatory, dated Colaba Observatory, 8th July, 1850.

3d. From the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 30th September, 1850, Public Department, No. 877, with Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department, dated 9th July, 1850, No. 588.

4th. From the Officiating Secretary Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, dated Bombay Town Hall, 21st October, 1850.

1. Publications of the Royal Society of Bavaria, 9 volumes.

2. 1 Copy of the Magnetical and Meteorological Observations made at the Observatory Colaba, during the year 1846.

3. 1st Volume of the Rig Vada Sanhita, edited by Dr. Max Meiller of Berlin.

4. 1 Copy of the Transactions of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, No. XIII.

I. *Resolved*,—That the above letters be recorded, that the books and other publications which accompanied them, as per margin, be deposited in the Society's Library, and laid before the next General Annual Meeting of the Subscribers, and that the usual course be adopted for acknowledging their receipt, and thanking the donors, on behalf of the Madras Literary Society.

Read letter from Norton Shaw, Esq., Secretary to the Royal Geographical Society of London, dated 20th July, 1850, acknowledging receipt of No. 36 vol. XV. of the Madras Journal of Literature and Science, expressing the best thanks of the Royal Geographical Society for the donation, and observing that the Society has only received No. 13, vols. 10 to 13 inclusive and Nos. 32 to 36 of the publication in question. Also forwarding for the acceptance of the Madras Literary Society a copy of the first part of the 20th vol. of the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London.

II. *Resolved*,—That the Book received with the above letter be deposited in the Society's Library, and laid before the next General Annual Meeting of the Subscribers, that its receipt be acknowledged with thanks, and that steps be immediately taken to complete the set of the Madras Journal of Literature and Science in the Library of the Royal Geographical Society of London.

Read letter from R. Cole, Esq., dated Cape Town, 3d September, 1850, in reply to a letter from the Secretary, dated 16th February, 1850,

king inquiries respecting the claim preferred by Messrs. Thacker 1 Co. of Calcutta against the Society for the price of certain copies of › Alif Leila furnished to his Highness the Rajah of Mysore.

III. *Resolved*,—That this letter be recorded, for reference if neces-y, should Messrs. Thacker and Co. renew their unfounded demand ainst the Society, which, however, is not probable; as a Gentleman o appears to be acting as the Agent of His Highness the Rajah of 'sore has recently applied for, and been furnished with, full infor-tion regarding the claim in question.

Read letter from Major General J. S. Fraser, Resident Hyderabad, :ed 24th October, 1850.

No. 1256 of 1850.

E. BALFOUR, Esq., *Chairman of the Madras Literary Society, Madras.*

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, der date the 19th Instant, acquainting me that the Committee of › Madras Literary Society have forwarded to me, ten copies of each mber of the Journal in which the Statistical Papers have appeared, d that they will in future cause ten proofs to be struck off of all › Papers that may be subsequently published.

YDERABAD RESIDENCY, *24th October*, 1850.

(Signed) J. S. FRASER, *Resident.*

IV. *Resolved*,—That this letter be recorded.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36 the Society's Journal received in October, 1850, and of amount still .e for the same numbers and Nos. 30 and 31 and Memorandum of iount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co., for books, &c. ceived from them.

MEMORANDUM.

ıbscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal,....	Rupees	29	0	0
Do. do. No. 31,..............	„	25	0	0
Do. do. No. 32,................	„	105	0	0
Do. realized in October, 1850,........................	„	2	0	0
Balance Rupees..		103	0	0
Do. do. No. 33,...............	Rupees	116	0	0
Do. realized in October, 1850,.........	„	4	0	0
Balance Rupees..		112	0	0

Subscriptions due for No. 34, of the Society's Journal.....	Rupees	257	8		0
Do. realized in October, 1850,.......	„	5	0		0
Balance Rupees..		252	8		0
Do. do. No. 35,.........	Rupees	266	0		0
Do. realized in October, 1850,.................	„	11	0		0
Balance Rupees..		255	0		0
Do. do. No. 36,.......................	Rupees	401	0		0
Do. realized in October, 1850,..................	„	13	0		0
Balance Rupees..		388	0		0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 5th November, 1850, £ 206 4-5.

V. *Resolved*,—That these Memoranda be recorded.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th September, 1850, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

VI. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society :—

Singleton Fontenoy, a Naval Story, by J. Harmay, Esq., 3 vols.—H. Colburn.

Love and Ambition, by the author of "Rockingham," 3 vols.—H. Colburn.

The Luttrels, or the Two Marriages, by Folkestone Williams, Esq., 3 vols.—H. Colburn.

Claude, by Miss Molesworth, H. Colburn.

Light and Darkness, by Mrs. Catherine Crow, 3 vols., H. Colburn.

A Pilgrimage to the Land of my Fathers, by the Rev. Moses Morgolionth—R. Bentley.

Personal Adventures during the late War of Independence in Hungary, by the Baroness Von Beck—R. Bentley.

Life, Scene and Customs in Sierra Leone and the Gambia, by the Rev. T. E. Poole, D. D.—R. Bentley.

Ornamental and Domestic Poultry, by the Rev. Edward Dixon—Published by James Mathews.

Observations on the Social and Political State of the European People in 1848 and 49 being the 2d Series of the Notes of a Traveller, by Samuel Laing, Esq.—Longman and Co.

Catalogue of Parliamentary Reports, and a Breviate of their contents arranged under Heads according to the subjects from 1696 to 1831. Ordered by House of Commons to be printed—Continuation to 1837—Price 6d. 15th August, 1831, price 2-6, 1 vol.

Index to the Reports from Select Committees of the House of Commons for

1800—1845. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 30th June, 1845—Price 4*s*. 9*d*. 1 vol.

. General Index to the Sessional Papers of the House of Lords for 1801—1845—printed 1847, 1 vol.

}eneral Index to the Bills, Reports, Accounts and other Papers, printed by order of the House of Commons 1801-1832—Price 4*s*. 6*d*. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 20th August 1833. 1 vol.

}eneral Index to the Bills, Reports, Accounts and other Papers, printed by order of the House of Commons 1832—1844—Price 9*s*. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 30th June 1845.

'ables and Indexes to the Sessional Papers of the House of Lords—Session 1846, 1 vol.

'ables and Indexes to the Sessional Papers of the House of Lords—Session 1847, 1 vol.

'ables and Indexes to the Sessional Papers of the House of Lords—Session 1848, 1 vol.

'ables and Indexes to the Sessional Papers of the House of Lords—Session 1849, 1 vol.

'ables and Indexes to the Sessional Papers of the House of Lords—Session 1850, 1 vol.

List of Sessional Papers of their numerical and general alphabetical lex of the House of Commons for Session of 1846, same for 1847, 1848, for 1849, and for 1850.

The List of Parliamentary Papers for sale with the prices affixed pub-ied at 3*d*. at No. 6, Great Turnstill, London, to be sent out during Session as published.

}eneral Indexes were in course of preparation and if printed these uld also be sent out.

All Parliamentary Papers relating to East India Affairs, China, Cey-and Oriental Company to be supplied.

The above papers having been disposed of, the Committee proceed take into consideration the following, which more properly appertain the business of this Meeting.

Read Extract from Minutes of Consultation in the Public Depart-nt, dated 1st November, 1850, No. 985.

No. 985.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 1st November, 1850.

The Honorable Court having repeated their suggestion that the Cen-l Museum of Natural History, proposed to be formed at the Pre-ency be attached to the University, its formation will accordingly deferred until that Institution has been fully established, and the cal Museums in the Interior are to be considered merely as reposi-ies for the collection and transmission to the Central Museum of

specimens obtained from their respective localities, measures for their formation must be also postponed until the Central Museum has been instituted.

3. The collections made over to the Government by the Madras Literary Society will remain for the present in the College—no expense on their account being incurred. The Committee of the Madras Literary Society will be so good as to report for the information of the Honorable Court, the present condition of this Collection, and whether it is properly arranged and classified, and is available for public inspection—also whether the space allotted for it in the College is sufficient for the purpose intended and will admit of any addition that may hereafter be received from the provinces.

4. With reference to the publication of Scientific reports on the records of Government it is observed that the Honorable Court were informed in the despatch from this Department of the 9th November, 1847, that, at the suggestion of the Committee of the Madras Literary Society, and as the best mode of giving the papers publicity, the Government had permitted the publication in the Society's Journal of reports selected from the public records, and with a view to aid the Society in defraying the expense of printing Government papers had consented to take thirty copies of each number of their Journal. Of these five copies are regularly transmitted to England. No outlay beyond the cost of the 30 copies is incurred by the State on this account.

5. The papers noted in the appended List, as will be observed, have been published.

6. The Madras Literary Society will now be called on to state whether they are ready to undertake the further publication of reports on the records of Government a list of such documents seeming fit for publication will be prepared and sent to the Committee.

7. It is observed that the reports received from Mr. Walter Elliot, through the Committee of the Madras Literary Society of the progress made in the examination and classification of the Oriental Works and Manuscripts referred to in the concluding para. of this despatch, were forwarded to the Honorable Court on the dates indicated in the margin. The final report promised in para. 8 of Mr. Elliot's letter to the Secretary to the Literary Society, dated 7th July, 1849, has not been received, and, as that Gentleman has left the Presidency, the Committee will be requested to state whether the classification of the remaining Works to be examined has been completed,—and, if so, to submit, for transmission to England a Catalogue of the whole of the Collections.

12th January 1849 and 18th October 1849.

8. The Honorable Court were informed in para. 8 of the despatch from this Department, dated 12th January, 1849, that the examination of

the M. S. S. had been conducted by Mr. W. Elliot without any expenditure of the sum* sanctioned for this purpose.

9. The College Board will report the monthly expenditure for the Establishment at present maintained for the custody and preservation of the Oriental Works transferred to their charge under date the 24th July, 1849. Stating their present condition and giving their opinion on the suitableness of the accommodation assigned and of the arrangements observed for their safe-keeping.

(True copy and Extract.)

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY,

Chief Secretary.

To the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 22 of 1850.

Our Governor in Council, at Fort St. George.

Letter dated 9th July, (No. 13) 1849, paras. 1 to 7.

Para 1. With this letter you transmit to us a communication from the Board of Revenue (in the Department of Public Works) recommending the provision of a suitable building and the appointment of a duly qualified Curator for the Museum of Natural History intended to be established at your Presidency under the authority given in our despatch in this Department of 20th May 1846. While you concurred in the desirableness of the proposed measures you did not feel at liberty to carry them into effect without our express sanction, and such sanction accordingly you now solicit.

2. In the present state of the Indian Finances which precludes any addition to our Establishments which is not imperatively required by the exigencies of the public service we cannot sanction the engagement of separate premises and the appointment of a distinct establishment for the formation of the Museum.

3. Whenever the University can be constituted, the Museum may, in accordance with the suggestion contained in our former despatch, occupy part of the buildings, and be superintended by a part of the Establishment which may be required for that Institution. In the meantime we cannot doubt that you will be able to appropriate sufficient space in one of the public buildings at your Presidency for the

* 250 Rupees per mensem.

custody and classification of the specimens you may receive from the District Museums, as well as of those made over to you by the Literary Society of Madras.

4. We wish to be informed of any arrangements you may have already made for the formation of a Central Museum, or of local repositories, and of the expense you may have incurred on account of them.

5. You have failed to furnish us, agreeably to our instructions of 2nd December 1847, with quarterly reports of the progress made in the arrangement of the M. S. S. placed under your charge by the Literary Society, nor have you informed us whether any steps have been taken for printing a selection of the scientific reports on the records of Government, as authorized in our Despatch, No. 12 of 1846. You will supply these omissions and will inform us of the expense incurred on each of these accounts and whether the temporary establishment we sanctioned for the former of the objects is still entertained, and if so how much longer it is in your opinion, to be required.

We are,

Your loving friends,

LONDON, the 31st July, 1850.

(Signed) JOHN SHEPHERD,
" J. W. HOGG.

List of Government Papers published in the Madras Journal of Literature and Science, from July 1847.

Description of the Laccadive Islands. By W. Robinson, Esq. of the Civil Service.

Geographical and Statistical Memoir of Survey of the Neilgherry Mountains, under the superintendence of Captain J. Ouchterlony, 1847.

Notice of the Scientific Labors of the late Dr. Alexander Turnbull Christie, with extracts from his Official reports submitted to Government.

Report on the influence exercised by Trees on the Climate of a Country, by Assistant Surgeon Edward Balfour, Madras Army.

Do. do. Major General W. Cullen.

Do. do. Surgeon J. C. Smith of the Mysore Commission.

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY,
Chief Secretary.

Read Minute of the Chairman with reference to the above Extract from the Minutes of Consultation.

Minute by Assistant Surgeon E. G. Balfour, Chairman Committee Madras Literary Society.

Until the receipt of Extract from Minutes of Consultation, Public Department, No. 985, dated 1st November 1850, I (as, I imagine, did, likewise, all the Committee,) supposed that the Literary Society's Museum, which had been presented to Government and the present accepted, was no longer under the charge of the Society; and, under this impression, I carefully

refrained from noticing it, lest my doing so might be construed into an unwarrantable interference with the duties of others.

Such ideas, however, the above Minute shows to have been quite erroneous, as it is evident that Government, though they had accepted the Museum, considered it still in the Society's charge; and, last month, on my becoming aware of this fact, I immediately visited the Museum, in company of Captain Losh, and I have since carefully examined all the articles it contains, and arranged them so far as is, at present, possible.

The collection consists chiefly of Geological specimens, and specimens of Mineralogy,—and, as a collection, it is a very valuable one, as well on account of the beauty of the specimens, as of the classes and species of the minerals, &c. of which it is formed.

It is not a large, on the contrary it is a small collection, but it is a perfect one, and ought to be well looked after as a nucleus on which a Museum of any extent might be, at any future time, formed.

From not being attended to, some specimens have disappeared, others have become destroyed by time or deteriorated by the vicissitudes of the weather, and others have been greatly injured by the leaks in the roof of the College, allowing the rain to fall on the cases and alter or destroy the specimens so as to render it requisite to have some immediately replaced.

In doing this, no difficulty would be met with, or expense incurred, and I recommend that it be at once done.

In the course of many years past, additions have been made to the Museum by presents from several donors, the principal of whom are General Cullen, the late Doctor Benza, Captain Newbold, Mr. Kaye, Mr. Heath and Doctor Malcolmson, and the result has been an accumulation of specimens greatly exceeding the means of effectually preserving them. I found, for instance, more than 2,000 specimens of minerals and rocks, some of them of great beauty, rarity, and value, lying unarranged, unnamed and destroying, in heaps, on the ground, in table drawers, in boxes, in shelves, and in open cases, and, even of those already in cases, the specimens are far too crowded to admit of any clear or methodical or classified arrangement being attempted, or any satisfactory inspection being made, either by pleasure parties, for recreation, or by students.

To remedy these defects about 2,000 additional paste board boxes must be got ready; and it is indispensable that additional cases be at once provided sufficient to contain 3,000 specimens, to do which 20 cases similar to those already in our possession would be required for re-arranging those we already possess, and for the preservation of future gifts.

The lists of the specimens in the Museum have not been kept up with the accumulation of specimens, and those, now in existence, having been copied out from the respective donors' lists by some one unacquainted

with the subjects treated, errors and defects exist in it which ought to be remedied.

The existing lists, also, not only do not enumerate half the specimens in our possession, but they are otherwise very defectively arranged, and to render the collection at all useful to the public, it is requisite to have a Catalogue at once so arranged as to admit of ready reference to each class and each article in our possession. The Catalogue should be a printed one, as well to render the collection fully available for the purpose of instruction or examination, as to secure the future safe custody of the specimens.

Although I have numbered all the specimens I found lying loose, and identified most of those presented by donors, I have been unable to name all; partly from the imperfect nature of the specimens themselves; partly from the difficulty, and impossibility, almost, of naming specimens, when presented for examination without any reference to their position; and partly, owing to my attention not having been directed to subjects of this nature for nearly ten years, to my having forgotten names, and I would propose that all worthless specimens be, at once, thrown away; and all that I have not named or am doubtful of be sent in a case to the Rev. Mr. Muzzy that he may name and return them; after which duplicates could be exchanged with other Museums.

The collection is, of course, perfectly available for the inspection of any visitor; but, to be useful for profitable instruction, or for pleasurable examination, the changes indicated in this minute are required. There is ample space in the College for the Museum and for its increase to any extent; and it does not appear that there are any public buildings more suitable as to size and position for retaining it than the College, if it were in good repair. In my opinion, however, all Museums and places of public resort, should be in sites suited to the convenience of parties likely to resort to them. The College is not so situated: nevertheless it is not worse situated than any other available public building, but if there be room in the High School, the Museum should, in my opinion, be kept there. If there be no room, but if, by any possible means, a place in that building could be cleared, such should be done in order to render it of the most easy access to those of the rising generation of this Presidency who are receiving, there, the highest scholastic education. On the completion and re-arrangement of the existing lists, as a catalogue, and after providing further space for preserving and arranging the specimens enumerated in it, I suggest that the Committee should address Government recommending its removal to the High School.

The Honorable Court in para. 3 of their despatch urge the completion of arrangements for the safe custody of the existing specimens, but I do

not think any requisite, further than those I have already suggested, these being:

1. To replace the few specimens that have disappeared or been destroyed by weathering and climate.

2. To prepare 2,000 paste board boxes to hold the loose specimens.

3. To make 20 new cases to hold all the specimens, and provide for future supplies.

4. To throw away worthless specimens.

5. To send unnamed specimens to the Rev. Mr. Muzzy for him to name.

6. To exchange duplicates with other Museums.

7. To retain the collection in the College or send it to the High School.

8. To prepare a new Catalogue and print it.

If the above be done, nothing more seems to me to be required than that, so long as we are responsible for it, one of ourselves be allowed to take charge of the collection. If the Committee wish it, and Government permit it, I have, not only, no objections to this charge but will willingly undertake it, as it would give no trouble, but, on the contrary, be an agreeable and pleasing recreation from other occupations.

To execute the work, properly, however, I would require to have a writer or clerk under my own orders, with power to indent either on the Literary Society or on Government, for stationery, paste board boxes, cases, &c. as required. If a clerk be sanctioned, I would suggest the employment of some well educated East Indian, or better still, a person of European parents, with the object of educating some one who might, in the course of a few years, fill the office of Curator or under Curator. At first, his duties would be merely those of a clerk and his pay small, but if he qualified himself, so as to be able to undertake the charge, the pay could, in future, be increased.

The entertainment of any party should be by a public examination and the most successful of the candidates be employed, if nothing against the character appeared.

I have no other suggestion to make on the subject of the collection of the College, but may add that in offering to take charge of it, *I do not wish any remuneration of any kind; nor would I wish my offer to be considered in any way hampering the Government in any arrangements they may in future wish to make.*

If the suggestions I have made be acted on, I think it advisable that, on the completion of the changes, Government should invite contributions to the Museum, as I feel assured that thousands of very valuable specimens might, by this means, be obtained from residents in India.

It is also necessary to remind the Committee that there is lying out on the green, in front of the College, a very valuable Collection of sculptures which ought, immediately, to be placed under cover. The expo-

sure to the elements which they have, now, for years been subjected to, must, if continued, do them immense injury. There is room for many of them in the entrance Hall of the College, if permission could be obtained to place them there.

With regard to the progress made in the arrangement of the M.S.S. alluded to in para. 5 of the Extract from Minutes of Consultation this duty seems to have been undertaken by W. Elliot, Esq., as a learned man, and altogether independent of his being a Member of our Committee; and in his absence I do not know of any one who would undertake the duty except perhaps the Rev. W. Taylor, whose equal, as to acquaintance with the languages of these M.S.S. will not perhaps, ever again, be found, and whose services, if required, should be early employed.

The Madras Literary Society are publishing all scientific papers that come to hand, and that are considered by the Sub-Committee of Papers worthy of publication. Latterly the Sub-Committee have been obliged to reject many contributions as not equal to the requirements of the day. A few papers received from Government have been published, and the Society will be glad to publish any others that residents in India may send or that the Government records afford, and, in the meantime, they would gladly receive copies of the reports on Travancore and Tanjore as papers of great interest. The Society have, now, in their possession a great collection of highly important and valuable statistical papers on the different districts of the territories of H. H. the Nizam of the Dekhan which General Fraser has most obligingly placed at their disposal and these are gradually being embodied in the Journal.

COLLEGE, *Dec. 1st*, 1850. (Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR, *Chairman*.

VII. *Resolved*,—That this Meeting concurs generally with the opinions expressed by the Chairman of the Committee, in the above Minute, although it does not appear advisable, at present, either to recommend the transfer of the Museum to the Madras University, or to make any specific proposition whatever, regarding the collection of Oriental Manuscripts adverted to, with which the Literary Society has, for some time, ceased to have any connexion. A copy of the Chairman's Minute will accordingly be forwarded to Government and application, at the same time, made for sanction to incur such expenses on account of an establishment and furniture, such as cases to contain specimens, &c., as may be found absolutely necessary for the proper preservation and utility of the Museum.

Resolved further,—At the suggestion of Mr. Williamson, seconded by Mr. Arbuthnot, that, with reference to para. 6 of the Extract under con-

sideration, application be made to Government for permission to have the Barometrical Sections of India, with which the Society has been furnished, lithographed in the office of the Chief Engineer at the public expense.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th October 1850, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

VIII. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society:—

Royalty and Republicanism in Italy, by Joseph Mazzini Charles Gilpin.
Sir Roger de Coverly, by the Spectator—Longman and Co.
Lettice Arnold, by the author of "Emilia Wyndham," &c. &c. Colburn.
Nathalie, a Tale by Julia Kavanagh,—Colburn.
The Berber, or the Mountaineer of the Atlas, by Dr. Mayo—H. G. Bohn.
Lamartine's Genevieve, or the History of a Servant Girl,—translated by A. R. Scoble—H. G. Bohn.
Willis's Here and There.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 of the Society's Journal received in November 1850, and of amount still due for the same numbers and Nos. 30 and 31, and Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for books, &c. received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal, Rupees	29	0	0
Do. do. No. 31, ,,	25	0	0
Do. do. No. 32, ,,	103	0	0
Do. realized in November, 1850, ,,	4	0	0
Balance Rupees	99	0	0
Do. do. No. 33, Rupees	112	0	0
Do. realized in November, 1850, ,,	6	0	0
Balance Rupees	106	0	0
Do. do. No. 34, Rupees	252	8	0
Do. realized in November, 1850, ,,	10	0	0
Balance Rupees	242	8	0
Do. do. No. 35, Rupees	255	0	0
Do. realized in November, 1850, ,,	8	0	0
Balance Rupees	247	0	0
Do. do. No. 36, Rupees	388	0	0
Do. realized in November, 1850, ,,	5	0	0
Balance Rupees	383	0	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 5th December 1850, £ 138-18-1.

IX. *Resolved,*—That these Memoranda be recorded.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR, *Chairman.* (Signed) J. J. LOSH, *Secretary M. L. S. &c.*

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 7th January, 1851, *at half past* 6 *o'clock,* P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B. Dr. J. KELLIE,
Major G. BALFOUR, R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq. and

Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

The Chairman represents to the Meeting that it is understood that the Lithographic Press in the Chief Engineer's Office is so fully and continually employed that, even if Government should consent to direct the Barometrical Sections to be lithographed there, there would be no prospect of the work being completed in any reasonable time, and that, therefore, it appears advisable to apply for the aid of Government in the undertaking in some different shape.

I. *Resolved,*—In supercession of the 4th Resolution of the Meeting on the 1st October, and that on the same subject forming part of the 7th Resolution of the Meeting on the 5th December, 1850, that Government be informed that it is the intention of the Committee to publish the Barometrical Sections in question, and solicited to assist the undertaking by the purchase of from 150 to 200 copies, for public purposes.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th November, 1850, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

II. *Resolved,*—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society :—

The Duchess, or Woman's Love and Woman's Hate, 3 vols.

A. Watt's Poetry and Painting, 1 vol.

Evangeline, a Tale of Arcadie, by V. W. Longfellow.

Laura, a Confession, 2 vols.—Colburn.

Henry Smeaton, 3 vols. by G. P. R. James, Esq.

Bertha, a Romance of the Dark Ages, 3 vols. by W. B. Maccalee, Esq.

Winter Nights, a Novel, by Major Calder Campbell.

Murray's Hand-book to Egypt, by Sir G. Wilkinson.

There is laid before the Meeting a Memorandum of the charge of the Christian Knowledge Society's Press for printing the revised Catalogue of the Literary Society's Library.

MEMO.

No. 1049. SECRETARY MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY. *Dr.*

To the Christian Knowledge Society's Press.

To Printing 350 Copies Catalogue of Books in the Library of the Madras Literary Society containing 168 pages of 8vo.

(For the 1st 300 copies.)

		RS.	A.	P.
150 plain 8vo. pages of Long Primer,	at Rs. 1 2 0	168	12	0
11 Do. do. of Burgeois,	at „ 1 6 0	15	2	0
5 Do. do. of Brevier,	at „ 1 10 0	8	2	0
1 Do. do. of Nonpareil, (for 350 copies.)		2	12	0
1 Do. do. of Mixed Type,		1	8	0
(For the succeeding 50 copies.)				
150 plain 8vo. pages of Long Primer,	at As. 2 3	21	1	6
11 Do. do. of Burgeois,	at „ 2 9	1	14	3
5 Do. do. of Brevier,	at „ 3 3	1	0	3
1 Do. do. of Mixed Type,		0	3	0
To Printing 350 Copies Labels,		2	9	0
	Rupees...	223	0	0

MADRAS,
Christian Knowledge Society's Press,
Church Street, Vepery.

(Signed) REUBEN TWIGG,
Supt. C. K. S. Press.

III. *Resolved,*—That the Superintendent of the Christian Knowledge Society's Press be requested to send a receipted bill for the sum in question for payment.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 of the Society's Journal received in December, 1850, and of amount still due for the same numbers, and Memorandum of amount

due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for books, &c. received [illegible] from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal, ...	Rs.	29	0	0
Do. realized in December 1850, ...	,,	2	0	0
	Balance Rupees..	27	0	0
Do. do. No. 31, - - - - - -	Rs.	25	0	0
Do. realized in December 1850, - - - - - -	,,	2	0	0
	Balance Rupees..	23	0	0
Do. do. No. 32, - - - - - -	Rs.	99	0	0
Do. realized in December 1850, - - - - - -	,,	2	0	0
	Balance Rupees..	97	0	0
Do. do. No. 33, - - - - - -	Rs.	106	0	0
Do. realized in December 1850, - - - - - -	,,	2	0	0
	Balance Rupees..	104	0	0
Do. do. No. 34, - - - - - -	Rs.	242	8	0
Do. realized in December 1850, - - - - - -	,,	5	0	0
	Balance Rupees..	237	8	0
Do. do. No. 35, - - - - - -	Rs.	247	0	[illegible]
Do. realized in December 1850, - - - - - -	,,	4	0	[illegible]
	Balance Rupees..	243	0	[illegible]
Do. do. No. 36, - - - - - -	Rs.	383	0	
Do. realized in December 1850, - - - - - -	,,	7	8	
	Balance Rupees .	375	8	

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, [illegible] January 1851, £ 165-0-9.

IV. *Resolved*,—That these Memoranda be recorded.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR,
Chairman.

(Signed) J. J. LOSH,
Secretary M. L. S

[M]eeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Lite- Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, at the Club House, on Tuesday the 4th February, 1851, *[ha]lf past* 6 *o'clock*, P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

. KEY, T. PYCROFT, Esq.
CHTERLONY, Esq. R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq. and
Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B. Major R. GARSTIN,
. ARBUTHNOT, Esq. Dr. J. KELLIE,
G. BALFOUR, Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Public De- t dated 29th January 1851, No. 99.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 99.

ct from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 29th January, 1851. the following letter from the Secretary to the Madras Litera- ty.

(Here enter 6th January, 1851.)

1. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council observes care of the Oriental Manuscripts has been just provided for ppointment of Mr. C. P. Brown as Curator, and that the Go- t are in correspondence with the College Board on a propo- m the same Gentleman to prepare, with the aid of a small hment, a Catalogue Raisonnee of these valuable Works which Elliot's absence from the Presidency and other avocations have d his completing.

e Governor in Council accepts Dr. Balfour's offer to take f the specimens of Minerals and other articles of curiosity g the present Museum, and requests he will make a formal on for the small Establishment and contingencies he will re- arrange and maintain it in order.

e Military Board will be directed to supply the required num-

ber of Paste Board Boxes, and the Commissary General to furnish an Estimate of the cost of making 20 Glass Cases.

4. The Governor in Council considers it would not be expedient at present to remove the Museum from the College rooms. If more space is required, he believes it can be easily made available in the College; where, such of the duplicate specimens of the produce of the country which have been selected by the Madras Central Committee for the Grand Exhibition of Art and Industry, as may be suited for a place in the Museum may be properly added to the present Collection.

5. The Governor in Council approves of Dr. Balfour's suggestions for the exchange of duplicates with other Museums, for the throwing away of worthless specimens and for the preparation and printing of Catalogues.

6. The Governor in Council requests the attention of the College Board to para. 19 of Dr. Balfour's Minute on the subject of the Collection of Sculptures on the College premises.

7. The reports on Tanjore and Travancore referred to by Dr. Balfour will be forwarded to the Committee for publication in their Journal, if on examination, they are found suitable.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY,

Chief Secretary.

To the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

I. *Resolved,*—That the Extract be recorded, and that a copy of it be furnished to Mr. Balfour.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th December, 1850, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

II. *Resolved,*—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society :—

Time the Avenger, 3 vols., by the author of "Emelia Wyndham."
Merkland, 3 vols., by the author of "Passages in the Life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland of Suny Side."
Captain Crawford's Reminiscences of Naval Officers, 2 vols.
Narratives of Magic and Sorcery, by T. Wright, Esq., F. S. A.
Travels of Sir John Mandeville, (new and cheap edition.)
Narrative of the second Sikh War in 1848-49, by a Staff Officer present.
The Bridal and the Bridle, or a Honeymoon in the East in 1850.
Memoirs of the Opera in Italy, France, Germany and England, by G. Hogarth, Esq.
Eastbury, a Tale, by Anne Harriet Drury.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for No. 35 of the Society's Journal received in January, 1851, and of amount still due for the same number, and Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 36 and Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for books, &c. received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal,	Rs.	27	0	0
Do. do. No. 31,	„	23	0	0
Do. do. No. 32,	„	97	0	0
Do. do. No. 33,	„	104	0	0
Do. do. No. 34,	„	237	8	0
Do. do. No. 35,	„	243	0	0
Do. realized in January, 1851,	„	2	0	0
Balance Rupees		241	0	0
Do. do. No. 36,	Rupees..	375	8	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 4th February, 1851, £ 181-6-11.

III. *Resolved*,—That these Memoranda be recorded.

IV. *Resolved*,—That in accordance with Rule XIII., the General Annual Meeting of the Society be held on Tuesday the 25th instant at half past 6 o'clock P. M., the usual notification being inserted in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and other newspapers, and that a notice be immediately circulated to the Subscribers at present at the Presidency that there will be a dinner provided at the Club House at half past 7 o'clock, P. M., on the above mentioned day for such Subscribers as choose to attend. Resolved, further, that Dr. Kellie, Dr. Key and Mr. Ouchterlony be requested to act as a Sub-Committee to make the requisite arrangements respecting the proposed dinner and also to officiate as Stewards on the occasion.

The Secretary states that, in consequence of the non-receipt of Messrs. Binny and Co.'s Account Current for 1850, the General Accounts of the Society have not yet been closed, but that there is no doubt that the required documents will be received, and the Account Current be prepared, in time for circulation to the Committee ; so as to be ready to be laid before the General Meeting on the 25th instant.

V. *Resolved*,—That the Chairman be requested to convene a Special Meeting of the Committee on any day before that fixed for the General Meeting which may appear the most convenient, as soon as the Account Current has been prepared and circulated, for the purpose of passing it,

and of deciding what propositions respecting the filling up of vacancies in the Committee of Management, and other matters, shall be submitted to the General Meeting.

(Signed) Edward Balfour, *Chairman.* (Signed) J. J. Losh, *Secretary M. L. S. &c.*

At a Special Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Friday, the 21st February 1851, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. Balfour, Esq.

Members.

Major G. Balfour,
Dr. T. Key,
R. H. Williamson, Esq., and
Captain J. J. Losh, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

Major P. Anstruther, C. B.
W. U. Arbuthnot, Esq.
Major R. Garstin,
Dr. J. Kellie,
J. Ouchterlony, Esq.
Major T. T. Pears, C. B.
T. Pycroft, Esq.

A General Statement of the Society's Accounts for 1850, and the Account Current with the Society for the same year of Messrs. Binny and Company, which have been circulated since the last Monthly Meeting of the Committee, are laid before the Meeting.

I. *Resolved,*—That the General Statement of Accounts be approved and passed, that Messrs. Binny and Company be informed that their Account Current has been examined and found correct, and that both documents with the letter from Messrs. Allen and Company containing the Statement of their Accounts with the Society for the past year be laid before the Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers to be held on the 25th instant.

Read Extracts from Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department, dated 18th February, 1851, No. 165.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 165.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 18th February, 1851.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

(Here enter 16th January, 1851.)

Provided the cost does not exceed the amount stated, the Government will take 150 copies of the Barometrical Sections proposed to be published by the Committee of the Madras Literary Society.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY,

Chief Secretary.

To the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

No. 166.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 166.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 18th February, 1851.

With reference to the concluding para. of Extract Minutes of Consultation of the 29th Ultimo, No. 99, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council observes that the Report on Travancore and Cochin (not Tanjore as applied for by the Literary Society) would appear to be the Geographical and Statistical Memoir of the Survey of those States executed under the Superintendence of Lieutenants Ward and Connor, and at present in the Office of the Chief Engineer. On the completion of the copies now under preparation for transmission to the Honorable the Court of Directors, the originals will be sent to the Committee of the Madras Literary Society for publication if suited to their Journal.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY,

Chief Secretary.

To the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

II. *Resolved,*—That these Extracts from Minutes of Consultation be recorded.

III. *Resolved,*—That the Subscribers to the Literary Society and to the Madras Club who have intimated their intention of being present at the dinner at the Club House after the General Meeting on the 25th instant be immediately informed by a printed notice that they are at liberty to bring with them as guests any Subscribers to the Club, provided they make known their intention to do so and the number of their guests to any one of the Stewards before 12 o'clock (noon) on Monday the 24th instant.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR, *Chairman.*

(Signed) J. J. LOSH, *Secretary M. L. S. &c.*

At an Annual General Meeting of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held in the Society's Rooms at the College, on Tuesday, the 25th February, 1851, *at half past* 6 *o'clock,* P. M.

PRESENT.

President.

The Honorable D. ELIOTT, Esq. in the Chair.

Vice-President.

The Honorable Sir W. W. BURTON.

Members.

W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.
Major G. BALFOUR,
R. DAVIDSON, Esq.
Rev. W. KEANE, A. M.
Dr. J. KELLIE,
Dr. T. KEY,
W. LIDDELL, Esq.
Rev. F. G. LUGARD, B. A.
Major W. P. MACDONALD,
G. NORTON, Esq.
J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.
Lieut. Colonel F. A. REID, C. B.
S. C. ROE, Esq., M. D.
R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq.
Major C. C. YOUNG, and
Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

The Secretary laid before the Meeting Messrs. Binny and Company's Account Current with the Society for 1850, showing a balance in favor of the latter on the 1st January 1851 of Rupees 106-12-0 and, also, a General Statement of the Accounts of the Society, viz. its receipts and disbursements in 1850, and its credits and liabilities on the 1st January, 1850, showing a balance in its favor on that date of Rupees 383-15-11.

I. *Resolved,*—That these Accounts, which have been examined and passed by the Committee of Management, and appear satisfactory, be approved and passed.

Read the following list of donations of books, &c. to the Society since the last Annual General Meeting.

	Donors.
Rig-Veda Sanhita, the Sacred Hymns of the Brahmans together with the Commentary of Sayanacharya, edited by Dr. M. Muller, 1st volume, - - - -	Madras Government.
Two Maps of Arabia, - - - - - - - -	Do.
Observations made at the Magnetical and Meteorological Observatory at Bombay in 1846 and 1847, 2 vols. -	Bombay Government.
A Catalogue of the Books in the Gibraltar Garrison Library, - - - - - - - -	Lt. Col. T. S. Pratt, C.B.
Botfield's Notes on the Cathedral Libraries of England,	The Author.

	Donors.
Cyclic Tables of Hindu and Mahomedan Chronology—4 Copies, - - - - - - - - - -	C. P. Brown, Esq.
Memoirs of Hyder and Tippoo—4 Copies, - -	Do.
Discussion of Meteorological Observations taken in India,	Lieut. Col. W. H. Sykes, F. R. S.
Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society from May, 1849, to August, 1850, - - - - - -	The Society.
Report by the Secretary on the Proceedings of the Bombay Geographical Society for 1849-1850, - -	The Society.
Report on the Calcutta Public Library from February to December, 1849, - - - - - - - -	The Curator.
Journal of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society—first 4 Nos. - - - - - - - -	The Society.
Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society—No. 13, vol. 3d, - - - - - -	The Society.
Journal of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India—Part 1st, vol. 7, - - - - - - -	The Society.
Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, vols. 11 and 12, - - - - - -	The Society.
Journal of the Ryoal Geographical Society of London, part 2d, vol. 19, and part 1st, vol. 20, - - -	The Society.
Journal of the Archæological Society of Dehli, September, 1850, - - - - - - - - - -	The Society.
Chrestomathic Hindiect Hindowie, - - - -	Unknown.
German Books, 9 volumes, - - - - - - -	Royal Academy of Munich.
Bibliothica Indica. A Collection of Oriental Works, 11 Nos. - - - - - - - - - - - -	Unknown.
Journal of the Indian Archipelago and Eastern Asia, 8 Nos. - - - - - - - - - - - -	J. R. Logan, Esq.
Rupees 500 for the purpose of being applied to the purchase of one or more standard works which it may be considered desirable for the Society to possess, - -	Sir E.J.Gambier,Kt. late President of the Society.

II. *Resolved*,—That the above mentioned books, &c. be placed in the Library for the use of Subscribers, and included in the next Catalogue, and that the donors, most of whom have already been duly thanked by the Committee of Management, are entitled to the best acknowledgments of the Society.

Read list of twenty-eight Members of the Society of the 1st and 2d Classes and thirteen of the 3d Class Subscribers who have ceased to subscribe, left the Presidency, or died, and of thirty-six who have become Subscribers in the 1st and 2d Classes since the last Annual General Meeting, and of eleven Subscribers in the 3d Class of whom 8 continue to subscribe.

Ceased to Subscribe.

1 F. Lushington, Esq.... .First Class,
2 Hon. Sir E. J. Gambier, do.
3 J. U. Ellis, Esq...... ... do.
4 S. Crawford, Esq..... .. do.
5 Genl. Sir E. K. Williams, K. C. B......... .. do.
6 W. McTaggart, Esq..... do.
7 F. Osborne, Esq.... .. do.
8 J. H. Bell, Esq. ...... do.
9 H. Nelson, Esq....Second Class.
10 G. N. Taylor, Esq...... do.
11 W. H. Bayley, Esq..... do.
12 B. Cunliffe, Esq....... do.
13 W. A. D. Inglis, Esq... .. do.
14 Mr. J. H. Kenrick,.... do.
15 A. C. B. Neill, Esq. M. D. do.
16 Lt. Cl. C. A. F. Berkeley, do.
17 Major H. N. Noble,.... do.
18 Captain T. J. Newbold, do.
19 Rev. J. V. Bull,..Under Rule IV.
20 Captain A. T. Rice, ... do.
21 Captain the Hon. D. Erskine,..... .... do.
22 Lt. H. S. S. Burney, . do.
23 Lt. A. J. Irby,...... ... do.
24 Lt. W. H. Kemp,...... do.
25 Lt. R. Neville,....... do.
26 Captain Blundell,..Under Rule IV.
27 Captain E. E. Miller, .. do.
28 Lt. W. R. Broome, ... do.
1 Miss E. Stedman, .. Third Class.
2 Rev. R. D. Griffith, ... do.
3 Rev. E. E. Jenkins,.... do.
4 Lt. H. P. Keighly, ... do.
5 G. Banbury, Esq...... do.
6 Mr. H. Bowers,.... ... do.
7 Mr. S. Laurie,... .... do.
8 G. Wylie, Esq......... do.
9 Mrs. C. Kane,.. ...... do.
10 C. Gostling, Esq ... .. do.
11 Rev. J. Williams,.. .... do.
12 Rev. W. Taylor,....... do.
13 Captain M. S. Ottley,.. do.

Became Subscribers.

1 Hon. Sir C. Rawlinson,.First Cla
2 Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras. .... do.
3 D. D. Dymes, Esq. .... do.
4 W. Collum, Esq. ...... do.
5 Captain J. Kitson, ... do.
6 Captain C. J. Elphinstone, do.
7 H. Baber, Esq.. .... do.
8 J. H. Cochrane, Esq.... do.
9 G. N. Taylor, Esq ..... do.
10 Rev. W. Keane, A. M... do.
11 Captain J. W. Hay,..Second Clas
12 T. L. Bell, Esq .... do.
13 Captain W. S. Jacob, .. do.
14 Captain J. Stewart,.... do.
15 W. Liddell, Esq .... .. do.
16 G. Wylie, Esq .... do.
17 Rev. E. E. Jenkins,.... do.
18 Major W. P. Macdonald, do.
19 R. Woosnam, Esq...... do.
20 Captain H. V. Stonhouse, do.
21 S. C. Roe, Esq. M. D..... do.
22 R. Davidson, Esq...... do.
23 Major J. Mann,. ...... do.
24 Captain W. J. Wilson,.. do.
25 H. Nelson, Esq......... do.
26 Capt. A. T. Rice. .Under Rule I
27 Captain the Hon. D. Erskine,....... ...... do.
28 Lt. H. S. S. Burney,.... do.
29 Lt. A. H. Irby,..... .... do.
30 Lt. W. H. Kemp,....... do.
31 Lt. R. Neville,.......... do.
32 Captain Blundell, ... do.
33 Lt. W. R. Broome,.... do.
34 Captain E. E. Miller,. .. do.
35 Captain M. S. Ottley,.... do.
36 Rev. J. V. Bull, ... do.
1 Mrs. C. Kane,........Third Cl
2 C. Gostling, Esq....... do.
3 Mr. F. Aubert,. .... do.
4 Mr. C. L. Hider,. ...... do.
5 Mr. M. E. Parsons,..... do.
6 W. H. Bayley, Esq. .... do.
7 Mr. A. M. Simpson,..... do.
8 Rev. P. Batchelor,...... do.
9 Captain M. S. Ottley,.... do.
10 Rev. J. Williams,....... do.
11 J. J. Franklin, Esq. .... do.

III. *Resolved*,—That these lists, which appear satisfactory as showi that the number of Subscribers has increased since the last Annual Ge neral Meeting, be recorded.

By desire of the Committee of Management, the Secretary infor the Meeting that the late F. Osborne, Esq. died in debt to the Socie to the amount of 207 Rupees ; application for which sum having bee

the Administrator General, he has, in reply, informed the Com- that the claim has been registered and allowed, and that when s are distributable, should there be any thing forthcoming on ac- the claim, the usual notice will be given.

Resolved,—That the Committee of Management be requested to adopt measures for securing in future the payment of all debts from Subscribers to the Society within, *at the furthest*, one year from the amount becoming due. It appears to the Meeting that the re-establishment of Rule XII.* contained in the Catalogue of 1837 in a modified form, or the establishment of some similar rule instead, may be found expedient.

Any Member failing his Subscription for ssive quarters, shall r be considered a of the Society; and mbers resident at as may withdraw mes shall not be re- without being re- led in the usual nd paying the usual .

ection of the Committee of Management the Secretary informs ting that the old balances standing in the books of the Society Lieutenant Colonel M. Poole and R. T. Porter, Esq. have not yet d, although repeated applications have been made to those Gen- n the subject, in conformity with the resolution of the Annual Meeting of 1846.

Due by Lieutenant Colonel M. Poole.

				RS.	A.	P.
Donation,				35	0	0
ls of quarter commencing 1st January, 1835,				14	10	8
commencing	1st July, 1835,			22	0	0
do.	1st Oct. ,,			22	0	0
do.	1st Apr. 1836,			22	0	0
do.	1st July, ,,			22	0	0
do.	1st Oct. ,,			22	0	0
do.	1st Jan. 1837,			22	0	0
			Co.'s Rupees..	181	10	8

Due by R. T. Porter, Esq.

		RS.	A.	P.
ommencing	1st Apr. 1829,	22	0	0
do.	1st July, ,,	22	0	0
do.	1st Oct. ,,	22	0	0
do.	1st Jan. 1830,	22	0	0
do.	1st Apr. ,,	22	0	0
	Co.'s Rupees..	110	0	0

V. *Resolved,*—That it appears to this Meeting that the sums in question are clearly due to the Society by the two Gentlemen above mentioned, and that a communication to this effect be made to them, with a request that they will liquidate the amount without further delay.

The Meeting proceeds in conformity with Rule VI. to nominate a Member to fill a vacancy in the Committee of Management, occasioned by the departure from the Presidency of Major R. Garstin.

Proposed by Superintending Surgeon T. Key, seconded by Lieut. Colonel F. A. Reid, C. B., and carried unanimously, that Dr. S. C. Roe, M. D. be requested to become a Member of the Committee of Management.

Dr. Roe having signified his assent,

VI. *Resolved,*—That he be included in the Committee of Management, which will, accordingly, for the ensuing year, be composed as follows:—

Chairman.

E. G. Balfour, Esq.

Members.

Major P. Anstruther, C. B.	J. Ouchterlony, Esq.
W. U. Arbuthnot, Esq.	Major T. T. Pears, C. B.
Major G. Balfour,	T. Pycroft, Esq.
Dr. J. Kellie,	S. C. Roe, Esq., M. D.
Dr. T. Key,	R. H. Williamson, Esq. and

Captain J. J. Losh, *Secretary.*

Proposed by Major W. P. Macdonald, seconded by Major G. Balfour, that the classes styled 1st and 2d be amalgamated, and the donation modified, and the subscription 12 Rupees a quarter. Present Subscribers of the 2d Class to have the option of remaining Subscribers on the present terms.

It appears to this Meeting that the above proposition is one which cannot be disposed of, or even taken into consideration, at present; and that it requires mature consideration, with reference to its probable important financial and other effects on the condition and interests of the Society.

VII. *Resolved,*—Accordingly, that the Committee of Management be requested to take the subject into their consideration, and prepare a report or memorandum, detailing the probable result of the measure proposed if carried into effect, and setting forth their opinions as to its expediency, for submission to the Subscribers, at their next Annual General Meeting, or at an Extraordinary General Meeting to be convened for the purpose if found requisite.

VIII. Proposed by J. Ouchterlony, Esq., seconded by A. J. Arbuthnot,

Esq., and carried unanimously, that the thanks of this Meeting be offered to the Honorable the President for his conduct in the Chair.

(Signed) J. J. LOSH, *Secretary M. L. S. &c.* (Signed) D. ELIOTT, *President.*

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 4th March, 1851, *at half past* 6 *o'clock,* P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Dr. J. KELLIE, and Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.
W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
Major G. BALFOUR,
Dr. T. KEY,
J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.
Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.
T. PYCROFT, Esq.
S. C. ROE, Esq., M. D.
R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq.

Read letter from S. Marcar, Esq.

To Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary to the Madras Literary Society, College.*

SIR,—I beg to forward for the inspection of the Members of the Literary Society, a small copper coin of an Armenian King of the 12th century. I likewise transmit a short descriptive account of the piece; and if approved, I shall feel exceedingly obliged by your permitting it to appear in the forthcoming number of the Madras Journal of Literature and Science. As the coin is a rare one in this part of India, I request you will kindly return it to me, after taking an impression of the same.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) SAMUEL MARCAR.

LUZ,
24th February, 1851.

I. *Resolved,*—That the document received with Mr. Marcar's letter be referred for the consideration of the Committee of Papers, with a view to

its publication in the Society's Journal, and that the coin which accompanied it be returned to Mr. Marcar, in compliance with his request, as soon as an impression has been taken of it.

Read letter from Messrs. W.H. Allen and Co. dated 18th January 1851, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

II. *Resolved,*—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society:—

Lord Holland's Foreign Reminiscences.
Joanna Baillie's Dramatic and Poetical Works—First collected edition.
The Lexington Papers.
The Kicklebury's on the Rhine, *second* edition, with a preface entitled an Essay on Thunder and Small Beer (Coloured), by M. A. Titmarsh.
Scenes from Italian Life, by L. Mariotti.
Supernatural Illusions, by Major Begbie.
Two Generations, by the Earl of Belfast.
Musgrave a Story of Gilsland Spa; and other Tales.
Hildebrand and the Emperor, by J. Satain, A. B.
Dealings with the Inquisition by the Rev. Giarinto Achilli, D. D.
The Roman Wall, by the Rev. J. C. Bruce, M. A.
Richard Edney and the Governor's Family—Boston, Phillips and Co.
The Daughter of Night, by S. W. Fullom, Esq.
Military Memoirs of Lieut. Colonel James Skinner, C. B.
Lord Ellesmere's War in Italy.
The Stones of Venice.

Read Memorandum from the Librarian.

MEMO.

As there is a great demand for Punch and the two copies now taken in by the Society are insufficient to meet the demand, two more copies should be ordered out. The price per copy is only one shilling and four pence.

III. *Resolved,*—That two more copies of Punch be ordered for the use of the Subscribers and that in accordance with the suggestion of Dr. Kellie, two copies of the Illustrated News be also directed to be sent out.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37 of the Society's Journal received in February, 1851, and of amount still due for the same numbers and Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for books, &c. received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal,.........	Rs.	27	0	0
Do. realized in February, 1851, ...	,,	2	0	0
Balance Rups..		25	0	0
Do. do. No. 31, ...	Rs.	23	0	0
Do. realized in February, 1851, ...	,,	2	0	0
Balance Rups..		21	0	0
Do. do. No. 32, ...	Rs.	97	0	0
Do. realized in February, 1851, ...	,,	2	0	0
Balance Rups..		95	0	0
Do. do. No. 33, ...	Rs.	104	0	0
Do. realized in February, 1851, ...	,,	2	0	0
Balance Rups..		102	0	0
Do. do. No. 34, ...	Rs.	237	8	0
Do. realized in February, 1851, ...	,,	5	0	0
Balance Rups..		232	8	0
Do. do. No. 35, ...	Rs.	241	0	0
Do. realized in February, 1851, ...	,,	6	0	0
Balance Rups..		235	0	0
Do. do. No. 36, ...	Rs.	375	8	0
Do. realized in February, 1851, ...	,,	7	8	0
Balance Rups...		368	0	0
Do. do. No. 37, ...	Rs.	590	0	0
Do. realized in February, 1851, ...	,,	15	0	0
Balance Rups..		575	0	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 4th March, 1851, £ 205-13-1.

IV. *Resolved,*—That these Memoranda be recorded.

Read letter from Commander C. W. Montriou.

No. 72 of 1850.

From Commander C. W. MONTRIOU, I. N., *Superintendent of the Observatory.*

To the Secretary of the Madras Literary Society.

SIR,—By direction of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council

of Bombay, I have the honor to forward to you for presentation to the Madras Literary Society, one Copy of the First Part of the Observations made at the Observatory, Colaba, during the year 1847, containing the Magnetic Observations.

(Signed) Chas. W. Montriou,
Commander I. N.
Superintendant of the Observatory.

Observatory, Colaba,
3d December 1850.

V. *Resolved,*—That the book received with the above letter be deposited in the Library, and that its receipt be acknowledged in the usual manner.

Read Extract from Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department.

Public Department.

No. 168.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 18*th February,* 1851.

Read the following letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Here enter 3d February, 1851.)

With 10 printed copies of the "Report of the Geological Survey of the Season 1848-49," by Surgeon J. McClelland of the Medical Establishment.

VI. *Resolved,*—That the books received with the above Extract from Minutes of Consultation be deposited in the Library.

VII. *Resolved,*—That the 10 Copies of the Report received with the foregoing letter be distributed as follows:—

1 to the Revenue Board.
1 ,, Medical Board.
1 ,, Military Board.
1 ,, College Board.
1 for the use of Museum.
1 to the Chief Engineer's Department.
1 to Major General Cullen.
2 to be retained in the Government Office.
1 to the Literary Society.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. C. Montgomery,
Chief Secretary.

To the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

(Signed) Edward Balfour,
Chairman.

(Signed) J. J. Losh,
Secretary M. L. S. &c.

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 1*st April,* 1851, *at half past* 6 *o'clock,* P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.
R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq.
Dr. T. KEY, Esq.,
Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.
W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
Major G. BALFOUR,
Dr. J. KELLIE,
Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.
T. PYCROFT, Esq.
S. C. ROE, Esq., M. D.

Read letter from the Secretary to the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

J. J. LOSH, Esq. *Secretary Literary Society, Madras.*

SIR,—On the part of the Honorable the President and Members of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, I am directed to convey to you their best thanks for your present of the Madras Journal of Literature and Science Volume XIV. which has been received and deposited in the Library of the Society.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) FLETCHER HAYES,
Secretary.

ASIATIC SOCIETY'S ROOMS,
CALCUTTA, 10*th March,* 1851.

I. *Resovled,*—That this letter be recorded.

Read Note from G. L. Prendergast, Esq.

In reply to the inquiry in respect to the damage to this book, "Nineveh and Persepolis" by W. S. Vaux, Mr. G. L. Prendergast begs to state that he observed the injury done to pages 287 to 289 when he opened the book. Mr. Prendergast is not aware that he has any thing in his house which would injure a book in that way. He would have said as much on returning the book yesterday if he had thought it was expected of him.

AGNEW'S GARDENS, 27*th February,* 1851.

II. *Resolved,*—That, under the explanation submitted by Mr. Prendergast, he cannot be held responsible for the damage done to the book

in question, which appears not of much importance, as affecting the appearance of the volume, rather than its utility.

Read Extract from Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department dated 1st March, 1851.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 188.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 1st March, 1851.

Read the following letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of India.

(Here enter 17th January, 1851.)

Forwards 5 copies of Lieut. Colonel Dixon's Sketch of the Mairwarra, for such distribution as the Government of Madras may think fit to order.

Resolved,—That the five copies of the work referred to be distributed as follows:—

One to the Board of Revenue.
One to the College Board.
One to the Madras Literary Society.
Two to be retained in the Government Office.

(True Extract.)
(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY,
Chief Secretary.

To the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

III. *Resolved,*—That the copy of Lieutenant Colonel Dixon's Sketch of the Mairwarra, received with this Extract from Minutes of Consultation, be deposited in the Society's Library.

Read Extract from Minutes of Consultation in the Marine Department, dated 3d September, 1850.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

No. 303.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 3d September, 1850.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council proceeds to take into consideration a Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 10th July, No. 11 of 1850.

Will forward by an early opportunity via the Cape of Good Hope for distribution 25 copies of Geological Report on the Damoodah Valley, by the late Mr. D. H. Williams, Geological Surveyor in India.

Resolved,—That when the copies of the Report shall have been received they be distributed as follows :

Board of Revenue D. P. W. for distribution,	15 Copies.
Commissioner Northern Circars,.	1
Major General Cullen,....	1
Military Board,......	1
Literary Society, ...	1
Chief Engineer,.............	1
Quarter Master General's Office,.	1
To be lodged in the Government Office,.......	4

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY, *Chief Secretary.*

To the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

With a book.

IV. *Resolved*,—That the copy of the Geological Report on the Damodah Valley by the late Mr. D. H. Williams, Geological Surveyor in India, received with this Extract from Minutes of Consultation be deposited, in the Society's Library.

Laid on the table copy of Mr. Sinclair's bill for lithographing 360 copies of each of the 26 plates illustrative of Dr. Walker's Statistical Report of the Circar of Warungul, amounting to Rupees 150.

SECRETARY TO THE MADRAS JOURNAL LITERATURE AND SCIENCE, *Dr.*

To John Sinclair.

13*th January*, 1851.

	Rs.	A.	P.
To Lithographing 360 copies of each of the 26 Plates illustrative of Dr. Walker's Statistical Report of the Circar of Warungul.			
Rupees...	150	0	0

MADRAS, 10*th March* 1851.

Received payment,
(Signed) J. SINCLAIR.

NOTE.—The above charge is according to Memo. first submitted.

V. *Resolved*,—That Mr. Sinclair be requested to present a receipted bill for payment.

The Secretary having brought to the notice of the Meeting that a vacancy has occurred in the Committee of Management in consequence of the departure of Major P. Anstruther, C. B.

VI. *Resolved*,—That A. J. Arbuthnot, Esq., be requested to become a Member of the Committee.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th February, 1851, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

VII. *Resolved,*—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society:

Sir G. Head's Translation of the Metamorphoses of Apulcuis.
A Voyage to the Mauritius and Back.
Sir Philip Hetherington.
Madam Dorrington of the Dene, by W. Howitt.
Dahomey and the Dahamans, by Commander T. E. Forbes.
Eight Years in Cuba, by Glanville Taylor.
The Literary Veteran, by R. P. Gillis.
Rovings in the Pacific, with a Glance at California.
The Forty-five, by Lord Mahon.
Correspondence of Sir Isaac Newton and Professor Cotes, including letters of other eminent Men.
The Confession, a Novel.
Mr. J. Elmes's Horœa Vacina.
A Reply to Dr. Whewell's Work on Cambridge Education, by the Rev. A. N. Wratislaw.
The Statesman's Portfolio and Parliamentary Review.
The Book of Nature, an elementary Introduction to the Sciences of Physics, Astronomy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Botany, Zoology and Physiology, by Frederick Schoodler, Ph. D.
Remarks on Geography as a branch of Popular Education, by W. H. Bell.
The Book of Almanacs, containing the thirty-five Almanacs, with Index, by Augustus DeMorgan.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37 of the Society's Journal received in March, 1851, and of amount still due for the same numbers and Nos. 30 and 31 and Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co., for Books, &c. received from them.

Memorandum.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal, ... Rs.	25	0	0
Do. do. No. 31, ... ,,	21	0	0
Do. do. No. 32, ... ,,	95	0	0
Do. realized in March, 1851, ... ,,	2	0	0
Balance Rups..	93	0	0
Do. do. No. 33, ... ,,	102	0	0
Do. realized in March, 1851, ... ,,	2	0	0
Balance Rupees..	100	0	0

Subscriptions due for No. 34, ... Rs.	232	8	0
Do. realized in March, 1851, ... „	2	8	0
Balance Rupees..	230	0	0
Do. do. No. 35, ... „	235	0	0
Do. realized in March, 1851, ... „	2	0	0
Balance Rupees..	233	0	0
Do. do. No. 36, ... „	368	0	0
Do. realized in March, 1851, ... „	2	8	0
Balance Rupees..	365	8	0
Do. do. No. 37, ... „	575	0	0
Do. realized in March, 1851, ... „	132	8	0
Balance Rupees..	442	8	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 1st April 1851, £ 128-14-4.

VIII. *Resolved,*—That these Memoranda be recorded.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR, *Chairman.* (Signed) J. J. LOSH, *Secretary M. L. S. &c.*

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 6th May, 1851, *at half past* 6 *o'clock,* P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.
Dr. J. KELLIE,
S. C. ROE, Esq. M. D.
Dr. T. KEY,
R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq. and
Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.
Major G. BALFOUR,
T. PYCROFT, Esq.

Read Extract from Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department, dated 8th April, 1851, No. 322.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 322.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 8th April, 1851.

Resolved, that the Barometrical Sections which accompanied General Cullen's Report on the Sundoor Hills, dated 21st October, 1846, be sent to the Madras Literary Society for the purpose of being lithographed with the Collections referred to in their Secretary's communication of the 16th January last.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY,

Chief Secretary.

To the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

I. *Resolved*,—That the Extract from Minutes of Consultation and its enclosure be recorded, and that the Barometrical Sections received therewith be disposed of as directed by Government.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th March, 1851, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

II. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society:—

History of the Jews in Great Britain, by the Rev. Moses Margoliouth.

Narrative of Travels in the United States during the year 1850, by the Lady Emroreline Stuart Wortley.

Goa and the Blue Mountains, or Six Months of Sick Leave, by Lieut. R. F. Burton, Bombay Army.

Everard Tunstall, a Story of the Kaffir War, by F. Forester.

Nobody's Son; or the Adventures of Percival Mayberry.

Yeast, a Problem—Re-printed from Fraser's Magazine.

Read Memorandum from the Librarian.

MEMORANDUM.

Major P. Anstruther, C. B. has left the Presidency without returning to the Library the undermentioned books belonging to the Society although application for them was made a few days previous to his departure.

Chalmers's Caledonia, - - - - - - - - - - -	3 vols.
Piddington on Storms, - - - - - - - - - - -	1 vol.
Harris on Thunder Storms, - - - - - - - - - -	1 vol.

III. *Resolved*,—That Major Anstruther be applied to on the subject of the books in question by the first opportunity.

Read Memorandum from the Librarian.

The accompanying book, the Moorland Cottage, was returned to the

ibrary by Mr. I. Y. Fullerton, with a portion of page 139 torn out. On ıe book being sent to him to ascertain how the damage occurred he ;ated that he received it in its present injured condition.

IV. *Resolved,*—As it does not seem possible to prove that the book in uestion was damaged while in the possession of Mr. Fullerton, and as ıe injury it has sustained is not very great, resolved that it is not neces- ıry to take further notice of the matter.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37 f the Society's Journal received in April, 1851, and of amount still due ɔr the same numbers and Nos. 30 and 31, and Memorandum of amount ue by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co., for books, &c. received rom them.

MEMORANDUM.

;ubscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal, ...	Rs.	25	0	0
Do. do. No. 31, ...	„	21	0	0
Do. do. No. 32, ...	„	93	0	0
Do. realized in April, 1851, ...	„	2	0	0
Balance Rups...		91	0	0
Do. do. No. 33, ...	Rs.	100	0	0
Do. realized in April, 1851, ...	„	2	0	0
Balance Rups..		98	0	0
Do. do. No. 34, ...	Rs.	230	0	0
Do. realized in April, 1851, ...	„	2	8	0
BalanceRups.		227	8	0
Do. do. No. 35, ...	Rs..	233	0	0
Do. realized in April, 1851, ...	„	2	0	0
Balance Rups..		231	0	0
Do. do. No. 36, ...	Rs.	365	8	0
Do. realized in April, 1851, ...	„	2	8	0
Balance Rups .		363	0	0
Do. do. No. 37, ...	Rs.	442	8	0
Do. realized in April, 1851, ...	„	45	0	0
Balance Rups..		397	8	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 6th May, 1851, £ 154-14-6,

V. *Resolved,*—That these Memoranda be recorded.

Laid before the Meeting 10 copies of a printed sheet headed as follows: By the late James Prinsep, Esq., Journal Asiatic Society of Bengal 1838, vol. VII. Pl. XIII. P. 276.

Modifications of the Sanscrit Alphabet from 543 B. C. to 1200 A. D. received under cover to the address of the Secretary, favored by a Passenger on the February Steamer from Suez, having, from the signature on the envelope, been apparently sent out by Colonel Sykes.

VI. *Resolved,*—That these papers be deposited in the Library and their receipt be acknowledged and the donor thanked as soon as it is ascertained who he is.

The Secretary informs the Meeting that certain payments amounting up to the 30th ultimo inclusive to Rupees 89-15-8, as per Librarian's Memo. have been made from the funds of the Society on account of the Government Museum, and also requests the instruction of the Committee as to the disposal of the cases in which the mineral and other specimens forming part of the collection presented by the Society to Government are contained.

Memo. of expenses incurred on account of the Museum.

Pay of the Writer from 16th November to 31st December, 1850, at 10½ Rs. per month,........................	15	12	0
Do. for January, 1851,........................	10	8	0
Do. for February „	10	8	0
To making 500 new paste board Boxes and repairing 550 old Boxes,	17	11	6
Carpenter,........................	2	8	0
Wax Cloth,........................	0	8	0
Paper, Quills and Lead Pencils,........................	0	8	2
Pay of the Writer for March, 1851,........................	10	8	0
Do. do. for April „	10	8	0
700 old paste board Boxes to be repaired and new paper covered...	11	0	0
Total Co.'s Rupees...	89	15	8

VII. *Resolved,*—That, as soon as it is ascertained that no further advances will be required from the funds of the Society on account of the Museum, the Secretary be requested in communication with the Officer in charge of the Government Museum to adopt measures for obtaining the repayment of the amount advanced and that the cases adverted to be considered as having been made over to Government at the same time as their contents.

VIII. *Resolved,*—Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Dr. T. Key, and resolved unanimously, that the future Meetings of the Managing Committee be held at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Read 4th and 7th Resolutions of the last Annual General Meeting, by which the Committee of Management are requested to adopt measures

curing in future the payment of all debts from Subscribers to the ty within *at the furthest* one year from the amount becoming due, o take into consideration the proposition, as per margin, of Major . Macdonald.

at the classes styled 1st and 2nd be amalgamated ; and the dona- modified, and the subscription 12 Rupees a quarter, present Sub- rs of the 2d Class to have the option of remaining Subscribers on resent terms.

ppears to this Meeting that to enable the Committee to carry out structions of the General Meeting it will be necessary that they d be supplied with information on the following points, which the tary is accordingly requested to have prepared, and ready to be laid e the next monthly Meeting.

. Number of Subscribers in the First Class on the 1st May 1851.
Do. do. do. Second do. do. do.
Do. do. do. Third do. do. do.

. Number of Subscribers indebted to the Society for any period to the current quarter, and amount due by each.

. Average annual income of the Society } Exclusive of receipts and disbursements on account of Journal.
. Average do. expenses of do. }

. Average or estimated receipts and disbursements for Journal.

(Signed) Edward Balfour, *Chairman.* (Signed) J. J. Losh, *Secretary M. L. S. &c.*

Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 3d June, 1851, *at o'clock,* P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. Balfour, Esq.

Members.

J. Arbuthnot, Esq. | J. Ouchterlony, Esq.
ajor G. Balfour, | T. Pycroft, Esq.
. J. Kellie, | S. C. Roe, Esq., M. D.
. T. Key, | R. H. Williamson, Esq. and

Captain J. J. Losh, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

Major T. T. Pears, C. B.

conformity with the decision of the Committee at their last thly Meeting, the following papers are laid on the table.

1st. List of Subscribers in the first, second and third classes on the 1st May 1851.

2d. List of Subscribers indebted to the Society for any period prior to the commencement of the present quarter, showing the amount due by each.

3d. Statement of average annual income and outlay of the Society, and of receipts and disbursements on account of the Journal.

I. *Resolved,*—That these papers be circulated, with a copy of the resolutions of the late General Meeting of the Subscribers to which they have reference, and then laid before the next monthly Meeting of the Committee, for further consideration, in advertence to any observations or suggestions which may be offered respecting the subject of them by any Members of the Committee.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th April, 1851, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

II. *Resolved,*—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society:—

Rose Douglas.
Stuart of Dunbath.
Caleb Field.
Arthur Conway.
Ralph Rutherford.
Memoirs of William Wordsworth, by C. Wordsworth.
Hartley Coleridge's Poems.
The Educator and his Mission—2 Copies.
British Homes and Foreign Wanderings, by Lady Lester Kaye.
Butler's Analogy—Edited by Bishop Wilson.
Comic History of Rome illustrated, by J. Leech.
Do. do. England do. do.
History of the War in Affghanistan, by J. W. Kaye.
The Mameluke, or the Romance of Life in Grand Cairo.
The Public and Private Life of Louis Phillipe of Orleans, by L. G. Michaud.
The Dreamer and the Worker, by R. H. Horne.
Francia, a Tale of the Revolution of Paraguay.
Jamie Gordon, or the Orphan.

Read Memoranda from the Chairman and Librarian regarding shelves and book cases required for the Library, and the entertainment of additional book-binders if found necessary.

III. *Resolved,*—That the Chairman and Secretary be requested to adopt measures for supplying the deficiencies adverted to in these Memoranda.

Read Memorandum from the Librarian.

MEMORANDUM.

Mr. T. L. Bell has left the Presidency without returning to the Society's Library the undermentioned two sets of books nor paying his Subscription (Rs. 20) for two quarters, namely, third and fourth of 1850. He promised to return the books and send his Subscription as soon as he reached his station.

Rienzi, by Bulwer, 3 vols.

Masterman Ready, by Marryat, 3 vols.

IV. *Resolved,*—That the consideration of this subject be postponed until it be ascertained that Mr. Bell has reached his station, and that he has neglected to fulfil his promise to return the books and remit the amount of his Subscription.

Read Memorandum of the Librarian.

MEMORANDUM.

Another Member for the Committee of Management should be elected as Mr. W. U. Arbuthnot is gone home.

V. *Resolved unanimously,*—That Lieutenant Colonel O. Felix be invited to join the Committee of Management.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 30, 31 and 37 of the Society's Journal received in May 1851, and of amount still due for the same numbers and Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, and Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for books, &c. received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal, ...	Rs.	25	0	0
Do. realized in May, 1851, ...	„	2	0	0
Balance Rups..		23	0	0
Do. do. No. 31, ...	Rs.	21	0	0
Do. realized in May, 1851, ...	„	2	0	0
Balance Rups...		19	0	0
Do. do. No. 32, ...	Rs.	91	0	0
Do. do. No. 33, ...	„	98	0	0
Do. do. No. 34, ...	„	227	8	0
Do. do. No. 35, ...	„	231	0	0
Do. do. No. 36, ...	„	363	0	0
Do. do. No. 37, ...	Rs.	397	8	0
Do. realized in May, 1851, ...	„	15	8	0
Balance Rups...		382	0	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 3d June 1851, £ 183-7-8.

VI. *Resolved,*—That these Memoranda be recorded.

Laid before the Meeting copy of the receipted bill of the Superintendent of the Christian Knowledge Society's Press for printing No. 37 of the Society's Journal.

No. 9. SECRETARY MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY. Dr.

To the Christian Knowledge Society's Press.

To Printing 350 Copies Madras Journal of Literature and Science, Vol. 16, No. 37, containing 176 Pages of 8vo.

		Rs.	A.	P.
	1st 300 Copies.			
4	Plain 8vo. pages of Small Pica, at As. 15,..	3	12	0
82	Do. do. of Long Primer, at Rs. 1-2-0,..	92	4	0
68½	Do. do. of Burgeois, at Rs. 1-6-0,..	94	3	0
11½	Half Tabular of Burgeois, at Rs. 2-1-0,..	23	11	6
4½	Plain of Brevier, at Rs. 1-10-0..	7	5	0
3½	Do. of Minion, (350 copies) at Rs. 1-15-0,..	6	12	6
2	Do. of Mixed Type, at Rs. 1-8-0,..	3	0	0
	(The succeeding 50 Copies.)			
4	Plain 8vo. pages of Small Pica, at As. 1-10½,..	0	7	6
82	Do. do. of Long Primer, at As. 2-3,..	11	8	6
68½	Do. do. of Burgeois, at As. 2-9,..	11	12	4
11½	Half Tabular of Burgeois, at As. 4 1½..	2	15	5
4½	Plain of Brevier, at As. 3-3,..	0	14	7
2	Do. of Mixed Type,..	0	6	0
	To 8 Reams, 5 Quires, 22 Sheets Printing Demy, 18 lbs. at Rs. 10 the Ream,..	82	15	4
	To Sewing the above in Colored Demy Paper Wrappers, at As. 1 each,..	21	14	0
	To Printing from Copper-plate 350 Copies "View of the College,"	7	0	0
	To 5 Quires Printing Demy, 18 lbs. for Plates,..	2	8	0
	Rups...	373	5	8

MADRAS,
Christian Knowledge
Society's Press,
Church Street, Vepery,
6th January, 1851.

(Signed) REUBEN TWIGG,
Supt. C. K. S. Press.

VII. *Resolved,*—That this bill be discharged.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR,
Chairman.

(Signed) J. J. LOSH,
Secretary, M. L. S. &c.

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 1*st July,* 1851, *at* 6 *o'clock,* P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

S. C. ROE, Esq., M. D. R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq. and Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
Major G. BALFOUR,
Dr. J. KELLIE,
Dr. T. KEY,
J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.
Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.
T. PYCROFT, Esq.

Read letter from Lieut. Colonel O. Felix.

MADRAS, 9*th June,* 1851.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, informing me that I had been elected a Member of the Managing Committee of the Literary Society, but the prospect of my stay at the Presidency is so uncertain that I feel I should only be occupying the place of some other who might be permanently useful to the Society, and I must therefore, with very many thanks to the Members who elected me, request permission to decline the honor.

(Signed) O. FELIX.

To Captain LOSH, *Secretary to the Madras Literary Society, &c. &c.*

I. *Resolved,*—That this letter be recorded, and that Major C. O. Young, be invited to become a Member of the Committee of Management.

Read letters from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 30th April and 19th May 1851, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

II. *Resolved,*—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letters be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society :—

The Creed of Christendom, its Foundations and Superstructure, by W. R. Gregg.

Leith to Lapland, or Pictures from Scandinavia, by W. Hurton.
The Goth and the Hun, by N. A. Paton.
Sir E. B. Lytton's New Comedy, Not so bad as we seem.
The Jacobins in Hungary, by Francis Pultzky.
Percy Hamilton, by Lord William Lermox.
A Journey to the Scandinavian North and to the Island of Iceland in 1845, by Ida Pfeiffer, London—Williams and Norgate.
The House of the Seven Gables, by Nathaniel Hawthor Chapman.
The Scarlet Letter, do. do. do.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 35 and 37 of the Society's Journal received in June 1851, and of amount still due for the same numbers and Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34, and memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for books, &c. received from them.

Memorandum.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal,	Rs.	23	0	0
Do. do. No. 31,	„	19	0	0
Do. do. No. 32,	„	91	0	0
Do. do. No. 33,	„	98	0	0
Do. do. No. 34,	„	227	8	0
Do. do. No. 35,	„	231	0	0
Do. realized in June, 1851,	„	4	0	0
Balance Rups...		227	0	0
Do. do. No. 36,	Rs.	363	0	0
Do. realized in June, 1851,	„	5	0	0
Balance Rups..		356	0	0
Subscriptions due for No. 37,	Rs.	382	0	0
Do. realized in June, 1851,	„	12	8	0
Balance Rups..		369	8	0

Memorandum.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 1st July 1851, £ 216-4-2.

III. *Resolved*,—That these Memoranda be recorded.

Number of Subscribers of the Society in the First, Second and the Third Classes.

Laid on the table papers as per margin which in conformity with the first Resolution at the last Meeting have been circulated to the Mem-

Number of Subscribers of indebted to the Society prior to the current quarter.

Average annual receipts and disbursements of the Society.

bers of the Committee of Management for their observations or suggestions.

The Committee observe that the only observation or suggestion made upon the subject of these papers is contained in a remark by Mr. Ouchterlony, who, though in favor of the principle of Major Macdonald's proposition, is of opinion that the new rate of Subscription should be 15, instead of 12, Rupees a quarter.

It appears to the Committee that, as no complaints respecting the present rate of subscription seem to have been made by Subscribers of the First Class, who appear rather disposed to complain of the scantiness of the supply of new books and periodicals for circulation, it would be inexpedient to recommend any alteration of the present rules, unless it be clearly ascertained, either that the advantages of the First Class Subscribers would not be in any manner abridged by the proposed arrangement, or that those Subscribers are willing to accept reduced advantages in consideration of a reduction of subscription.

IV. *Resolved,*—That, in the meantime, a reference be made to Major Macdonald for the purpose of ascertaining in what manner he would propose to carry out his proposed plan, without diminishing the receipts of the Society, increasing its expenses, or curtailing the privileges of Subscribers of the First Class.

(Signed) E. Balfour,
Chairman.

(Signed) J. J. Losh,
Secretary M. L. S. &c.

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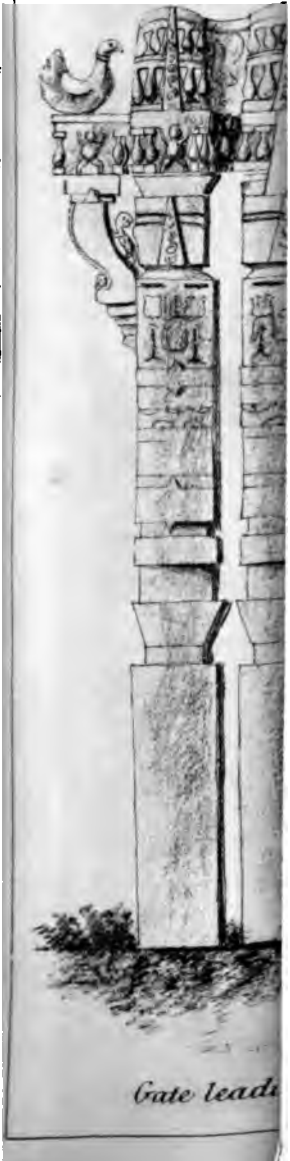

Gate leadi

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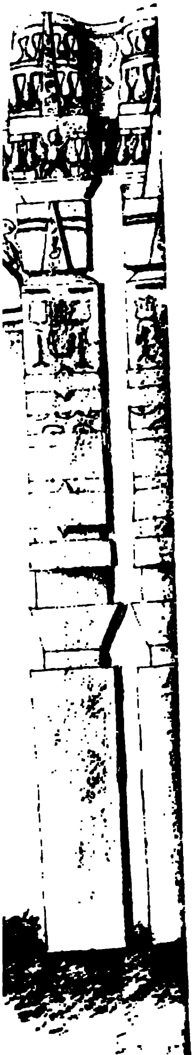
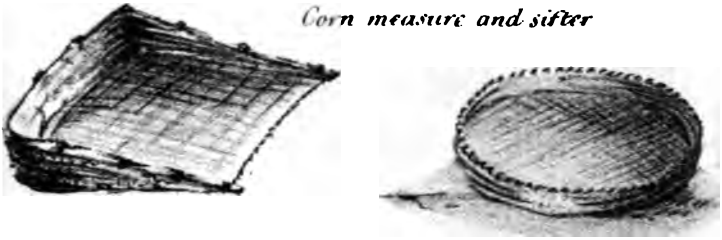


Gate lead

Illustrations to Dr. Walkers Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungul. see Vol. XV. page 210.

Warapilly-Supa:_ Machine for collecting the Seeds of Grasses.

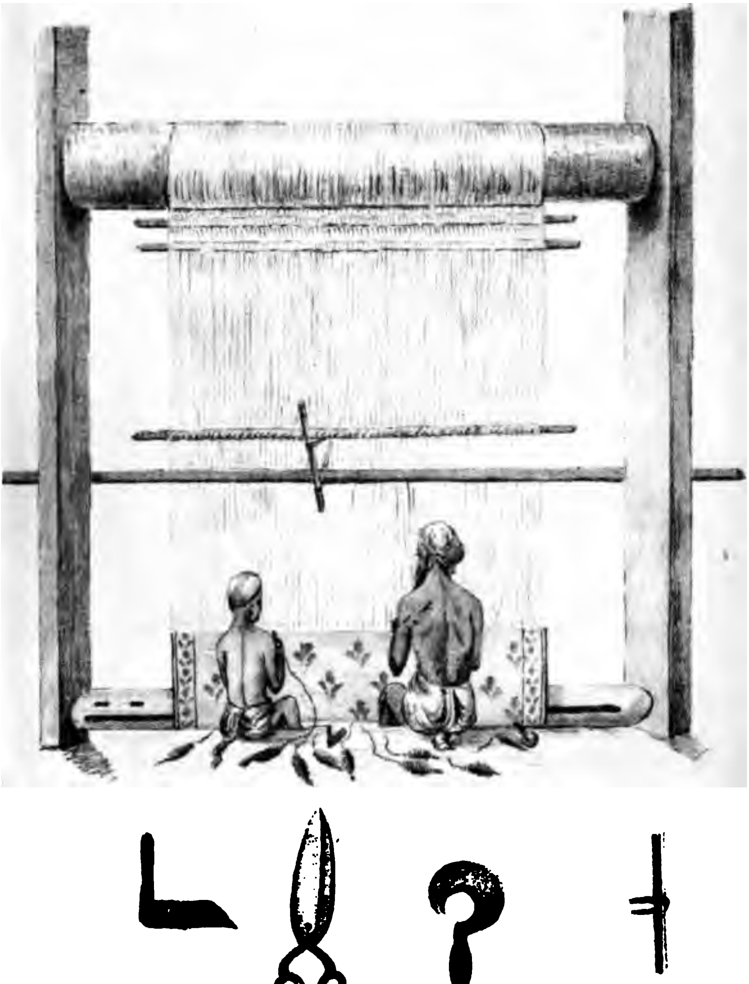
Corn measure and sifter



Goomi (Tel.) Corn basket.

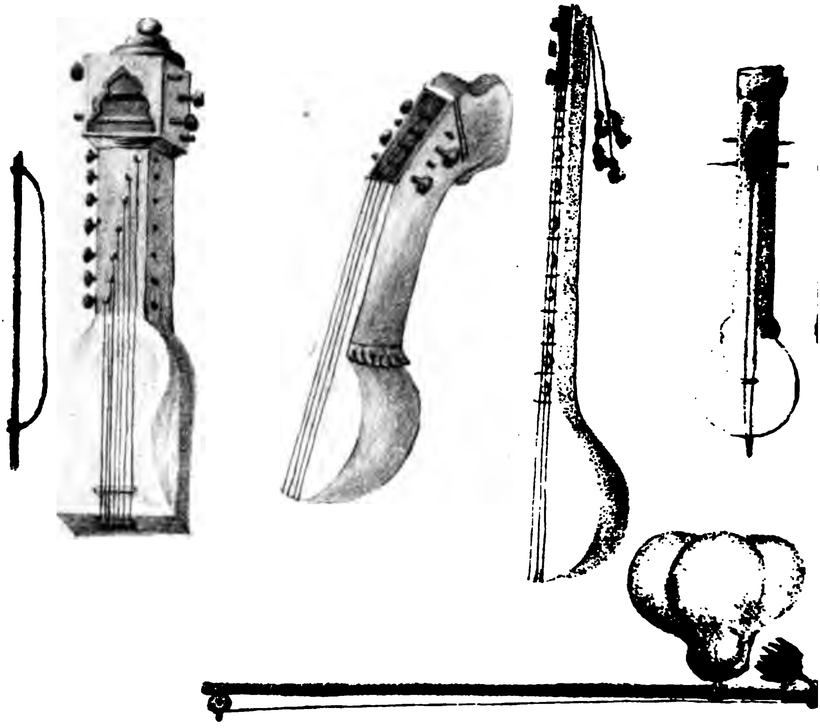
Sinclai

Illustrations to Dr. Walker's Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungul. see Vol. XV. page 219.

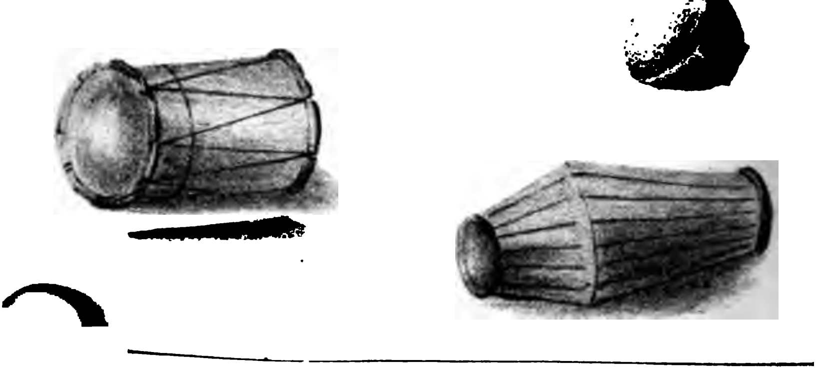


Carpet loom and instruments used in weaving.

Illustrations to Dr Walker's Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungul: see Vol XV. page 219.



Musical Instruments.



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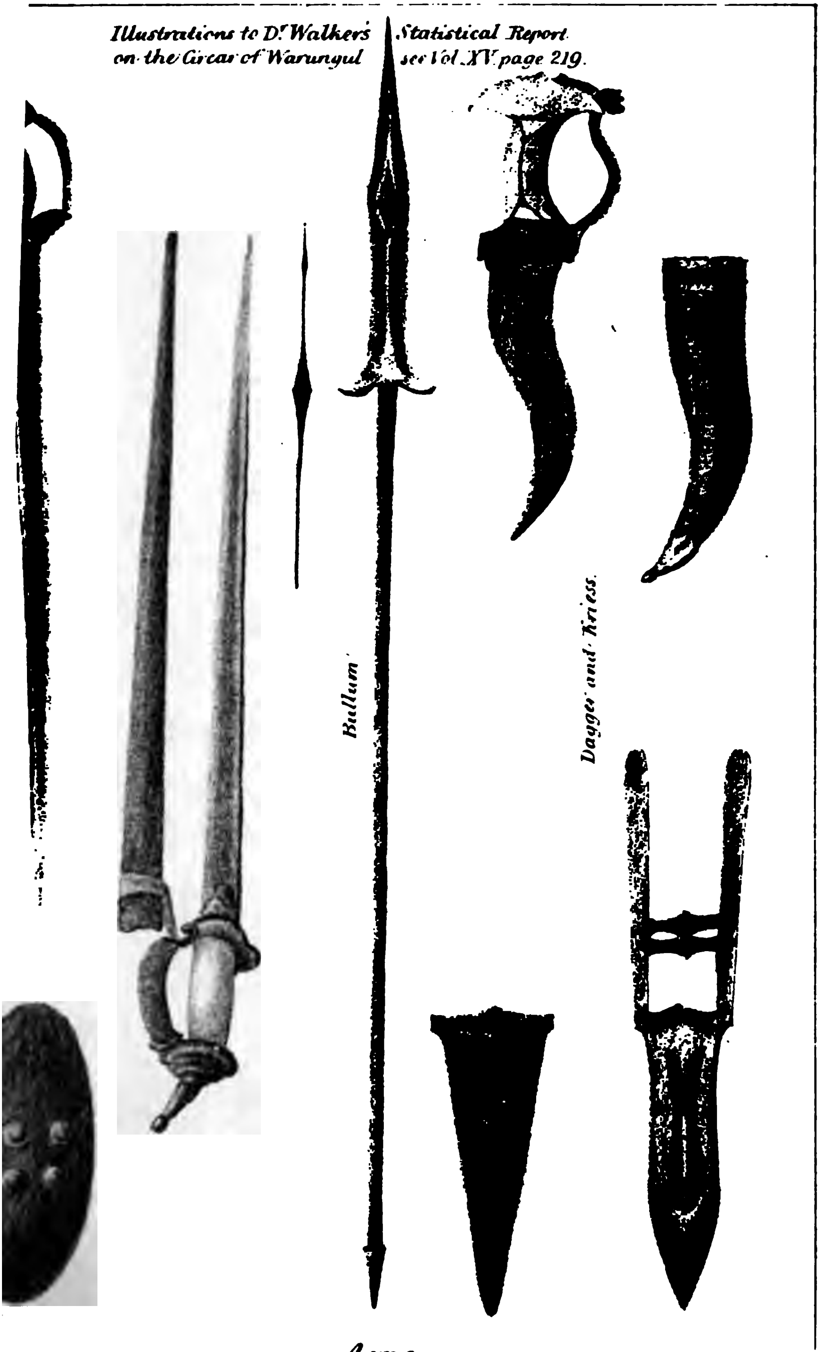
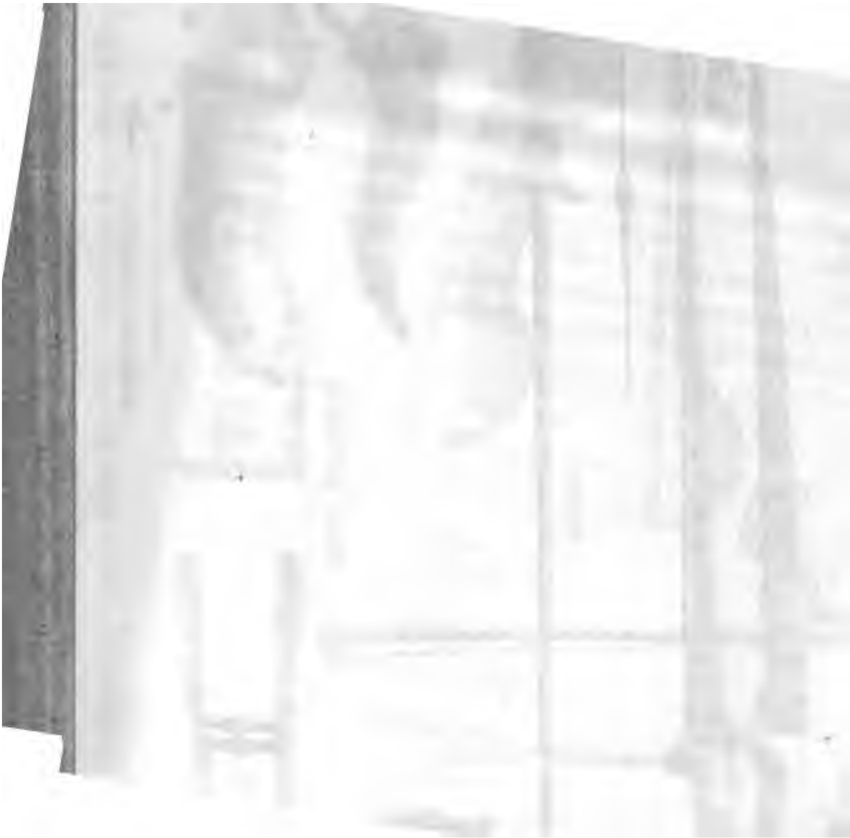
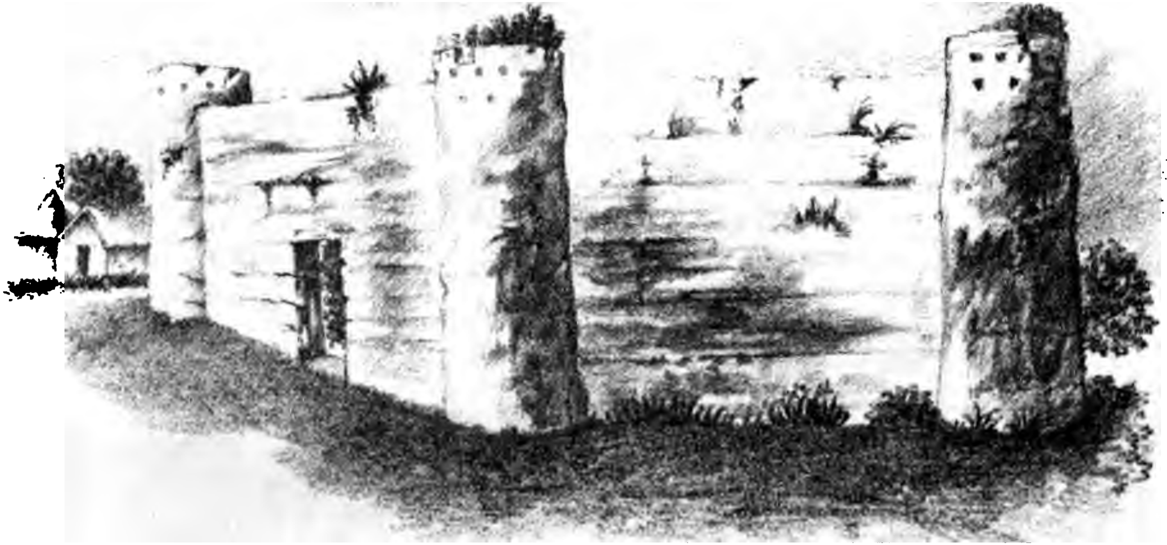


Arms.

Sinclair





Telinghee Gurree

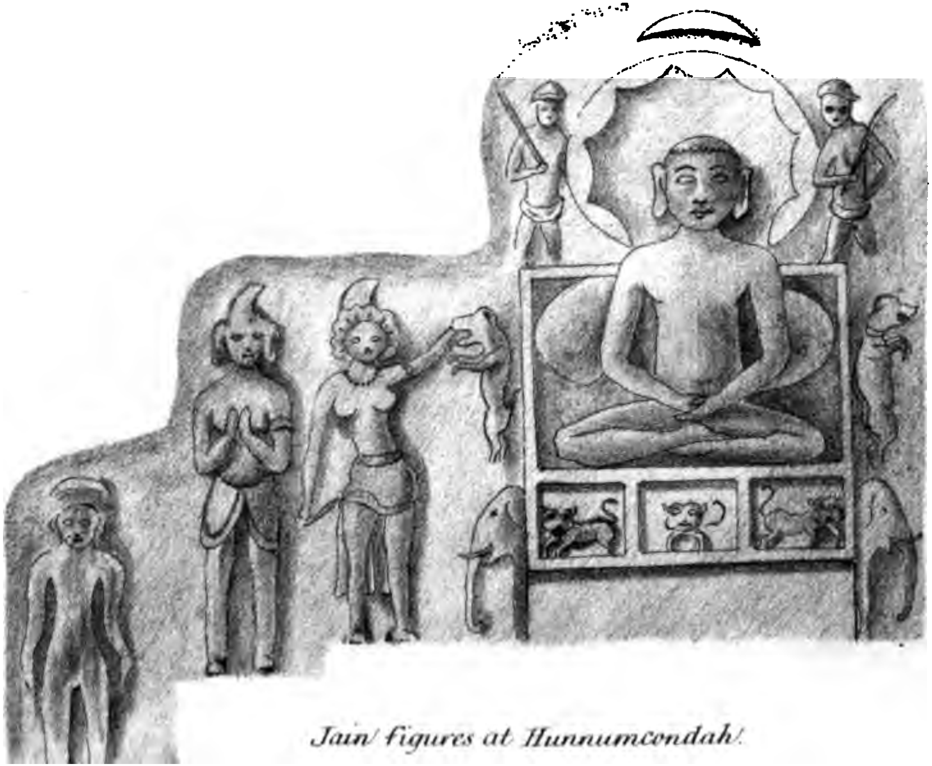
Illustrations to Dr. Walker's Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungul *see Vol: XV, page 210.*

Illustrations to Dr. Walker's Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungul: see Vol: XV. page 219.

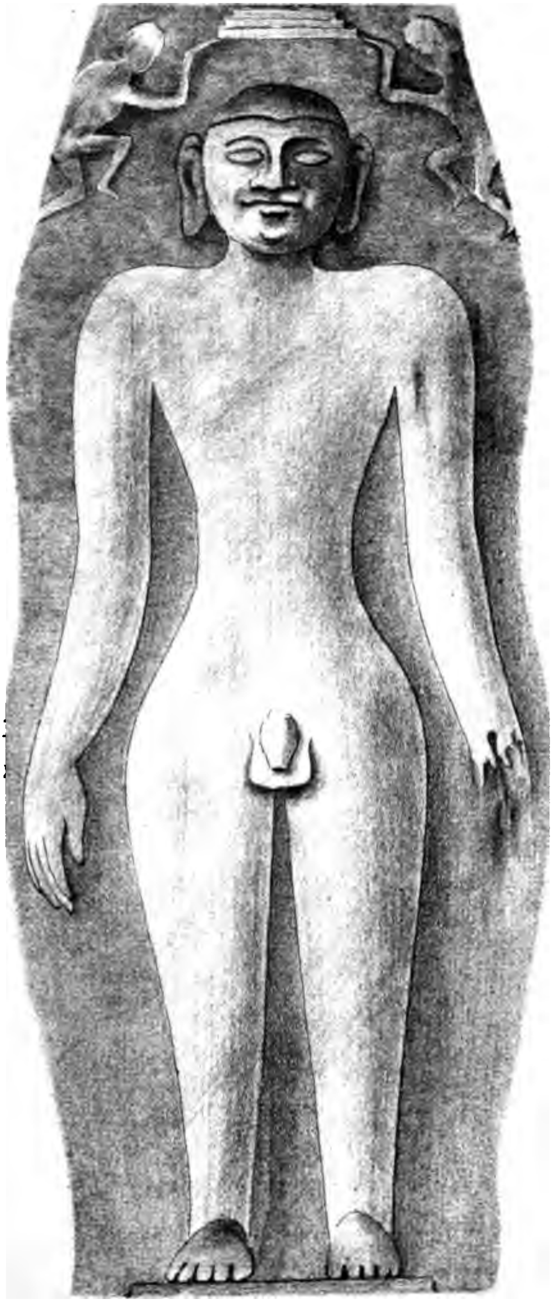
Gate leading to the Fort of Hunnumcondah.

Sinclair Lith.

Illustrations to Dr. Walker's Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungul, see Vol. XV. page 219.



Jain figures at Hunnumcondah.



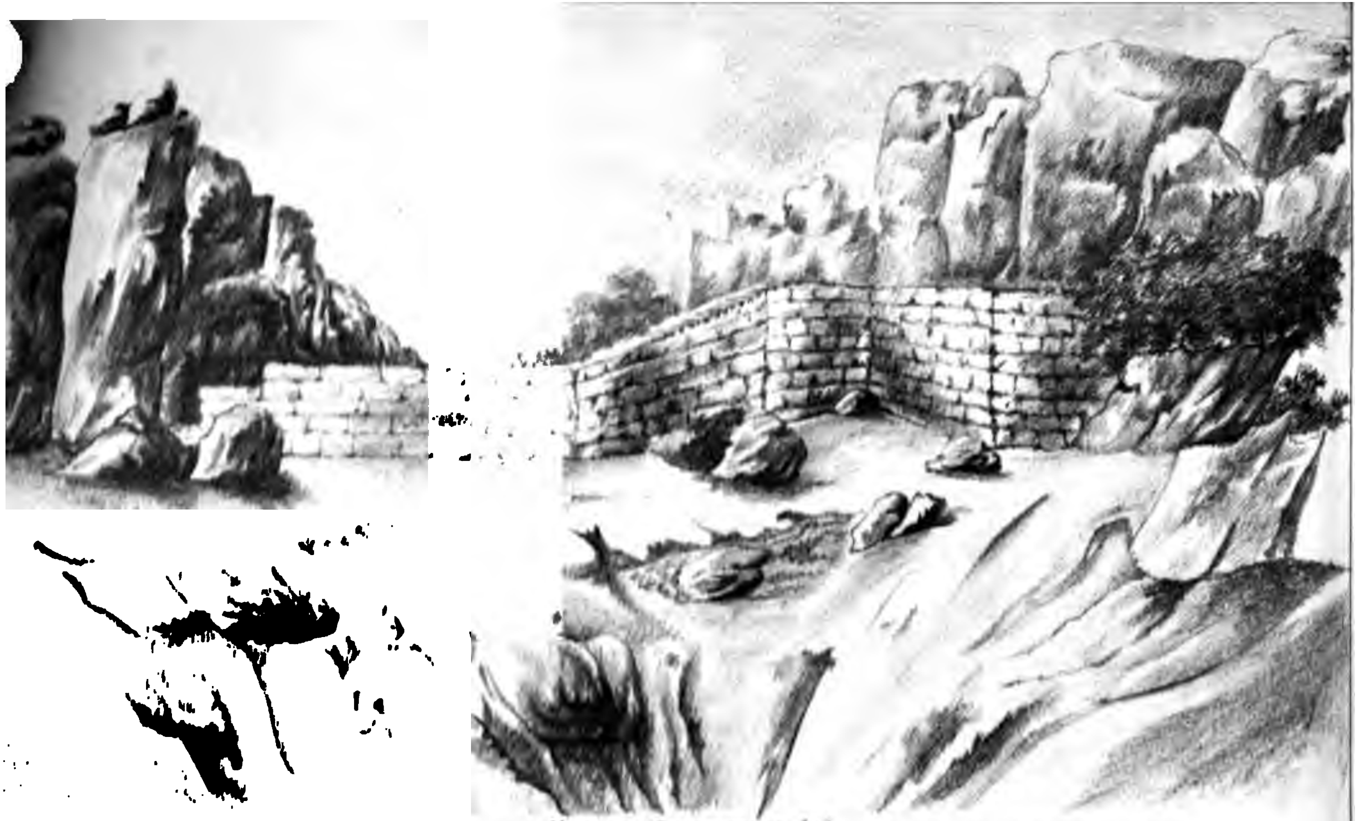
Illustrations to D^r. Walker's Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungul see Vol. XV. page 219.

Jain Image on the Hill of Hunnumcondah 24 feet high.

[illegible]

Geolog. Fig. III. Illustrations to Dr Walker's Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungul see Vol XI page 219.

Fig. VI. Illustrations to Dr Walker's Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungul, see Vol. XV page 219



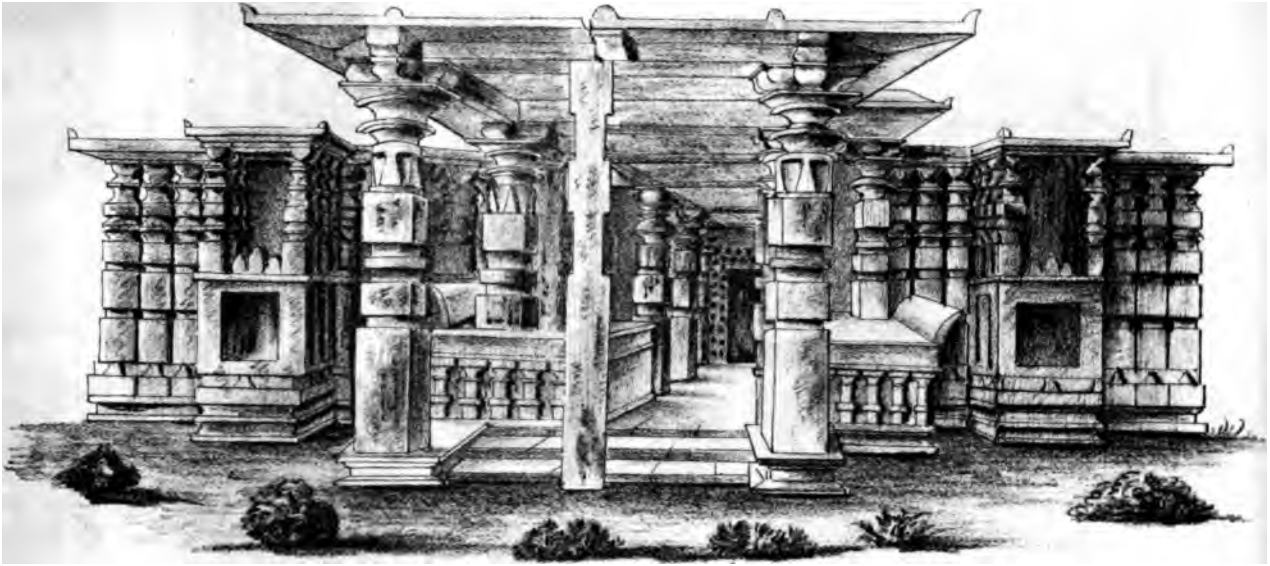
Fort at Hunnumcondah.

Illustrations to Dr. Walker's Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungaul, see Vol. XV. page 279.

Geological Fig. I.

Illustrations to Dr. Walker's Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungul. see Vol. XV. page 219.

Solitary, herbless, dome-shaped hill.



Ruined Temple to the Lingum, Hunnumcondah.

Illustrations to Dr. Walker's Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungul, see Vol. XV. page 219.

Jain figure at Hunnumcondah; 8 feet high.

Cornices from Warungul.

Sinclair L

Illustrations to Dr. Walker's Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungaul. see Vol. XV. page 210.

Coomar's House.

Coonbies House.

Sandl

...tions to Dr Walker's Statistical ... on the Circar of Warungul ... VI. page 219.

Musical Instruments.

Sinclair Lith.

Illustrations to Dr. Walker's Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungul: see Vol. XV. page 210

Manufacture of Iron.

Still.

[illegible]

Geolog. Fig. 2. _ Illustrations to D.r Walker's Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungul. see Vol. XV. page 219.

The feather bed appearance of Macculloch.

Geolog. Fig. 4.

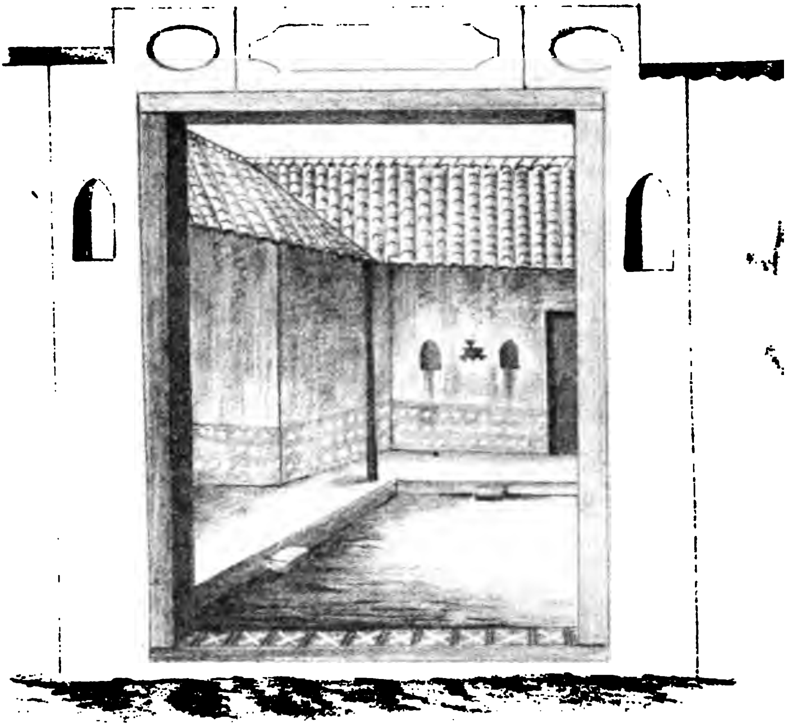
The tors and logging stones.

Geolog. Fig. 5.

The block piled on another.

Illustrations to Dr. Walker's Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungul see Vol. XV. page 219.

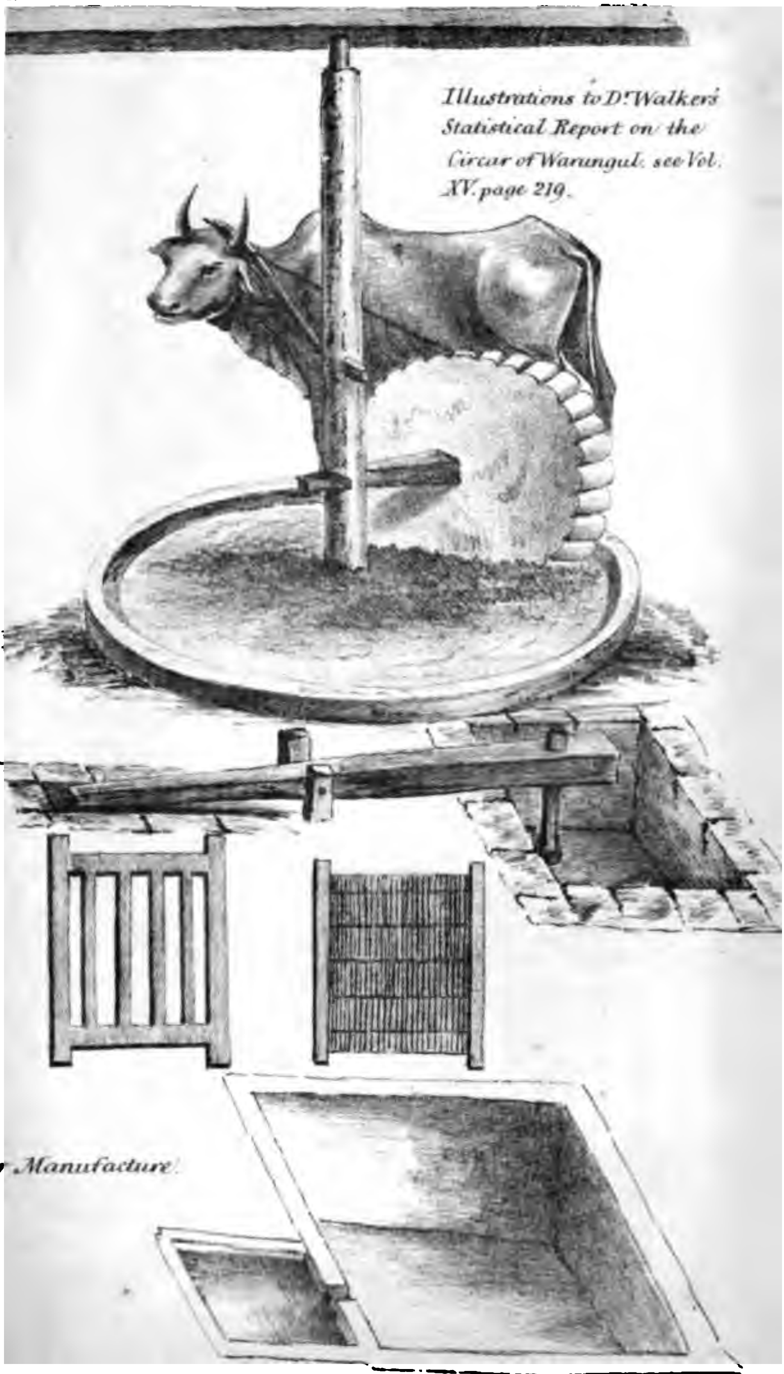
Illustrations to Dr Walker's Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungul: see Vol. XV. page 219.



Brahmins house.

Grinding Mill.

Sinclair L



er Manufacture.

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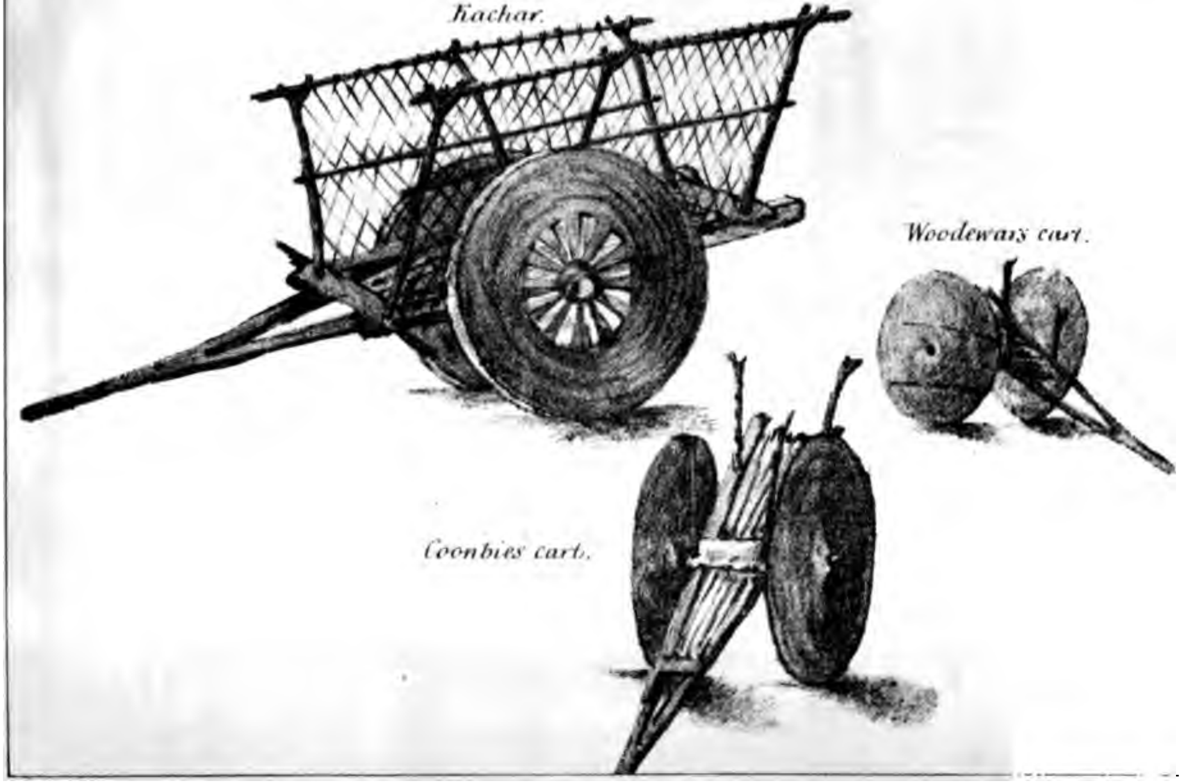
Illustrations to Dr. Walker's Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungul. see Vol. XV. page 210.



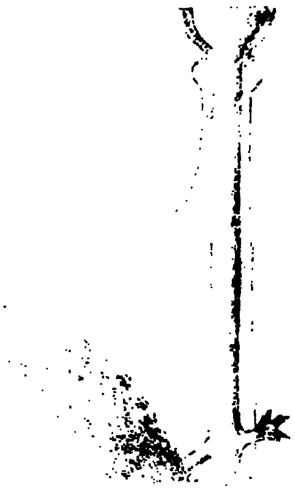
Kachar.

Woodewars cart.

Coonbies cart.

Sandars Litho

see Vol. XV. page 219



Iron furnace.

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MADRAS JOURNAL

OF

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

No. 39. *January—June,* 1851.

I. *Remarks on Book* II. *Chapter 2 of the Vishnu Purana.*

It is natural to suppose that the literary and scientific works of Hindustan contain much information of an indirect character regarding the most important epochs of Hindu advancement; and it is a matter for congratulation that, both in Germany and Great Britain, strenuous efforts are being made to throw open the stores of Sanscrit learning to individuals unacquainted with that language. Owing to Professor Wilson's labours, the Vishnu Purana is no longer a sealed book to the mere European scholar; and, in the perusal of his Translation we were led to examine a little closely the Second Book, which treats especially of Geography and Astronomy. The names of the principal features and divisions of India do not in general enable us to recognise them, but it cannot be doubted that a careful examination of the geographical chapters would throw much light on the ancient geography of India. Our object in the present paper is not, however, connected with these chapters but with the eighth,

which, amid certain astronomical details, affords a clue to the latitude of the writer, a point, as it seems to us, of no little interest.

The following is an extract from the eighth chapter.

"As the circumference of a potter's wheel revolves most rapidly, so the sun travels rapidly on his southern journey: he flies along his path with the velocity of wind, and traverses a great distance in a short time. In twelve muhurttas he passes through thirteen lunar asterisms and a half during the day; and during the night he passes through the same distance only in eighteen muhurttas. As the centre of the potter's wheel revolves more slowly than the circumference, so the sun in his northern path again revolves with less rapidity and moves over a less space of the earth in a longer time, until, at the end of his northern route, the day is again eighteen muhurttas, and the night twelve; the sun passing through half the lunar mansions by day and by night in those periods respectively."

Now since a muhurtta is forty-eight minutes of time, or twelve degrees, it follows that the hour-angle from sunrise to noon on the longest day was equal to one hundred and eight degrees. Assuming the obliquity of the ecliptic to have been twenty-three and a half degrees, and omitting for the present all consideration of refraction, we obtain the following results from the solution of the well known quadrantal triangle Z P S, where Z is the zenith of the observer, P the north pole, and S the sun at rising,

sine (Z P S—90°)=cotan Z P. cotan P S, or, l being the latitude of Z,

$$\tan l = \text{sine } 18^\circ . \text{cotan } 23\tfrac{1}{2}.^\circ$$

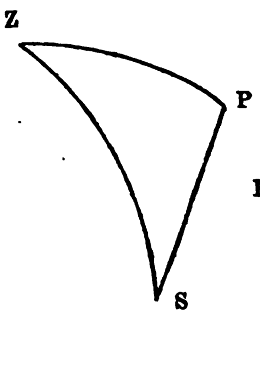


Fig. 1.

Hence the latitude is 35° 24' approximately. This value of the latitude however involves the assumption that refraction was allowed for by the writer, which cannot well have been the case; it is therefore necessary to find the effect of refraction on the longest day.

In Figure 2 T is the true place of the sun when it appears to rise at V, T V being 33′ according to received opinion. Then T P S = dh, the error in hour-angle due to T V. Hence from the spherical triangles S P T, S P N, and the plane triangle S V T we obtain

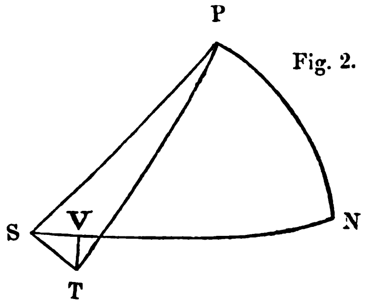


Fig. 2.

$$dh = T\,V \operatorname{cosec} P\,S. \operatorname{cosec} S\,P\,N \sec P\,N.$$
$$= 33'. \operatorname{cosec} 66\tfrac{1}{2}.^\circ \operatorname{cosec} 72.^\circ \sec 35^\circ\ 24'.$$
Therefore $dh = 46{\cdot}4'$

m. sec.
= 3 " 5·6, or nearly one-sixteenth of a muhurtta.

Having the preceding approximate effect of refraction, we recalculate the latitude for a new hour-angle of 107° 14′ for sunrise; and, on so doing, the corrected latitude comes out 34° 16′.

The round numbers given by the writer imply that his estimations were rough; and this is corroborated by his making the length of the shortest night equal to that of the shortest day, when the two must differ by the sum of the effects due to four refractions. There seems however no reason to doubt that the author of the passage was an inhabitant of some place lying between 34° and 36° north latitude; indeed the very confusion apparent in his astronomical views renders his testimony more trustworthy, by proving that his remarks were drawn from observation and not from theory.

When we turn to the map, we find Cabul, Cashmeer and a few other towns within the limits above-mentioned; but Hindustan, according to its modern boundaries, is seen to lie generally without and to the south. This circumstance, agreeing as it does with Brahminical traditions of a migration from the north-west, appears to merit further investigation.

E. B. P.

II. *The Migratory Races of India. By Assistant Surgeon* Edward Balfour, *Madras Army.*

The Coorroo.

This seems to be a branch of the Korawa people, two divisions of whom, the "Bajantri Korawa," and "Tiling Korawa," were described by me in an article on the Migratory Tribes of India, which appeared in Jameson's Edinburgh Journal for July 1843, and was re-published by the Bengal Asiatic Society in their Journal for July 1844.*

I have been desirous of adding to the information which I then communicated, but all the tribes, whom I have since met with, have evinced so much timidity in their intercourse with civilized people that little could be gathered from them, worthy of being detailed; and I have seen none of them more timid than the tribe whom I am now describing which will account for the meagre information I am here capable of affording.

This wandering race occupy the Ceded Districts and are called by Mahomedans "Koorshe Wanloo;" Telings give them the names of "yerkel wanloo," "yera keedi" and "yera kelloo," and

* The tribes then described by Mr. Balfour were; The Gohur, the Bhowrie; the Taremook; the Bajantri Korawa; the Tiling Korawa; the Bhatoo, and the Muddikpor. We would feel much indebted for any contributions to this branch of ethnological inquiry, the importance of which cannot be better illustrated than by quoting the remarks with which the editors of the Bengal Asiatic Society's Journal, when re-printing Mr. Balfour's former paper, introduced it to their readers. "We have copied the following interesting article from Jameson's Edinburgh Journal, No. 69 for 1843, and we add to it, from Dr. Voysey's Journals, his brief vocabulary of the Goand and Cole words. We cannot, on this occasion, refrain from again urging upon gentlemen, who may be so situated as to be able to obtain these notices and vocabularies, the extreme importance and great utility of doing so. It is impossible we think for the oldest resident in India to read this curious article without being struck with the reflection of how much there is in India of which we as yet know little or nothing, and yet the knowledge of which is so important to us in every capacity."—Ed.

the Aravas know them as Coortee; but their designation, among themselves, is Coorroo the *rr* being pronounced by them with a loud trilling sound.

I believe them to be a branch of the Korawa people from the similarity of their customs, and from their using similar articles of diet, but the term korawa was quite new to this community who, although familiar with the appellations of the Mahomedans and Hindoos, told me that Coorroo was the only name they ever designate themselves by.

They mentioned, however, that their people are arranged into three divisions—the Sati-Parm; Ka-Warm, and Mianr-Gotum, and that the families of these divisions all intermarry; eat together, and follow the same occupations.

They live in huts constructed of mats, very neatly woven from a long grass, named in telagoo "zamboo," which grows in the beds of tanks, and which they spread over a bamboo frame work. They are incessantly on the move, wandering about the country, and they never reside inside of towns, but pitch their little camps on open plains three or four miles from some inhabited place. They rarely remain above two or three days in one spot and their journeys are of considerable length as may be supposed when I mention that one community that I fell in with encamped near Bellary, had that day made a march of 30 miles from Sundoor, and, after halting two days, returned twelve miles back to Coortnee.

The value of one of their huts would scarcely amount to half a rupee (one shilling,) asses, goats and pigs constitute their wealth; the two last of these they use as food and sell for money in towns. They, likewise, earn a little by selling grass mats, and baskets made of canes and bamboos, the handy work of the men, but which are sold by the women who load these articles on the asses and thus drive them to the towns for sale.

Each family in their communities, lives apart in its own hut, constructed, as above mentioned, by the mats woven by themselves.

When they travel the mats are rolled up into a long bundle, the bamboo frame work of the hut is bent, and, with their whole household wealth, is made to fit inside the four legs of the cot which is kept for the husband to sleep on, one end of the cot thus inverted, is placed over a donkey's back and the other end drags on the ground.

The men informed me that they usually marry about the time that their mustaches appear (18 years of age?) with women who have attained maturity, and a bride is never taken to her husband's hut before two months after this period of her life. They marry only one wife, but they can keep as many of their women as they choose. The greatest number however that any of my informants remembered to have seen in one man's hut, was one wife and three kept women; this latter class being in general widows. They told me that this is the usual mode of providing for their females whose husbands die, and the position of their women, therefore, seems preferable to that of the abject slavery which the widows of the hindoo castes are compelled to endure.

The marriage ceremony consists in sprinkling rice and turmeric over the bride and bridegroom's head; and after it is over the bride returns to her parents and remains with them for five days. This period is passed in feasting on fowls and goat's flesh, and rice; and drinking spirits and milk; and, on the fifth day, the relations tie five pice, five betel leaves, five betel-nuts, five pieces of turmeric, five seers of rice and one cocoanut in the young wife's sarhi and conduct her to her husband's hut where more feasting is made, and the married people are then left together.

It is almost impossible to learn the social customs of a people by questioning them, and, when an inquirer meets with such extreme timidity as the people of this tribe manifested, the difficulty of becoming acquainted with their ways is greatly increased. In one of their customs, however, which they told me of, they differ so much from the people of this country, that it deserves mention here.

The Coorroo attaches much importance to the purity of their unmarried females, but they regard a want of integrity in their married women, as a trivial matter. They affect to be very vir-

tuous, and expressed themselves shocked when I asked if they ever devoted their girls to the hindoo gods ;* but, notwithstanding this affectation of propriety, however much a wife may err, they never, under any circumstances, send her away: they fine the lothario twelve or sixteen rupees, and beat the woman, but she is never divorced.

They recollected some rare instances of their men having married with girls who had reached puberty, but such wives are never sent to their husbands until two months after they have grown up.

On first reaching maturity the young woman lives apart for three days, during which she receives a cocoanut and some rice for food, and at the expiration of that period she bathes and her young companions are invited to a feast where rice and clarified butter and treacle are plentifully distributed. The same ceremonies are gone through on the following month, but, unlike the Hindoos, their women never afterwards live apart. Their marriages are usually prolific and my informants have seen so many as ten children alive, all of them the offspring of one mother.

They drink all sorts of intoxicating drinks, but never use opium or any of the preparations from hemp. Their principal article of diet is jooaree, "holcus sorghum," and their meals are taken at six in the morning, at noon, and again at sunset. They never use the flesh of the horse, jackall, tiger, cheetah, or crow; but they eat the hog, mouse, rat, wild rat, and fowls.

All my questions failed to elicit any information to show that they know any thing of the existence of a Supreme Being as a principal of good, or of heaven, or other place of rewards; and it is difficult to say what their religion is. They do not bind on the tali in marriage, or use any of the Hindu sectarian marks on their foreheads, neither do they revere the Brahmans or any religious superior, nor perform any religious ceremony at any Hindu or Budhist temple, but they told me that when they pray, they construct a small pyramid of clay which they term Mariammah and worship it. But

* The surprise they then manifested may possibly have been occasioned by their not worshipping the hindoo deities.

though they seem thus almost without a form of religion the women had small gold and silver ornaments suspended from cords round their necks and which they said had been supplied to them by a goldsmith from whom they had ordered figures of Mariamma. The form represented is that of the Goddess Kali the wife of Seva.

They mentioned that they had been told by their forefathers, that when a good man dies, his spirit enters the body of some of the better animals as that of a horse or cow, and that a bad man's spirit gives life to the form of a dog or jackall; but though they told me this they did not seem to believe in it. They believe firmly, however, in the existence and constant presence of a principle of evil who, they say, frequently appears; my informant having himself often seen it in the dusk of the evening assuming various forms, at times a cat, anon a goat, and then a dog, and so a cat again, taking these shapes that it might approach to injure him.

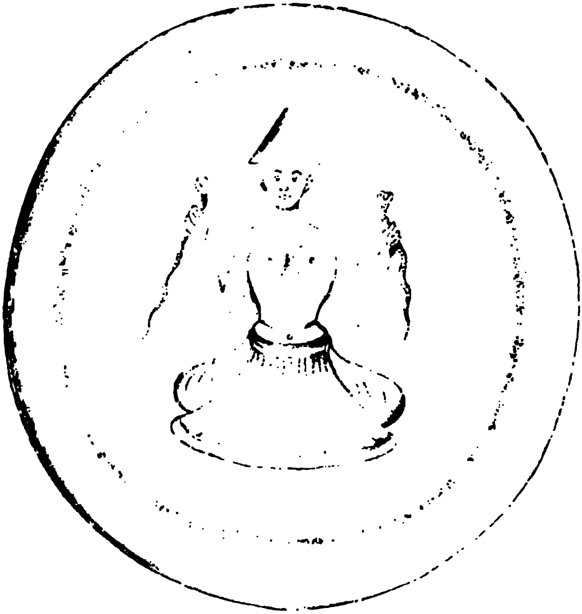
When they die the married people are burned, but the unmarried are buried, quite naked without shroud or kufn, or other clothing, a custom which some other castes in India likewise follow; and, on the third day after the funeral, they place rice over the grave of the deceased, but draw no omens from the manner in which the food is carried off by animals.

The Coorroo people are naturally of a bamboo colour, though tanned by the sun into a darker hue. Their faces are oval with prominent bones, their features having something of the Tartar expression of countenance, and some of the women are pretty, at least passable in their faces, but all of them had ungainly figures.

The men average about 5 feet 3 inches in height, and the women 4 feet 9 inches. The men had only a blue cloth twisted on their heads, a loin cloth, and a blue kumrbund for clothing; but all the women wore the choli and sarhi with rings and armlets of brass.

The dialect spoken by the "Coorroo," as their lingua franca, in their intercourse with the people of the country is the Teloogoo, and I was surprised to find them entirely ignorant of the Canarese language although living exclusively among the Canarese nation. Amongst themselves, they have a distinct dialect but from their timidity I could only get from them a few of their words.

The Image suspended from the neck of the Coorroo Women.



Sinclair Lith.

.	*Coorroo.*	*English.*	*Coorroo.*	*English.*	*Coorroo.*
	Pogadoo.	Marriage,	Kenyal.	Hen,	Pota koi.
	Nelloo.	Death,	Chitoosh.	Duck,	Juk.
	Sookha.	Cold,	Eeda.	Tiger,	Beeree Welee.
	Moon. Mubba.	Bad,	Kotu	Hot,	Kufaim.
	Minna.	Slow,	Melli.	Small,	Chinna.
	Tirra.	Calf,	Kora dora Pai dora.	Quick,	Bheeri.
	Kellay	Eve,	Endewai Putlai.	Thirst,	Tani peah.
	Tinni.	Light,	Tillawars.	Ass, male,	Pot kayda.
	Ar.	Darkness,	Moobars.	Ass, female,	Pota kayda.
	Dinnay.	Sunshine,	Woga.	European,	Monama.
ı,	Malla.	Fire,	Nerpoo.	Salt flavor,	Kharm.
	Maga.	Thunder,	Wooroo-madum.	Kite,	Geedda.
	Karwadee.	Lightning,	Woombut-soo.	Crow,	Kak.
	Dengeree, Pondee.	Wind,	Galee.	Sweet,	Teepke kida.
	Magni.	God,	No benefi-cient being understood	Wheat flour,	Maoo.
	Magli.	Angel,	Ditto.	Grinding-stone,	Noki.
	Marr.	Devil,	Dew wum.	Head,	Tilkai.
	Pota Marr.	Man,	Pot.	Eye,	Kimnao.
	Koodra	Woman,	Pota.	Nose,	Mukh.
	Pota Kodree.	Husband.	Munagum.	Ear,	Sooyee.
	Meena.	Sword,	Kettee.	Mouth,	Wai.
	Giddee.	Black,	Kurta.	Great,	Pera.
	Cherree.	White,	Wulla.	Good,	Neela kochudoo.
	Rutti.	Red,	Yerra.	Hunger,	Kuli peah.
	Tella Wars.	Green,	Putse.	Shoe,	Muchee.
	Pogadoo Boots.	Wheat,	Godm.	Sarhi,	Chera Phaka.
	Tilla Putli.	Dog,	Nai.	Salt,	Oopa.
	Magni.	Bitch,	Pota Nai.		
r,	Magli.	Boar,	Pendree.		
	Aweva.	Sow,	Pota Pendree.		
	Ammum.	Cat,	Pona.		
-	Tata.	Rat,	Yellee.		
	Mĭăkă.	Deer,	Kanitee.		
	a. Chinaga b. Nakka c. Kopul Nakka.	Cock,	Sao-koi.		

III. *Remarks on the Ethnography of Bellary in the Ceded Districts. By Assistant Surgeon* Edward Balfour, *Madras Army.*

Bellary lies in 15° 5' north latitude and 76° 59' east longitude in the Balaghat Ceded Districts, at an elevation of 1,182 feet above the level of the sea, which is distant 220 miles, on the Western Coast, and 240 on the Eastern, the ghats on either side being about 180 miles distant.

Since this portion of the Balaghat came into our possession on the 12th October 1800, the districts, then ceded, have formed one of the Military divisions of the Madras Presidency, but, for the Civil Government, they have been divided into two Collectorates, that of Cuddapah, in the east and of Bellary in the west. The Zillah of Kurnool is now under the charge of a Commissioner, but it only came under our care in 1839, after the battle of Zorapoor was fought.

The fortress of Bellary is built on a bare granite hill 450 feet in height and a mile and a half in circumference; the rock presents a smooth unbroken surface on the south-western side, but on the north and east it is broken up into great masses of rock which lie heaped and piled above each other to the summit.

The inhabitants resided within the fort until 1816, but in that year, they were removed to a new town called by the inhabitants Nowa Pettah or Bruce Pettah. The European troops have continued, since then, to occupy the fortress, but even they are now being withdrawn from it and in a short time it will be wholly abandoned like most of our other hill forts.

Though the steps on the eastern side of the rock are steep and rugged, the ascent to the summit well repays the trouble in the birds-eye view obtained of the country. The military Cantonment with the Cowle Bazaar and Bruce Pettah are seen encircling the rock from its north-western to its eastern side: about 4 miles

o the west the view is interrupted by a few hills, which attain an elevation of 2,800 feet above the sea, but on the south and east and north the eye falls on a level plain of black earth with a few bare rocky hills on its surface, and this part of the country being, for the greater part of the year, almost without a tree, it has a bleak and arid appearance particularly uninviting. The only period that the prospect is at all attractive is after the rains fall in June when, from the fertility of the black cotton soil of the country the surface becomes clothed with luxuriant crops.

The character of the country, however, is that of arid dryness, little rain ever falling here: the evenings and the nights and mornings are cold, and it continues cool up to nine or ten o'clock of the day, but from eleven in the forenoon until four in the afternoon the heat is intense and the sparkling glare from the earth is particularly distressing to the eyes.

There are about forty-five thousand people residing around the fortress, but fully three-fourths of this number are strangers to the country, being the soldiers and their followers and the tradesmen and others in the Cowle Bazaar who depend on the presence of a military camp for a livelihood.

A population of this description is always fluctuating with the presence or absence of the troops, and a census of one year would, perhaps, in the succeeding year be no indication of the extent of the population. According to a census taken in 1837 there were, in the two divisions of the camp, as follwos:

		Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
1837	Cowle Bazaar, - -	6,076	4,559	4,937	15,563
	Bruce Pettah, - -	4,592	4,979	5,287	14,863
	Total..	10,673	9,538	10,224	30,426

But, in the year 1844, a more extended census was taken and the numbers of the people were as follows:

Statement of the Population, resident and fluctuating, in the Military Cantonment of Bellary, in the year 1844.

	Number of Houses.	Resident Population.				Fluctuating Population.				Number of Resident and Fluctuating.				Average per House.			
		Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
Cowle Bazaar....	3,969	4,455	5,133	6,047	15,635	300	500	200	1,000	4,755	5,633	6,247	16,635				
Bruce Pettah....................	3,893	5,282	5,535	5,556	16,373	350	400	150	900	5,632	5,935	5,706	17,273				
2d Regiment Lt. Cav. (*Natives*)....	1,220	1,227	1,347	1,428	4,002	25	26	15	66	1,252	1,373	1,443	4,068				
B. Compy. 3d Bat. Art. (*Europeans*)	70	45	57	43	145	35	52	57	144	80	109	100	289				
Karkanah attached to do. (*Natives*)	67	33	41	53	127	6	11	14	31	39	52	67	158				
H. M. 63d Regiment (*Europeans*)..	21	33	7	85	125	0	0	0	0	33	7	85	125				
24th Regiment M. N. I. (*Natives*)..	900	1,100	852	547	2,499	0	0	0	0	1,100	852	547	2,499				
25th Regiment M. N. I. (*Natives*)..	963	1,351	247	1,029	2,627	49	36	21	106	1,400	283	1,050	2,733				
Arsenal Department (*Natives*).....	183	202	189	229	620	0	0	0	0	202	189	229	629				
Total..	11,286	13,728	13,408	15,017	42,153	765	1,025	457	2,247	14,493	14,433	15,474	44,400	1·2	1·2	1·3	3·9

As it may be interesting as well as instructive to many Europeans to learn the social and religious divisions of the population of an Indian town, I subjoin a detailed statement of the above abstract showing the members of each caste and sect and community in the Cowle Bazaar and Bruce Pettah.

in the Ceded Districts.

Castes and Sects.		Bruce Pettah.		Cowle Bazaar.		Total.		Remarks.
		Houses.	People.	Houses.	People.	Houses.	People.	
Brahmins		178	1040	25	100	203	1140	
Cheyatries		9	62	9	34	18	96	
Rajpoots		26	121	44	140	70	261	Natives of Rajputanah of any caste.
Bards	or Bhutraj	4	19	2	4	6	23	These are a class of Sudrs (though they themselves claim to be Cheyatries) whose occupation is to proclaim the titles of kings and be their eulogists.
Vesyas	„ Comattee wanloo	148	758	56	224	204	982	Pure Vesyas, occupied as traders and other peaceful occupations.
Parsees	„ Guzerattee do.	2	8	2	8	4	16	The Parsee Fire worshippers.
Jains	„ Jain do.	2	8	1	6	3	14	Buddhists. This sect are often greatly persecuted by the Brahmins.
Sudrs who are Village Authorities or Meerasdars.	*a* Packinatee do.	41	188	8	37	49	225	These Village authorities are styled Reddy in Tamil and Telagoo, or by the Mahratta term of Potail. They collect the Government rents. They claim to be the true owners of the land in most of the countries in Southern India.
	b Moottatee do.	1	6	1	5	2	11	
	c Vellanatee do.	25	121	5	23	30	144	
Husbandmen of the Sudr caste.	*a* Peracoonty Capooloo	10	44	0	0	10	44	
	b Goongeddy do.	1	4	0	0	1	4	
Jungum sects.	*a* Jungum wanloo	80	328	6	20	86	348	*a* Worshippers of one Lingum.
	b Punchabanjeeka do.	165	1081	22	79	187	1160	*b* „ „ five Lingums.

Castes and Sects.			Bruce Pettah. Houses.	Bruce Pettah. People.	Cowle Bazaar. Houses.	Cowle Bazaar. People.	Total. Houses.	Total. People.	Remarks.
A caste of Sudrs. . .		Laneeka wanloo . . .	6	27	0	0	6	27	
		Cudeywaklee wanloo.	27	95	0	0	27	95	The women of this caste dress their hair in a bunch on the right side of their heads.
Lingaet sects. . . .	a	Linga bulgee wanloo.	8	37	12	27	20	64	a This sect wear the Lingum the emblem of Seva in a silver casket on their breasts, suspended from their necks.
	b	Jaloroo bulgee. do.	14	79	0	0	14	79	b This sect wear the Lingum on their right arm.
Shopmen.	a	Wana ganakaloo wanloo. . . .	1	7	2	3	3	10	a, b, c These dealers or shop keepers are called in common parlance "Telli" or Oilmen.
	b	Curraganika wanloo.	5	22	0	0	5	22	
	c	Punchunganigaloo .	8	36	0	0	8	36	
Worshippers of Seva	a	Chippegeree or Nagaleka bulgee wanloo . . .	18	81	40	199	58	280	a Worshippers of Seva in the form of the Cobra Snake.
	b	Seva chipaga wanloo.	3	21	0	0	3	21	b Worshippers of Seva.
		Gumpe Cumloo or kamawaroo. . . .	18	64	2	2	20	66	This caste permit no strangers to enter their houses, they are husbandmen.
Hindoo Hawkers . .		Yailm wanloo. . .	131	709	261	1059	392	1768	These people follow the trade of writers, painters, and indeed any but an occupation involving manual labour.

Pure Sudrs of un-mixed caste.	*a*	Telagoo bulgee wanloo	155	945	275	1112	430	1757	*a* These Sudrs consider themselves to be the unmixed original race as they
	b	Chetty bulgee wanloo	33	142	26	320	59	462	*b* sprung from their creator.
Shepherds, Milkmen	*a*	Oree golla wanloo	67	353	76	298	143	651	*a* Divisions of the Shepherd or Cowkeeper
Wool Shearers;	*b*	Coraba golla wanloo.	79	308	144	657	223	965	*b* caste, who are all of the same people or race and intermarry. There are
Shepherds; Cow-keepers.	*c*	Hundee Coraba do	36	116	56	180	92	296	*c* several other sections of this caste.
Goldsmiths . . .	*a*	Comsalla wanloo	38	146	15	58	53	204	*a* Five trades or employments the men
Carpenters . . .	*b*	Wodla wanloo.	13	53	5	26	18	79	*b* of which are divisions of the same
Blacksmiths . . .	*c*	Comala wanloo.	8	30	4	19	12	49	*c* religious caste, all of whom inter-
Braziers	*d*	Consagara.	3	6	3	10	6	16	*d* marry and wear the zonar or sacred thread which is called in Telagoo
Stone cutters, . .	*e*	Sungtrasha.	1	6	0	0	1	6	*e* "Junjum."
Mendicant Priests.		Dewanagee wanloo.	7	26	7	24	14	50	These mendicants accept of charity only from one or other of the five goldsmith trades above.
Migratory Grain Merchants.	*a*	Buljara wanloo.	32	171	6	24	38	195	*a* The English call these people Binjaras,
	b	Corbana wanloo	1	2	0	0	1	2	*b* they are grain and salt merchants.
Weavers	*a*	Pursala wanloo	37	173	0	0	37	173	*a* Divisions of the Weaver caste.
	b	Sumsala wanloo	9	38	0	0	9	38	*b*
	c	Puttana sala wanloo.	10	54	7	32	17	86	*c*
	d	Sala.	27	122	5	22	32	144	*d*
Dancing Girls. . . .		Bogum wanloo	7	46	2	9	9	55	Religious devotees of the Vesya caste. They belong to the Rhumba and Oor Vussee sections.
Common Women. .		Kubera wanloo	43	192	33	160	76	352	
Potters		Comera wanloo	6	21	21	74	27	95	
Washermen . . .		Sackela wanloo.	47	230	90	311	137	541	
Barbers		Mungala wanloo	39	207	50	179	89	386	
Salt makers.	*a*	Upera wanlo.	20	103	10	49	30	152	*a* These people are employed in digging
Quarrymen, Masons	*b*	Wadi wanloo.	29	147	21	62	50	209	*b* tanks, making salt and making roads.

Castes and Sects.		Bruce Pettah.		Cowle Bazaar.		Total.		Remarks.
		Houses.	People.	Houses.	People.	Houses.	People.	
Arrack sellers.	Adega wanloo.	7	35	23	101	30	136	
Oil makers	Ganola wanloo	14	55	26	110	40	165	
Basket makers	Maydhera wanloo.	5	24	0	0	5	24	This caste also make the bamboo mats in our houses.
Dyers.	Rungaraj wanloo.	17	124	71	421	88	545	
Saddlers	Zeengar wanloo.	17	91	5	26	22	117	
Shoe makers	Moochee wanloo.	14	77	11	49	25	126	
Basket weavers	Coorchee wanloo	26	69	41	181	67	250	This caste make the mats of houses of Palm Tree leaves.
Watchmen	Mutraj wanloo.	3	8	0	0	3	8	Village watchmen paid by Government.
	Oor Boya wanloo	171	721	65	269	236	990	These men are mercenary Soldiers, and very devoted in their duties. They generally serve Native rajahs, &c. and very rarely enter our Army.
Mess servants.	Mess maty.	6	27	0	0	6	27	
Pariahs	Malla wanloo	164	559	351	1629	515	2188	People formerly expelled from the hindoo castes, or who have voluntarily abandoned them, remaining Idolators.
Low castes.	Madega wanloo	118	430	222	1080	340	1510	These people eat creatures that die from disease; and unclean animals.
Butchers.	Larr kasai wanloo.	20	113	62	335	82	448	
Religious Mendicants, &c.	Satana wanloo.	0	0	1	3	1	3	These three sections are religious devotees and mendicants. The Satana keep a god "Permalloo," an incarnation of
	Jherra wanloo.	11	44	0	0	11	44	
	Dhasray wanloo	6	22	0	0	6	22	

								Vishnu in their houses and worship it daily. They perambulate the streets morning and evening and accept alms from all but the lowest castes. They often demand alms threatening otherwise to burn themselves with a lamp or torch. The Dhasray are a class who play on the "Jangata" "Tartee" and Sincoo and hold an iron worshipping lamp in their hands. They walk before the corpse when carried to the funeral pile.
Byragies.	Bairagooloo.	1	4	0	0	1	4	A class of Mendicants.
Gosaens.	Gossi wanloo	0	0	1	2	1	2	
Mahrattas.		82	401	51	204	133	605	
Aravas.		0	0	16	99	16	99	
Christians.		25	126	130	550	155	676	
Pindarees.	Baidera wanloo	4	19	2	3	6	22	These Pindarees are Mahomedans who keep numerous little horses which they use for carriage. They are great carriers, in fact, and are of importance in Military Cantonments and during Military operations.
Buddhists	Marvaree wanloo.	1	5	1	14	2	19	
Europeans	Dora wanloo.	0	0	19	99	19	99	
Mahomedans	Ain Turke wanloo	622	3354	811	3706	1433	7060	
Beef butchers	Gae kussai wanloo	1	3	13	62	14	65	
Cotton cleaners	Pinjaree wanloo	21	103	0	0	21	103	
Scavengers	Hulal khor.	6	33	1	8	7	41	

With a community of forty-five thousand people separated, as is seen from the above list, into seventy-five sects or religious castes or divisions, who neither eat nor drink nor associate with each other, and many of whom dare not even approach the presence of the other, it would be hopeless to attempt any description of their customs to be generally applicable; and from this being a border country to which the Aravas, and Telingas, and Mahrattas have been attracted by the number of troops, the difficulty of describing the people is increased.

The Native inhabitants i.e., the Canarese, have marked peculiarities which distinguish them from the foreigners; they are a simple minded people, wanting in intelligence, and timid in their intercourse with Europeans: their appearance is rude and the expression of their countenance dull. Crime of all kinds is rare and crimes against the person very rare, indeed. They arenaturally very unsuspicious and allow themselves to be deceived by the most open fraud. Litigation is unfrequent, and I am informed, that, on the Western Coast, at Cannanore, more criminal cases are tried in a week, than are brought forward here in two or three months. The dress of the Canarese is sufficient to distinguish them; they wear trowsers "saladum" that reach from the haunch to the calf of the leg; the trowsers are tightly girt at the waist with a "marcutta" or waist belt of white cotton, but they fall loose from the fork, like the canvass overalls worn by English fishermen. The Mahrattas, on the other hand, wear the "chiddi" or jehangeer, which fits closely at the hips and descends for a couple of inches on the thighs: the Mahomedans all wear long trowsers, and all the working classes of the Aravas, and Telingas, here, wear the dhotee or putchee, a long loose white scarf wrapped round the loins and legs.

The food of the Canarese, here, is jooaree and ragi, and they take generally three meals, one at daybreak, one at midday; and one in the evening. The evening meal is prepared for them after all their work is done, any portion of it remaining over is eaten after daybreak on the following morning before commencing work. The midday meal is likewise a hot one and is partaken during the inter-

al, they take to rest in the heat of the day, they use in general arthenware dishes unglazed.

The Brahmins as usual never use stale food, but eat their two ieals freshly cooked, the first about eleven in the forenoon and the econd at eight or ten o'clock at night.

The dishes they eat off are made of the leaves of trees, either of ie plantain leaves, which in Bellary cost five annas the hundred, r off a round platter made of the leaves of other trees sewed or inned together with pieces of bamboo or grass.

The Rajpoots or Cheytrees who have been born in this country ve on the same food as the Brahmins, but those who have been rought up in Rajputanah and in Hindustan dine at noon on wheatn cakes fired on the girdle. This is the only hot meal of all this people and many of them make it their sole one; but, in general, they eed again at night (it cannot be called eating) on raw grains softned by being previously steeped in water. Owing to this proracted fasting some of them learn to use surprising quantities of ood, and, I have been informed that, some of them will, at noon, at three and even four pounds of flour made into cakes, and again hew two, three and even four pounds of soaked grain in the evenig. The Cheytrees eat their food off brass dishes.

The strangers from Telingana and the Dravida country, the Telinas and Aravas, residing there, make rice their sole article of diet nd never eat the jowarec or ragi, unless compelled to do so by scarity, as these hard grains frequently occasion diarrhœa: the great ody of the Dhers or outcasts here continue to use the bodies of nimals that have died from disease and also to use creatures for ood which other nations do not eat.

The other castes here have no peculiar mode of living as regards ood. In this country wealth does alter the manner of life but not an equal extent as in others, and, excepting the addition of a litle clarified butter, and a little mutton there is but a slight differnce between the food of the rich and the poor. It is not the pracice among any Hindoo people for the wives to eat with their hus-

band, but when the head of the house has dined the wife sits down to the remnant on the dish or on the platter of leaves. It is only amongst the Mahomedans that any thing approaching to our habits is found, as with them, most married couples, when alone, sit down to eat together.

IV. *Statistics of the Sircar Yelgunthul. By Surgeon* T. L. Bell, *H. H. the Nizam's Army. On Special duty.*

This Sircar is situated between 18° 5" and 19° 5" North Latitude, and between 78° 30" and 79° 45" East Longitude,* and is bounded on the North by the river Godavery on the N.E. by the Sircar of Ramghere, on the N.W. by that of Nandair, on the S. and S.E. by Mullungoor, on the S.W. by Maiduc. Two Purgunnahs namely Vejeeghery and Velchal form a detached portion 8 miles to the Eastward, this is bounded on the North and West by Ramghere, on the South and East by Worrungul. The extreme length from N. to S. is 68 miles and breadth from E. to W. 48 miles not including the detached portion which forms an irregular parallelogram measuring 23 miles from E. to W. and 10 miles from North to South. The whole comprising an area of 27,554 square miles.

Aspect. The general aspect of the Sircar is hilly presenting ranges which cross it diagonally, separating from each other and bounding three extensive plains : at the S.W. part of the Sircar the lowest of these ranges is seen, passing from the S.E. to the North-West the height does not exceed 350 feet above the level of the plain, the length of this chain from where it enters to where it quits is 9 miles. The second is distant from the first 18 miles and parallel to it, enters 5 miles S.E. of Saniagarum and traverses the Sircar in a N.W. direction terminating near Ingul where it joins the Western range, by lower and almost detached hills ; its length is 32 miles.

The Western range commences 6 miles South of Ingul, and proceeds North increasing in elevation as it advances ; at some points

* Geographical Memoir.

acquiring an altitude of 800 feet above the level of the plain, the Western aspect is steep, the Eastern slopes and meets the Northern slope of the second range, and the Southern of the third, forming a Table Land : this range sends out a spur to N. N. E. which terminates at Velloolah.

The third is the only one proper to the Sircar; it is distant 32 miles N.E. of the last ; commences near Garapully where the height does not exceed 100 feet, passes N.W. gradually increasing in importance, as far as the pass between Poodoor and Juctial, where it acquires its greatest altitude, and from thence pursuing its original direction towards Yamulcoortee but gradually diminishing in height ceases altogether two miles from the Godavery ; its highest point eight miles N. from Poodoor is 600 feet above the plain. The fourth has, like the first, only a limited course of about 15 miles ; entering the Sircar at Jagadeopett from Ramghere, it has a greater altitude than the small range at the S.W. corner, but it does not attain that of either of the others—it terminates by a gradual slope near the Godavery at Kumlapully. These are the important hills as by them the plains are bounded ; and from them derive their mineral characters. There are others of less elevation scattered over the Sircar, rising from the plains either singly or collected into irregular groups. Two extensive plains are contained between the first and third ranges of hills separated by the second; that between the second and third is the largest, they both are longitudinal running parallel to the hills which bound them, both have a gradual rise in a N. and N.W. direction, and the largest merges into the Table Land described as formed by the shelving of the Western hills. North of the Podoor range the Sircar consists of various smaller vallies formed by spurs of that range, the general declination is now towards the North and East; between the fourth range of hills and the Godavery is a slip of level country 18 miles in length and of a breadth varying from 3 to 4 miles.

These plains and vallies as well as the ranges of hills are covered with vegetation, except where the former have been cleared for agricultural and the latter shoot up into dome shaped, pinna-

cled, or mural summits. In the South, this is brushwood, while North between the third or Podoor range and the Godavery the stunted wood has disappeared and given place to trees, but in no part of the Sircar do these acquire the size of forest trees or dimensions sufficient to yield what is generally understood by the wood timber.

Geology. The rocks of the Sircar belong to the primary, and secondary or transition periods, and for the most part to the first, syenite being the prevailing rock. The range of hills at Gumbeerowpett in the S.W. corner are granitic and composed of felspar, quartz, hornblende, and also mica, but the last in very sparing quantities, the three former components are in equal proportions, fine in grain, and form together a light coloured durable stone. This range does not present that diversity of summit so conspicuous in other granite hills; having a waving outline, with a gradual slope on both sides, that on the South being the most abrupt (23°) the loose fragments are smaller, than in those granites in which the components are less equal in proportion, and larger in crystal.

The second or Sircilla range is syenitic, the mica having entirely disappeared, and felspar acquired a great preponderance over the other minerals, existing in crystals of an inch and even two inches in length, of a pale red colour. This range presents an irregular and broken outline, and with it every variety of shape which can be formed by its pyramidal and cuboidal masses ; towards its South Eastern extremity this characteristic is frequently absent, and the dome shape common, and when this happens the crystals are seen to be in more equal proportions, and of a smaller size. This range is much weather-worn, all the angles of its detached masses are rounded, and the surfaces soft, and easily broken, and as a useful stone is much inferior to the Gumbeerowpett range. North of this, but towards the S.E. part of the adjoining plain, solitary hills are numerous of the same general character, the felspar having changed its fleshy to a smoky colour and a few small plates of opaque and yellow coloured mica are to be seen occasionally.

The third or Podoor range is partly granite, partly gneiss, the South side presenting an even grained rock constituted of the four ingredients of granite, the summit of the range is of the same formation, at a distance of 100 yards from which, down the Northern slope it passes into gneiss, this disappears one mile from the base. Tracing this rock N.W. it is found to maintain its position with regard to the range as far as Murragoodum 15 miles; and is then lost, but appears again as the surface rock near Metpully 20 miles more to the N.W. where it is lost; in the S.E. direction it disappears near Rammudoogoo, 12 miles from Podoor, making the whole length of this formation 32 miles with an average breadth of 1—the bed is almost vertical. In this rock mica is sparingly abundant, and frequently the felspar gives place to thin layers of iron ore. Pursuing the N.E. direction from Juctial, there is a broken line of granite hills seen, passing from Thevecondah by Polass in a N.W. direction; the altitude of these does not exceed 300 feet and upon the highest is a portion of masonry, all that remains of the Fort of Thevecondah. The granite of these passes into gneiss at Murrealah forming a range of low conical shaped hills, with a direction parallel to those already described, and offering a striking contrast to them, in their smooth tops and slopes; towards the N.W. they are lost a short distance from the right bank of the Godavery; to the S.E. they are continued into a similar range in the adjoining Sircar. In contact with and accompanying them on the N.E. side is a band of limestone, about 80 yards broad, and parallel with it, a belt of silicious sandstone between this and the river a distance of 5 miles the surface rock is granite.

Trap dykes are common, traversing the Sircar from E. to W.

The mineral substances worthy of notice are kaolin, steatite, corundum, limestone and the ores of iron; kaolin is abundant but of a yellowish colour, and although found in various parts of the Sircar little difference is observed in its quality—that found at Linganapett is the purest; it is never used. Two varieties of steatite are found, one in the first range of hills near Yellareddypett, the other in the third near Korutla; the first is of a greyish colour, the other black, the former is not so common as the latter,

which is much used for making cups and vessels to hold the acid condiments of food.

The compact crystalline corundum is found near Podoor, and has been pronounced to be of superior quality, the specimens were obtained during the rains from the bed of a nullah which as well as others in the neighbourhood contained too much water to permit of being properly examined, and an opinion formed, regarding the probable quantity to be obtained. As this mineral has assumed importance as an article of export from Madras, another opportunity will be taken to report on the capability of Podoor in connection with Palomcha for yielding a supply.

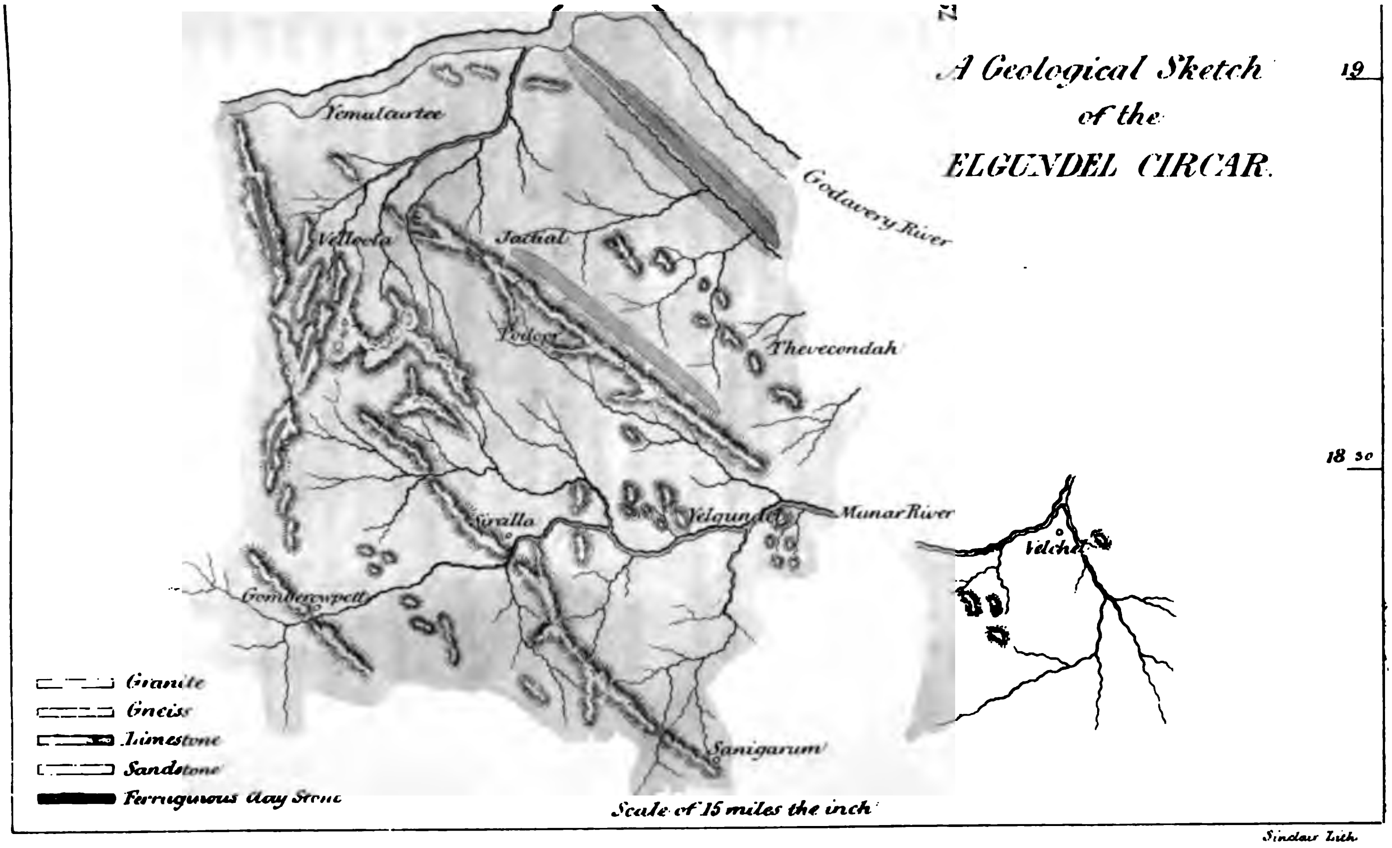
The position of the limestone has been previously mentioned. It is a carbonate, compact, hard, sonorous, and even in texture with a blueish tinge, and an excellent building material. It is not used but might if required be quarried with facility.

The ores of iron are found scattered throughout the Sircar and in the villages of Godoor, Mogulpett and Chinttacoortee, in the Western part extensively smelted. It is obtained as an oxide from gneiss by pounding, and separating the stony matrix with the hand, or subjecting the powder to a stream of water, and also from the beds of nullahs which have their source in the gneiss hills, and into which it is washed during the rains and stopped in its course by weirs placed across the stream for that purpose.

In the villages to the N.E. magnetic iron ore is worked and produces an excellent iron. Towards the S.W. in the villages of Annavarum, Gajasingavarum and Gomital the ferruginous claystone found upon the tops of the hills in the Western range is smelted.

Soils.

Much importance is attached to the value of soils by both zemindar and ryot, and the latter shows great discrimination in attributing a proper value to lands allotted to him from his perfect practical knowledge of their productive qualities. Should the zemindar hold out for more than the cultivator considers the soil capable of producing in addition to the usual remuneration for his own labours, the dispute generally terminates by falling back upon the buttae the cowl when both share equally.


A Geological Sketch
of the
ELGUNDEL CIRCAR.
19
18 30
Godavery River
Yemulaurtee
Velleeda
Jachal
Podoor
Thevecondah
Manar River
Velgunda
Siralla
Velcha
Gomlierowpett
Sanigarum
Granite
Gneiss
Limestone
Sandstone
Ferruginous Clay Stone
Scale of 15 miles the inch
Sinclair Lith.

The following is a list of soils in the order of their esteemed value. The uchha regur being considered the most fertile, and the salee doobbee as unfit for any agricultural purpose whatever.

Uchha regurree, cutta regurree, chowka regurree, paurah, yerra chukka, pawtee, choonakaputterka regurree, chowtak zemin, rewa, chowtah sowdoo, ghedoosoo boome, rala sowdoo, salee doobbee.

The uchha regurree is found only on the banks of the Godavery and superimposed upon trap dykes, and, although its position generally precludes the possibility of bringing it under rice cultivation, it is when favourably situated for that purpose equally fertile with the cutta regurree the usual rice land, which differs from it in mechanical as well as in chemical constitution, the uchha is blacker in colour, more plastic when wetted yet parting with its moisture sooner than the cutta; the chemical difference being the possession by the latter of more organic matter and silica and less lime. They are rated equally when similarly situated. The chowka regurree is a reddish soil good for rice, and jooaree is a mixture of decomposed syenite with vegetable matter, owing its colour to the felspar; the other varieties enumerated are mostly of a light nature forming the high lands and cultivated for millets.

Atmosphere and Climate. The climate partakes of that of the general character of that of the Deccan, from June to October the N.W. and from October until April the N.E. monsoons blow across the Sircar. July is looked forward to with much anxiety by all classes as in that and the succeeding month the annual supply of water is expected; sacrifices are privately made in the house of every husbandman to Gunnatheputtee and publicly the goddess Pochummah is deluged with the blood of goats that no failure may occur in this respect. Rain does not fall equally in all parts of the Sircar, the Western Purgunnahs always getting a larger amount than the Eastern, and this apparently is caused by the ranges of hills which traverse it; in the Racherla Purgunnah a sufficient quantity generally falls to allow of the usual extent of land being prepared for seed, and every three years an extraordinary fall is calculated upon with some degree of certainty; while in the Arsakota and Thevecondah Talooks besides the annual supply being

considerably less, a heavy fall is anticipated only once in six years—these Purgunnahs at the setting in of the N.E. monsoon are visited by a few days rain which is not desired by cultivators in consequence of damaging the jooaree crops ripening at that season.

Productions.

The total area of arable land has been estimated at 416·7 miles*, but as the assessment is the same now, as it was when this estimate was made, and in the last year only 84½ miles were under cultivation the probability is that the real extent is considerably less.

TABLE *showing the quantity of Agricultural Produce in grain raised from June* 1850 *to June* 1851 *and gross value.*

GRAIN.	QUANTITY.			VALUE.		
	Candies.	Maunds.	Seers.	Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.
Paddy	27,167	14	0	4,07,515	8	0
Jooaree	4,613	19	15	74,487	8	6
Wheat	31	13	8	1,162	0	8
Indian Corn.	1,038	17	8	12,741	0	2
Samah.	1,300		22	13,908	4	8
Raggy.	115	1	2	1,242	6	0
Moongh	279	13	14	6,258	13	0
Thoor	254	2	20	4,011	14	8
Kungonee.	196	0	4	1,998	2	6
Chennah	304	0	28	6,446	4	4
Gram.	134	1	0	2,043	5	0
Bajeerah	5	4	0	67	4	0
Mussoor	6	8	8	84	14	0
Total....	35,447	16	29	5,31,968	9	6

TABLE *showing the quantity of Material for Manufactures grown in the same period and value.*

DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITY.			VALUE.		
	Candies.	Maunds.	Seers.	Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.
Cotton	1,063	8	2	25,080	13	4
Hemp	86	10	0	866	8	0
Total....	1,149	18	2	85,946	5	4

* Geographical Memoir.

E *of Produce for the same period of Garden stuffs and Oil Seeds with value.*

Description.	Quantity. Candies.	Maunds.	Seers.	Value. Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.
l.	1,727	15	38	3,402	15	8
or.	294	4	20	4,422	1	10
acco.	271	19	2	5,179	5	0
lies, Onions and Goor. .	946	0	1½	9,732	7	4
Total. . . .	3,239	19	21½	22,736	13	10

is difficult to ascertain the exact number of beegahs under as the dry crops are in some talooks cultivated under the cowl and not by measurement, but from the produce and the a capability of land where such is adopted a near approach be made to accuracy.

E *showing the number of Beegahs under cultivation, amount l value of Produce of all kinds and average value of Produce per Beegah.*

EGAHS.	Produce. Candies.	Maunds.	Seers.	Value. Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.	Average value of produce per Beegah. Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.
54,111	39,837	14	12½	640,651	12	8	11	13	5

ist of the spontaneous vegetable productions most deserving ice has been appended. No wood is cut for the market. :hironjea sapida and morinda citrifolia, both yielding a red re in extensive use and in the neighbourhood of Juctial and ta where they are in most request are cultivated.

Stock is generally considered in conjunction with culture. The number of all sorts amounts to 2,66,991. The following Table shows the different kinds.

Description.	Number.
Draught Cattle	44,907
Dairy	1,23,875
Sheep and Goats	96,861
Horses and Asses	1,348
Total	2,66,991

In the General Table is exhibited more particularly the number of each description of species—no attention is paid to breeding and the land is overstocked during the cold and wet months, the forage for their support is barely sufficient, and the fodder housed is quite inadequate to their wants during the hot season; consequently when the herbage fails they die in hundreds, either from want of food, or diseases induced by its improper quality. Both bullocks and buffaloes are small, averaging in price for draught fifteen rupees per pair—a she buffaloe giving 4 seers of milk (the usual quantity per diem) brings thirty-two rupees; a cow which seldom gives more than 2 seers, fetches ten rupees. A pair of either buffaloes or bullocks are sufficient for drawing a plough which here, unlike the ploughs of other countries is constructed to turn up the smallest quantity of ground possible, instead of the greatest.

Method of cultivation.

In this, the cultivator seems to adopt every means within his grasp and puts in practice those devised by his forefathers, though limited the former and rude the latter. For rice crops, after his agreement with the zemindar, water is let in upon his land, and when sufficiently soft, it is ploughed and the weeds collected by the gorroo and the clods broken by the buckerhackana (both drawn by cattle): after this it receives a scanty supply of manure of cow-dung, leaves of the custard-apple tree and corinjee, it is then smoothed with the hand and sown either with the drill plough, or by broad casting; the time occupied

from the commencement to the conclusion of these processes being fifteen days for the abee crops, ten for the poonas.

When the seed is put in, the water is allowed to run off, and the ground is merely kept moist until it has sprung up; water is then turned on, and continues running until the harvest. Transplanting is not the general practice, and is adopted only to a very limited extent. During growth the fields are weeded three different times and in four months to four and a half, the crop is fit for the sickle, when reaped, it is stacked on the field, then trodden by oxen to separate the paddy from the straw, the former after winnowing which is performed by women throwing up the grain, or pouring it out of baskets held as high above the head as possible with their faces to the wind, is divided amongst those who have an invested interest in it and borne away: the latter is carted to the house of the cultivator; before the ryot removes what is left to him, he sets apart what seed he thinks he shall require for his next operations, puts it into a basket made of straw well plaistered with cow-dung, and places it raised from the ground, in the driest part of his house.

It requires fifteen men or twenty women to reap one beegah in one day.

The dry crops. The ground is prepared by three ploughings, the weeds collected, burnt, and the ashes scattered upon the land; the seed is put in with the hand, after four months it is cut, eighteen inches of the stalk being left in the ground, and stacked, when the reaping is completed the heads are cut off the straw, and the grain trodden out by cattle, winnowed and removed in baskets to the house of the cultivator, the time of winnowing occupying fifteen days.

These two are the staple articles of food and obtain the greatest amount of attention. Muckka (Indian corn) is grown only round the houses of villagers and zemindars frequently exempt the house occupier from taxation upon it. The soil is prepared with the hand, and the seed put in by dibbling, the amount sown is very insignificant, but it helps to eke out the daily food of the proprietor at a season when other grain is scarce.

Tenure and occupation.

The tenures for rice lands are several; that in most general use is the sheirree hissa, when ground is granted to the cultivator being a meerasdar, and for abee crops, upon the agreement that from each candy of 20 maunds he will give eleven to the sircar; to khooshbash or strangers the zemindar receives only 8 maunds allowing the ryot to retain 12: for the thabee the same is observed, unless any thing should have occurred to render a separate agreement necessary. Land near tanks and villages is almost always cultivated under this cowl; for that at a distance from villages for the thabee two maunds in favour of the ryot is allowed.

The Nugdee Muckta,—Is a money agreement, settled before sowing and is generally 8 Rupees per beegah for one crop, this is not common, few ryots being able to meet the required payment, but is preferred by the wealthy.

Buttaee,—Is an agreement made after the grain has sprung up, in which the cultivator and zemindar share equally.

The Kailee Muckta,—Is had recourse to, when the ryot refuses to take half the produce, when an agent from the zemindar is deputed to measure it when reaped, and give half to the ryot.

The Bel Muckta,—Is a letting of land for a number of years, seldom under 10, at a fixed annual rent, which must be forthcoming whether produced or not. This however is a favourite cowl and when dependance can be placed on the good faith of the zemindar much benefit to the land is the result.

For dry crops or rubbee the nagur muckta is in general use, the zemindar determining the quantity of ground sufficient for one plough, and fixes the tax at from 2 to 3 rupees, according to its quality. For land unfavourable for any kind of produce no tax is levied upon either ploughs or measurement, the ryot making the best bargain he can for himself.

Such are the tenures upon which the ryots hold, and cultivate the soil, and if their portion of the fruits of their industry were subject to no further reduction than they are under the cowl commonly agreed upon, they would do well; but sacrifices are called for on

ccount of the general community, entailed upon them by a system which has existed for ages; sacrifices however they can scarcely be alled, for some of the payments they are obliged to make in grain, re remuneration for labour as necessary to them as food, and conequently a money transaction would be required, instead of a muual exchange of food for labour, and labour for food.

Thus, according to the sheiree hissa, eleven maunds are given rom every candy to the zemindar: after he is satisfied, the putwaree receives 3 consoos; and the patail 3 more; then follow the illage carpenter, and blacksmith, who receive one consoo each; he dhers get four, the dhobee, barber, soonkaree koomar, thaaree, mudam and brahmin proith four amongst them. The two irst are village authorities and receive in consideration, the former or maintaining order, and the latter for keeping the general accounts. The carpenter and blacksmith, do all that is required as repairs to his agricultural implements; the dhobee and barber for administering to his personal comfort; the dhers for labour in his ield; the koomar for supplying him with pots; the soonkaree measures his grain, and that of the zemindar. The thalaree and mudam, the former the watchman outside the village, the latter within, receive theirs as a subscription for the general good, while the brahmin proith keeps him in mind of the days of the week, feast days, and foretells the coming and cessation rain.

There seems nothing oppressive in this village system as it is called; its fault is that it prevents improvement; there is no inducement for a potter to turn out with additional labour, a more elegant water vessel than the one in present use, because were he to do so, it would not increase his claim upon the ryot, the carpenter and blacksmith for the same reason keep agricultural instruments in repair at the lowest rate possible, and fashion them originally in the roughest manner.

In money cowls the patail and putwarree receive one anna per rupee from the value of the produce.

Labour employed and its remuneration.

The agricultural labourers are chiefly Hindoos, it being but seldom that a Musselman considers himself called upon to exercise his powers in the field,

for the benefit of his houschold ; in the Racherla, Korutla and P-lass Purgunnahs some do however, and work honestly and well of the Hindoos, the Koonbees, Moonoorwars, Gullawars, and Dh- follow husbandry as their means of livelihood ; the majority of Koon-bees are ryots, labouring on their land and employing their poor caste men. The Moonoorwars devote themselves entirely to this pursuit. Gullawars are a section of the shepherd caste who besides possessing cattle, labour as an additional means of subsistence. The Dhers are also willing to labour, but are not invited until those with more pretensions to sanctity are engaged. Women take their share of out-door work especially when crops are growing, the light labour of weeding and thinning being performed by them, they likewise assist in cutting and always winnow the grain ; they are all drawn from the Moonoorwars, Gullawars and Dhers, the wives of Koonbees never work in the field, but occupy themselves in domestic affairs, and are cleanly and industrious.

Men labourers are usually engaged from day to day and receive as remuneration, at the rate of two seers each of paddy per diem, when working in the rice fields ; and for dry cultivation, one seer and a half of jooaree ; should they remain with their employers a full year, a cumlee and a pair of sandals is given to them, and sometimes a present of grain. In some Purgunnahs—there is a slight variation from what is here laid down—for instance in the Talook, Kutcoor, Nizambad and one or two others, the coolie instead of two seers of grain per diem gets one, with salt, onions and chillies, sufficient for a meal ; women are always paid in money and receive two pies a day.

Water Rivers. The rivers of the Sircar are the Godavery, and Munar ; a minute description of the former from where it commences to form the Northern boundary of the Sircar, to the point it leaves it, is given in the Geographical Memoir, to which reference is made. It will be sufficient to notice here that its course is extremely tortuous, running with a general direction towards the East through the country for sixty-one and three quarter miles from Rampoorum to Thurmavarum, the distance between these places by the road being forty-seven miles, the average breadth

is half a mile, the bed extremely rocky, and the banks very high, particularly the right: towards the West it forms several islands, the largest being five and three-quarter miles in length, and one broad, and has two inhabited and one ruined village upon it, belonging to the Nandair Sircar; the stream is swift and, at Dhurumpooree, rapid succeeds rapid for the distance of a mile, the stream being broken by the increased slope of its bed and masses of rock projecting from it, these masses are not loose but part of the surface rock; as regards the navigability of the Godavery in its course through this Sircar, during nine months in the year these rapids must effectually prevent it, for any description of craft; in June, July and August the stream may be smooth, and there may be water sufficient, but its rapidity must require a high power to stem; the high banks are an impediment to irrigation and with the exception of one water-course, the river is not used as an adjuvant to cultivation. This water-course commences near the town of Vamulcoortee and for the three months the river is full, water flows abundantly, fills three tanks in the Vamulcoortee Purgunnah and is then allowed to run waste into a nullah.

A list of Villages where ferries are established and money collected is appended.

The Munar river although flowing but three months in the year is of much more value to the Sircar than the Godavery, as a great number of tanks are filled from it, and lands irrigated by it directly, without the intervention of tanks.

On entering the Sircar from Maiduc it is 120 yards wide, at the point it finally leaves it, 380; but when it first leaves it, to enter Ramghere previous to its forming the Northern boundary of the detached Purgunnah of Vejaghery and Velchal, it is half a mile; in this respect it is very variable, the bed is sandy and, throughout its whole course, is characterised by the number of its islands, and the lowness of its banks. It begins to fill at the setting in of the S.W. monsoon and continues to flow until November; in December water may still be obtained every where by digging, but the river is broken up into a number of pools. In its course, it is joined by several large nullahs which have their source in the first,

second, and south side of the third ranges of hills, and whi— flow through, and water the vallies separated by them. The fir— named the Rambudra nullah, falls in, one mile from Gumbeerowpe— it comes from the N. W. and waters that part of the Rache— Purgunnah, canals are cut to three tanks from it, and care best— ed to keep them open.

The Gungah nullah, arises near Ingul on the Western range, and after a course of 25 miles, falls into the Munar at Koodrapak; at Yamulwadah a dam of earth has been thrown across and a canal cut to the tank, but the latter has been allowed to fill up, and it is now almost useless.

The Mohedomada nullah arises in the Bhongeer Sircar, and has a Northerly course of 14 miles ; the tank at Rainkoorta is filled from it ; the Goondairoo flows S. E. from Nairella to Doorshed, a distance of 28 miles, it passes Podoor, Numlikondah and Ram-muddagoo where canals are cut for irrigation but no tanks are filled from it. It is a broad sandy nullah with steep banks.

The Suly nullah waters the detached Purgunnahs of Velchal and Vejaghery, enters at Muddycoonta where it is joined by a large branch from Cherkoor, it runs past Pothgul and Velchal falls into the Munar four miles North of the latter ; it has high banks, a sandy bed, and contains water during the greater part of the year.

The other nullahs arise from the North side of the Podoor range of hills, and the table land to the Westward. The largest called by the Natives Pedda Wagoo arises at Murreala, and after a serpen-tine course of 38 miles in a N. E. direction falls into the Godavery near Peddemuggadoo, it is joined by others during its course, and attains a breadth of 200 yards. There are no anicuts, and Korutla and Jylapoorum are the only places where small canals are cut to water lands. In the hot season this nullah is perfectly dry.

There is also a considerable nullah without a name commencing at the Juctial tank, and following Eastward by Polass, Kulada, and Chekulla, near which it crosses the boundary, and falls into the Godavery in the Ramghere Sircar; although the lowness of the banks of this nullah are highly favourable for cutting canals, yet

Kumbumpully is the only place where such has been done and there the land irrigated, only amounts to a few beegahs.

Tanks and Wells. The total number of tanks in the Sircar, is 3,120, and of these 665 are large, and 2,455 small; of the former 215 are out of repair, and of the latter 1,834, leaving 1,071 in good order. In speaking of a tank the zemindars are guided in their estimate of its size by the quantity of land it will irrigate in one year when full, so that a 300 beegah tank does not mean the superficial measurement of the tank itself, but that it will contain water sufficient for bringing 300 beegahs under cultivation; of the whole number of tanks only 9 are filled by channels opened to rivers or nullahs, of these there are in Racherla 3, Yellareddy-pett 1, Avonoor 1, Yamulcoortee 3, Yamulwadah 1, the remainder are dependant upon the rain which falls into them, or carried to them, by small channels cut from the surrounding lands.

The tanks of Yellareddypett (in the Jaghire of Hurry Dass) and Saniagarum are the largest in the Sircar, the former, it is computed, will hold water for 3,000 beegahs, the latter for 5, but the former is deprived of much of its usefulness from the circumstance of the channel which was cut from the river to fill it, passing through the lands of another zemindar, who supplies the wants of his own ryots first, and allows little to find its way to its proper destination.

There are 13,086 wells in this Sircar, 5,949 in repair, 7,137 out of order, that is the former are built up with stone from the rock in which they are sunk, in the latter this is only partial or neglected altogether. They are chiefly for supplying water for the use of the inhabitants. In addition to these there are 5,493 moats, from which water is drawn to irrigate gardens and rice lands. The means of irrigation then, are first by channels cut from rivers to supply land directly, secondly by tanks, thirdly by moats; the first system is most common along the banks of the Munnar, and can only be carried on during the wet season.

The tank water is never used until after the rains, unless a necessity arise for so doing, the supply is reserved for the tabee or late crop, the abee or early one, being raised by what falls upon the

land. Moats are used to irrigate all gardens, from pits sunk near them, and when tanks run low, irrigation is kept up by them from the same, dug in the most convenient position for the purpose.

Towns and Villages. The total of villages in the Sircar is 981, of which 197 are deserted; the number contained in each Purgunnah with the population of each is exhibited in the general table. The kusba of each Purgunnah is the village selected for the residence of the revenue officer and where he holds his cutchery, formerly the judicial head quarters was established in the town from which the Purgunnah derived its name, but from neglect in the Maramut Department, and other causes influencing an agricultural population, some of these have fallen to ruin and others nearly so.

Yelgunthul.—The capital is still the largest town in the Sircar and although other towns have decreased in population, that of this one has doubled within the last 20 years; it is situated on the left bank of the Munar river, in North Latitude 18° 25' 21" East Longitude 79° 4' 56" contains 884 houses and 4,376 inhabitants; the houses are kucha with tiled roofs, and built with some degree of regularity, the main street leads from the North to the South gate, these give ingress and egress to the inhabitants; portions of a mud wall which once partially surrounded, and connected the town with the fort remain, the greater part having been removed to make way for houses. The fort is elliptical in shape, built of granite and surrounded by a deep ditch which is filled by a covered channel from a tank, the wall is in good repair, and also the four square towers erected at equal distances upon it. From the centre of this enclosure rises an almost perpendicular granite rock 185 feet high, it is fortified with a low wall mounted with 8 large wrought iron guns, the only path to the top leads through several narrow archways, it is extremely steep and difficult of ascent. The buildi[illegible] at the top are in ruins. A Kiladar with 25 men is in charge, upo[illegible] salary of 35 rupees a month; the revenue of the jaghere amount[illegible] to 3,705 rupees, granted for the purpose of keeping the fort in [illegible] pair, is collected by a Naib and remitted to the city. A weekly fai[illegible] held on an open space between the fort and town when coarse co[illegible]

ton cloths, cumlies, and vegetables are disposed of. With the exception of a small number of quilts there are no manufactured articles exported.

Juctial—Also a jaghere in the Purgunnah of Polass is the next town in size ; it is distant North of Yelgunthul 22 miles, contains 516 houses and 2,812 inhabitants; the streets are regular and the houses not crowded together as they usually are.

There are one hundred and twelve looms for the manufacture of fine and coarse cloths, the former amounting in the last year to 1,141 pieces of nine yards by one and quarter, valued at 10,141 rupees, were exported ; besides cloths Juctial sends a considerable quantity of slippers to the city market, which find a ready sale on account of the good quality of the leather. To the N.W. of the village at the distance of half a mile is the fort, octagonal in shape and about 200 yards in diameter, all the walls are of substantial material, the rivetment stone and chunam, the parapet brick and chunam, the counterscarp 14 feet in height, the escarp from 31 to 35 feet ; the ditch is deep and broad crossed on the N.W. side by two draw-bridges ; it is said to have been built 90 years ago by a Mussulman named Durrum Sahib, who had a French engineer under him. It is kept in repair at a cost of about 3,000 rupees annually, and garrisoned by a Killadar and 210 men. Juctial is the Kusba of the Thevecondah and Polass Purgunnahs, as the Talookdar of these districts holds it in jaghere. Thevecondah is in ruins and the small town of Polass has been separated from the Purgunnah as Agrarum.

Gumberowpett—The kusba of the Racherla Purgunnah is a large village 76 miles West of Yelgunthul ; it has 505 houses and a population of 2,405 chiefly employed in agriculture.

Of Racherla not one house remains; traces of a fort and ruined mosque are all that mark its former site. The people in the neighbourhood attribute its desertion to the unhealthiness of the locality, but there is nothing to bear out this assertion, a more likely cause is found in the fact of there being two broken bunds of tanks in its immediate vicinity ; these tanks formerly irrigated a

shares from families becoming extinct seldom happen, when such occurs, selection is made from the Kooshbash Brahmins by the Somiajooloo. The fees received at the Temples amount to more than its expenses, the surplus being portioned out to those chosen to officiate in them; annually a certain number depart in search of charity, returning after some months and adding a portion of the proceeds to the general stock. The Brahmins do not live unmolested, the zemindar has contrived to fix (notwithstanding the royal instrument of the Dewan) an annual fee of 700 rupees as roosum, an acknowledgment of his hereditary right of proprietorship. The Naibs also are constantly at work with exactions of some kind or other. The temples are small and without ornament and are falling to decay. To the Appendix has been added a statement of receipts and disbursements for the temple for one year exclusive of the revenue derived from land, 2,397 beegahs of which belong to the Jaghere.

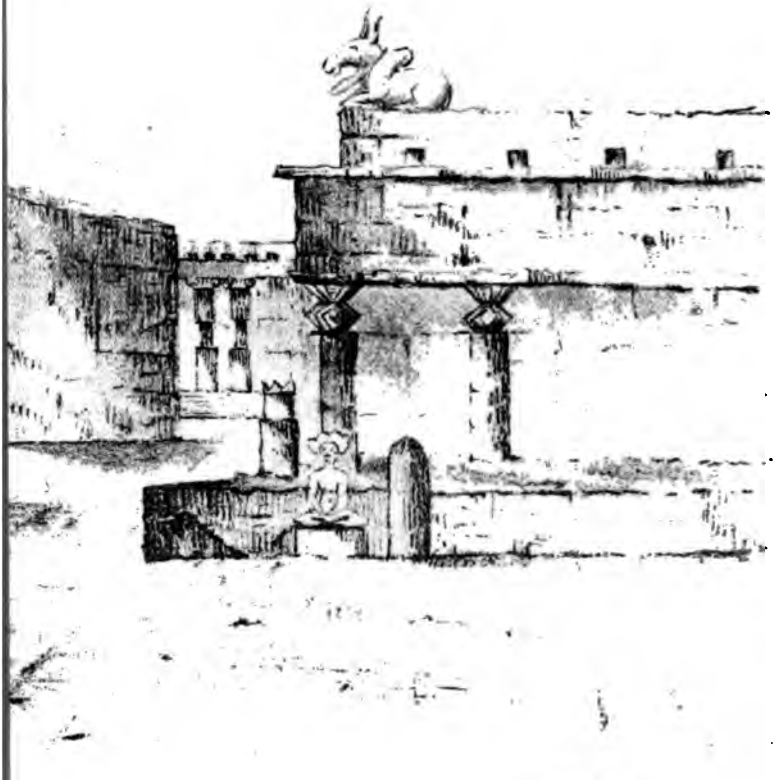
The Agrarums of Thurumpoory, Polass and Thurmarrum are maintained in a similar manner to that of Yamulwadda.

Population.

The total of population is 1,75,267, the General Table exhibits the number and description of both sexes, in each Purgunnah, together with their several employments. It is necessary to mention here as connected with the following Tables that of the 2755·4 square miles the area of Sircar; 1936.5 miles are incapable of cultivation.

TABLE *showing the number of square miles in the Sircar, the population, the number of inhabited houses, the population per square mile, with the number of persons to each house.*

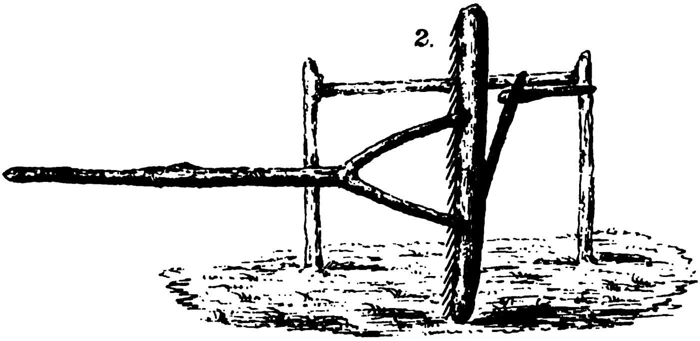
Square Miles.	Population.				Houses inhabited.	Population per square mile.	Number of persons corresponding to each house.
	Males.	Females.	Children under 10 years.	Total.			
2755·4	58,842	61,375	55,050	1,75,267	37,297	63.61	4.69



Agricultural Instruments.

1.

2.



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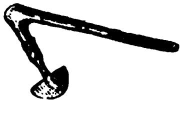

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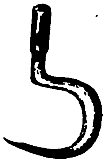

1. *Nagur*
2. *Goroo*
3. *Kurrara*
4. *Puwn*
5. *Korully*

Sinclair Lith.

TABLE *showing the number of each description of Population.*

escription of People.	Houses.	Males.	Females.	Children under 10 years.	Total.
ltivators, - - -	11,566	18,845	19,483	17,093	55,421
opkeepers, - -	5,680	9,540	9,984	8,893	28,417
eavers, - - - -	4,776	7,250	7,647	7,572	22,469
eerasdars, - - -	10,198	15,991	16,489	15,432	47,912
arers, Peons and Religious Beggars,	5,077	7,216	7,772	6,060	21,048

'he cultivators may be divided into three classes, viz., those who sess land but do not labour, and those who rent land and labour n it, and again those who neither possess nor rent land, but ı live solely by labour. Of these we have of both sexes belong- to the first 976, to the second 32,213, and to the third 5,139.

Ieerasdars comprise all those employed under the village sys- ı who, generally, in addition to their claim upon the ryots, have nall patrimony near the villages in which they reside.

ı *following Table shows the number of People in each division of the Population as recognized by the Government.*

scription of People.	Houses.	Males.	Females.	Children under 10 years.	Total.
eerasdars, - - -	10,198	15,991	16,489	15,432	47,912
rots, - - - - - -	9,807	16,343	16,846	14,727	47,916
oturpha, - - -	10,456	16,790	17,631	16,465	50,886
ooshbash, - - - -	6,836	9,718	10,409	8,426	28,553

'he Moturpha (Shopkeepers and Weavers) are the only class ı pay house tax.

TABLE *showing the proportion of Hindoos and Mahomedans.*

scription of People.	Houses.	Males.	Females.	Children under 10 years.	Total.
ndoos, - - - -	36,250	57,227	59,600	54,056	1,70,883
ahomedans, - - -	1,047	1,615	1,775	994	4,384

Whether any decrease in the number of the population has actually taken place, there is nothing upon which to form a correct report, the almost universal reply by village authorities, when questioned on this subject, describes it as diminishing: however this may be, there is certainly nothing to invite or attract an influx of strangers; for through Kooshbash get land upon more favourable terms, the wants of the zemindars render them nominal, the ruined villages and broken tanks are evidence of decrease in agriculture; and such can scarcely happen, without a decrease of people, in a community where there is little or no trade in manufactured articles. People seldom leave their villages without great provocation, and should they do so, it is only to remove to one belonging to the neighbouring zemindar, so that the population of a large district would not be numerically influenced thereby, the social condition of the ryots may have more influence, pressed as they are with demands, they live upon as little expense of labour and food as possible, the want of confidence universally existing in the good faith of the zemindars prevents that wholesome exertion necessary for the realization of property, and its attendant benefits; so that, the tendency is generally either backwards, or to remain in a state of apathetic listlessness badly clothed and half fed. Disease, especially small pox, must have great effect in retarding the growth of the population; every three or four years a visitation from this scourge is expected, and in the absence of all preventive or sanitory measures, is the cause of great mortality. In the village of Alleoporum, in the Vempully Purgunnah, out of a population of 436 it is stated that 85 died in 4 months from that cause alone. Cholera breaks out once in 8 or 10 years. Intermittent fevers prevail in the Northern Purgunnahs during the cold season, and to a more limited extent in the South, but the mortality from this disease is not great.

Education. The number of schools is 52, one to every 15 villages; the number of scholars 1,352, or one to every 130 of the population. Teloogoo (for there are no Persian

schoolmasters) is the language taught, and that to a very limited extent; the keeping of accounts is the main object to be acquired, and when this is accomplished, education is considered complete, although the scholar may not be able to read an ordinary manuscript. The sons of Bunniahs, and the village Putwaries and Patails are all who seek instruction. The village system is probably to blame here. The official offices being hereditary; there is nothing tangible to reward the exertions of additional study in other sections of the people, not Meerasdars.

The returns obtained on the state of crime afford no correct information, and are consequently omitted. Every Thalookdar has a Cazee to whom is assigned the duty of awarding punishments; in serious offences the judgment is forwarded by the Naib for the approval of the Thalookdar, who gets it confirmed or otherwise by the Mahkama Adalut before it is carried into execution. All offences are punished by fines or imprisonment.

Police.

The police establishments are of two kinds, one maintained at the expense of the ryots, the other by the state. The first are the Thalaries or village watchmen and are under the Zemindar, they report all that occurs to the authorities, and watch the grain fields and the inhabitants both by day and night; although a house tax and town duty are collected, neither are applied to the payment of these men.

The second are engaged by the Thalookdar and serve for both police and revenue purposes, they receive prisoners from the village authorities, and have the custody of them before and after sentence has been passed. These are under the Naibs.

Manufactures.

These consist of fine and coarse cotton cloths, tusser, cumlies and paper; in almost every village sufficient coarse cloth is made for the supply of its own people. In some, manufactures are extended for exportation. In the whole Sircar there are 3,808 looms, of these 3,391 are for fine and coarse cotton cloths, 396 for cumlies, 19 for tusser silk, and 2 for carpets.

The quantity and value of the Articles manufactured annually may be thus exhibited.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.		
		Rs.	As.	P.
Cotton Cloths, - -	28,770 Pieces, - - - -	2,14,161	3	11
Paper, - - -	864 Reams, - - - -	2,239	12	0
Cumlies, - - -	19,920 Pieces, - - - -	7,470	0	0
Tusser, - - -	386 Pieces, - - - -	1,630	0	0
	Total Rupees..	2,25,500	15	11

The trade in manufactured goods is entirely in the hands of Bunniahs, who, by a system of advances, keep the labour of the weavers at their disposal, and let the quality of the article be a silk sarree, or a common cumlie, the remuneration to the operative is the same ;—no official records are kept to show the quantity of exports and imports, and from the amount of town duty alone, a correct estimate cannot be formed, because an imported or exported article in its transit within the Sircar pays duty on entering every talook, consequently it may have been taxed two or three times before it reaches its market, or quits the district, and any conclusions drawn from the duty paid upon any one article in any talook would therefore be erroneous. The sayer or town duty is raised chiefly from the exportation of rice, ghee, cloths and paper, and the importation of salt, but the quantity of each commodity or the amount derived from each cannot be shown.

The villages in which iron is manufactured have been mentioned, but it is difficult to determine accurately the extent to which smelting is carried ; the furnaces are not kept constantly at work, but only when there is a demand, and that is by no means steady. The best market is Konasamudrum in the Nandair Sircar, where the famous steel is made.

The allowance paid by the manufacturer to the zemindar is one Rupee per month, let the amount of ore collected be what it may.

Coins.

The coins are the Halee Sicca, and Govind-Buksh Rupees, and copper Pice. The Gundah is a designation equal to 4 Pice, but there is no such coin.

1 Halee Sicca, = 64 Pice.
1 Govind-Buksh, = 63 Pice.

The high price of the Halee Sicca is a source of considerable profit to the Bunniahs and Soucars, who send large quantities of copper coin to Hyderabad for the purpose of purchasing this Rupee, which, there, is only worth 60 Pice, and get remittances by bills upon the Naib.

Weights and Measures.

Superficial Measure.

2 Cubits,	=	1 Guz.
16 Guz,	=	1 Putta.
10 Puttas,	=	1 Side of Beegah.
1 Beegah,	=	6,400 Square Yards.

Weights for Grain.

80 Pice,	=	1 Seer.
2¾ Seers,	=	1 Pylee.
2 Pylees,	=	1 Consoo.
8 Consoos,	=	1 Maund.
20 Maunds,	=	1 Candy.

Silver and Metal Weight.

4 Goomchees (seed of the Abrus Precatorius,)	=	1 Chinnum.
2 Chinnums,	=	1 Mosha.
12 Moshas,	=	1 Tola.
24 Tolas,	=	1 Seer.
5 Seers,	=	1 Tukree.
8 Tukrees.	=	1 Maund.
20 Maunds,	=	1 Candy.

Mode of Transit and Communication.

The mode of transit is by carts and bullocks, the former the property of the Bunniahs, the latter the Brinjaries. There is a good road for both leading from Hyderabad through Saniagarum to Yelgunthul and

North to Juctial and Thurumpooree ; this is joined by one from Yamulcoortee, Metpully and Korutla ; another from Yelgunthul to Gurrapully in the direction of Chennoor, one from Yelgunthul to Gumbeerowpett by Yamulwadda, and Sircilla ; there is also one from Sircilla to Hyderabad by Siddeepett, all these roads are open for traffic throughout the year. Communication with Hyderabad by letter is kept up by Hurkaras, public letters are carried within the Sircar by Dhers who relieve each other at the successive village on the way.

Sources of Revenue. These are the assessment on land, the sayer or tax on goods during transit, the kullall or tax upon the drawer of toddy and distiller of arrack, and the moturpha or tax upon looms, shops, &c. The assessment upon khalsa lands amounts to Rs. 2,74,559-15-6, which sum has to be provided by the Zemindars and paid to the Naibs for transmission to the Talookdars ; it will be seen on reference to the abstract appended that for the year under consideration Rs. 2,36,990-1-8 was the sum realized under the head land revenue, the deficiency when Zemindars have not sufficient influence to obtain a remission, is provided for from private resources or increased exactions. The sayer and kullalee are let by contract and produced Rs. 49,853-3-10. The moturpha is paid to the Naibs, and amounted to Rs. 8,580-6-11, thus showing with the seivae jumma which is made up of fines, taxes on fruit trees, marriages and processions, a total of Rs. 300,407-8-8 as realized from all sources during the year. The jagheres produced to their holders from similar sources Rs. 53,689-14-3 ; the whole of this sum cannot be said to be entirely withdrawn from the state revenues, as some grants have been made as payment for services in the act of performance, such as that of Lingapoor where the revenues of seven villages are assigned for the Tahreer of the Duftarwallahs, then again of Juctial, Yelgunthul, and Codeemaul, for the repairs of their respective forts and support of the garrison ; there are in all eleven jagheres of which four are gifts to Brahmins, four granted in consideration of the performance of certain works, and three alienated as rewards for services rendered.

Mode of Collection. The revenue is collected by three instalments at intervals of four months, the accounts are rendered by the Vakeels of the several Zemindars to the head Sheristadar, who settles them with the head Peshcar, who gives receipts signed by the Naib, the establishment for collecting the revenue excluding the pay of the troops amounts to 12,126 rupees or a little more than 4 per cent.

The appointment of revenue officers to each Purgunnah no longer obtains, the boundary of every Purgunnah is known and Patails and Putwarries exist as formerly, but a Peshcar upon 15 rupees a month is now frequently responsible for the collection of one or even two Purgunnahs.

The number of men serving as sepoys amounts to 585, of those 235 are employed under the Keladars of Yelgunthul and Juctial and 350 under the Naibs for police and revenue purposes, each receives three rupees and a half monthly.

Thos. L. BELL, *Surgeon,*
3d Nizam's Cavalry. On Special Duty.

Sayer Customs paid at Sircar Yelgunthul.

	R.	A.	P.
Jooaree, Moongh, Thoor, Coolthee, Lobya, Oored, Green Chillies, Onions, Tamarind, Moha, Chenna, Mussoor, Chenna Dholl, Mukkoo Jooaree—if pass through the Havalee Purgunnah pay for every 10 bullocks load,	4	0	0
If the above articles are brought by the Mullungoor road, per 120 bullocks load,	4	0	0
If brought from Mullungoor to Sircilla, per 120 bullocks load,	4	0	0

Article	Particulars	Rs.	A.	P.
	If the people of Yelgunthul Sircar take the above articles to Hyderabad pay per bullock load, - - -	0	1	9
	If they take them through Havalee pay per bullock load, -	0	1	3
	If taken from Moostoolapoorum to Siddeepett, pay per bullock load, - - - - - -	0	1	3
Till, Saffron, Rice, Fenugreek Seeds, Mohwa, Coriander, White Thoor, Tamarind, Dholl—if taken over the pass, per bullock load,		0	3	0
	When taken by other roads, per bullock load, - -	0	2	3
	If the above articles are taken over the pass to Hyderabad by Brinjaries, per 110 bullocks load, - - -	8	0	0
Salt	—if brought to Yelgunthul or taken to Hyderabad by Bunniahs, per 10 bullocks load, - - -	1	14	0
Salt,	If brought from Purgunnahs Husnabad, Rajgopalpett or Guzvale by the Brinjaries, for every 110 bullocks load, - - -	18	0	0
Do.	If pass through the roads of Hunthagherry or Sircilla for 110 bullocks load, - -	6	0	0
Cattle,	If purchased from Yelgunthul Sircar and taken to Hyderabad, for every 10 heads, -	1	0	0
Do.	If taken from Mullungoor to Hyderabad through Moostoolapoorum, Havalee, Hunthagherry and other places, for every 10 heads, - - - - - -	0	12	0
Sheep,	If purchased from Yelgunthul Sircar and taken to Hyderabad, for every 115 heads, -	4	0	0
Do.	If taken to Hyderabad from other places through Yelgunthul Sircar, for every 115 heads, - - - - -	3	0	0
Steel and Iron,	If taken through the Yelgunthul Sircar, per bullock load, - - - -	0	9	0
Ghee, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Tobacco, Bang, Cotton, Goor, Cocoanuts, Suparree, Black Pepper, Spices, Dates, Chillies, Honey, Paper, Bangles, &c.	If exported by the people of Yelgunthul, per bullock load, - - - - -	1	2	0
	If imported from Purgunnahs, Guzvale and Siddeepett, per bullock load, - -	0	12	0
	If taken from Mullungoor through Unthagherry and Siddeepett, per bullock load, -	0	8	0
	If taken through the Havalee, per bullock load, - - - - -	0	8	0
	If taken from Havalee by Unthagherry road, touching to Ulleepoorum, per bullock load,	0	6	0

		Rs.	A.	P.
Paddy, &c. Samah, &c.	If taken by the people of Yelgunthul pay for every 110 bullocks load, - - - -	6	4	0
Paddy, Samah, &c.	If taken by the people of the Sircar and pass through the Yelgunthul Sircar, for every 10 bullocks load, - - - - -	0	6	9
Do.	If taken in abundance by the Brinjarries or other people, for every 125 bullocks load,	3	0	0
Cloth,	If taken to Hyderabad from Yelgunthul Sircar, per bundle, - - - - -	0	13	0
Do.	If taken to Hyderabad by the people of Koyada, per bullock load, - - - -	0	6	0
Young Bullocks,	If brought from Mullangoor Sircar and taken through Ananthagherry, for every 10 heads,	1	8	0
Do.	If brought from Husnabad Purgunnah and pass through the Havalee, for every 10 heads, - - - - - -	0	10	0
Do.	If purchased and taken by the people of Yelgunthul to Hyderabad, per each, - -	0	2	0
Silk Sarries,	If sold in Yelgunthul, per piece, - -	0	1	0
Silk Cholies,	Do. do. per do. - -	0	0	6
Copper, Tin, &c.	If brought and sold at Yelgunthul, per bullock load, - - - - - -	1	8	0
Hemp,	- - per bullock load,	0	4	6
Pawn,	- - - per bundle, -	0	9	0
Ginger,	- - per bullock load,	0	7	6
Wood,	- - - per cart, -	0	2	3
Gunny Bags,	- - per bullock load,	0	6	0
Indigo,	- - - per do. -	7	8	0
Opium,	- - per chest of 6 seers,	3	0	0
Sugar-candy,	- - - per bullock load, -	1	14	0
Bangle, Stone,	- - per do.	0	12	0
Bangle, Ashes,	- - - per do. -	0	3	9
Lac,	- - per do.	1	0	0
Bees Wax,	- - - per do. -	0	10	0
Cumlies,	- - per bundle of 40 pieces,	0	9	0

Taxes on Articles brought in from the other side of the Mangeera River and sold in the Yelgunthul Sircar.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cloth, per bundle of 30 to 40 pieces, - - -	1	8	0
Cotton, - - per bale, -	0	10	0
Ghee, - - - - - - Oil, - - - - - - Tobacco, - - - - - Chillies, - - - - Goor, - - - - - - Cocoanut, - - Dates, per bullock load,	0	10	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
Sugar, - - - - - Cheronjee, - - - - Coarse Paper, - - Lac, - - - - Bees Wax, - - - - Lead, - - - - Tin, - - - - - Pewter, - - - - Brass, &c. &c., per bullock load, - - -	0	10	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
Copper, Iron, Steel, &c. &c. per bullock load,	0	10	0
Thill, Moha, Rice, Gallnuts, Dhall, Tamarind, Thoor, Moongh, Salt, per bullock load,	0	3	0
Do. if brought by Brinjarries, per bullock load,	0	2	0
Garlic, per do.	0	9	0
Saffron, per do.	0	8	0
Onions, per do.	0	1	6
Horse Shoes, per do.	0	12	0
Fenugreek Seed, per do.	0	4	0
Saltpetre, per do.	0	9	0
Iron Filings, per do.	0	9	0
Green Ginger, per do.	0	6	0
Cloves, per maund,	0	12	0
Sheep, per 100,	3	0	0
Other Cattle, per do.	12	0	0
Tussur, per bullock load,	4	0	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
Indigo, per bullock load,	3	6	0
Bamboo, per do.	0	2	3
Bangles, per do.	0	12	0
Peas, per do.	0	2	0
Tamarind with seeds, do.	0	1	6
Black Pepper and Dried Ginger, per bullock load,	0	12	0
Pawn, per do.	0	4	6
Chenna, per do.	0	3	0
Green Chillies, per do.	0	1	6
Gunny Bags, per do.	0	3	0
Opium, per chest of 6 seers,	2	4	0
Sugar-candy, per bullock load,	0	15	0
Silk Sarree, per piece,	0	1	6
Do. Cholie, per do.	0	0	9
Marking Nut Seeds, per bullock load,	0	6	0
Do. Fruit, per do.	0	1	6
Mudder Bark, per do.	0	6	0
Cumlies, per bundle,	0	12	0
Foreign Silk, per maund	1	0	0
Good do. per do.	1	8	0
Hemp, per bullock load,	0	4	6
Grain of all sorts, per 120 bullocks load,	9	6	0
Paddy, per do. do.	6	4	0

Taxes on Articles brought in and sold in the Pettahs of Kurreem Nugger, Mauncondoor, Yamulwadda, Assuff Nuggur, and Yelgunthul from the Ramgheer and Mullanyoor Sircar.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Saffron, Castor Oil Seeds, Oil, Cumlies, Iron, Buckets for Moats, &c., per bullock load,	0	12	0
Foreign Silk, per maund,	1	0	0
Cotton, Ghee, Suparee, Sugar, Chillies, Sugar-candy,	1	8	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
Hemp, Thill, Rice, Peas, Moha, Tamarind, Gallnuts, Salt, Wheat Flour, &c., per bullock load,	0	4	6
Gunnies, Fenugreek Seeds, Plough Irons, Pawn,	0	9	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
Brass, &c. - -			
Coosoomba Flour, per bullock load, -	1	8	0
Tobacco, - - -			
Stone Cups, - -	1	2	0
Country Paper, - -			
Steel, &c., per bullock load,			
Oil Cake, per do. -	0	1	6
Frankincense, per do. -	1	8	0
Sheep, per 100, -	6	0	0
Cloth, per bundle of 30 to 40 Pieces, - -	4	8	0
Jooaree, - - - -			
Thoor, - - - -			
Moongh, - - -			
Chenna, - - -			
Coolthy, - - -	0	1	0
Beans, - - -			
Mussoor, - -			
Wheat, &c., per bullock load, - - -			

	Rs.	A.	P.
Garlic, &c., per bullock load, - - - - -	0	9	0
Salt, - - - -	0	7	6
Dried Ginger, per do. -			
Goor, - - per do. -	0	15	0
Bamboos, - per do. -	0	2	3
Tussur, - per bundle,	4	8	0
Raw Silk, per bullock load,	10	8	0
Onion, - per do. -	0	2	0
Green Chillies, per do. -	0	3	3
Paddy, - - - -	0	0	9
Samah, per bullock load,			
Salt, brought by Brinjarries, per 150 bullocks load at Assuff Nuggur and Yamalwadda,	0	4	0
Salt, brought by Brinjarries, per bullock load, at Kurreem Nuggur and Mauncondoor,	0	2	3

Taxes on Articles brought from Ramgheer and Mullangoor Sircars, and sold in the Villages of Yelgunthul Sircar.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cloth, per bundle of 30 to 40 pieces from the people of Mauncondoor, - - -	2	8	0
Do. from the people of Kothapullee, - -	3	7	0
Do. from Bunniahs, -	3	6	0
Tin, per bullock load, -	0	9	0
Foreign Silk, per maund,	1	8	0
Raw Silk, - per do. -	2	0	0
Hemp, per bullock load,	0	9	0
Gunny Bags, - per do. -	0	6	0
Onions, - - per do. -	0	2	3
Cotton, - - -			
Ghee, - - -			
Oil, - - - -			
Tobacco, - - -			
Goor, - - - -			
Cocoanuts, - -			
Dates, - - -			
Bangles, - -	1	0	0
Dried Ginger, - -			
Black Pepper, - .			
Suparee, - - -			
Chillies, - - -			
Sugar, - - - -			
Marking Nuts, per bullock load, - -			

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cheronjee, -			
Lead, Lac, per bullock load, - - -	1	0	0
Salt, if brought by Brinjarries, per bullock load,	0	2	3
Young Bullocks, per each,	0	3	6
Full grown do. per do. -	0	4	0
Frankincence, per maund,	1	8	0
Jooaree, - - -			
Moongh, - - -			
Thoor, - - - -			
Coolthy, - - -			
Bobur Oord, - -	0	2	0
Tobacco, - - -			
Moha, - - -			
Seeds, - - -			
Chenna, - - -			
Peas, per bullock load,			
The above if brought by Brinjarries, per 110 bullocks load, -	9	6	0
Paddy, - - - -			
Samah, - - - -	6	4	0
Kungonee, &c., 120 bullocks load, - - -			
Cumlies, per bundle of 40 Pieces, - - -	1	2	0

List of the most important spontaneous Vegetable Productions in the Sircar Yelgunthul.

Tectona Grandis, - - -	Too small to afford good timber.
Dalbergia Latifolia, - -	Is very small and seldom cut.
Bassia Latifolia, - - -	Very plentiful, but the flower distilled only in the two Northern Purgunnahs.
Butea Frondosa, - - -	Grows in all parts of the Sircar; an infusion of the flowers is sometimes used to dye cotton a bright yellow.
Conocarpus Latifolia Mimosa Xylocarpus, - -	The wood of both used for making agricultural instruments.
Gardenia Dumetorum, -	Pounded seed used as emetic.
Phylanthus Emblica, - -	Much used as an expectorant.
Ficus Racemosa, - -	Bark used as an astringent.
Calotropis Gigantea, - -	The juice much used in skin diseases.
Soymeda Febrifuga, - -	Has febrifugal and antiseptic properties.
Abrus Precatorius, - - -	An infusion of the seeds used as a diluent.
Mucuna Pruriens, - -	Used as an anthelmintic.
Justitia Paniculata, - -	Much employed as a tonic and stomachic.
Feronia Elephantum, -	Yields a gum used as an astringent.
Ficus Indica & Ficus Religiosa,	Bark used as a tonic.
Cassia Fistula, - - -	Pulp of seeds used as purgative.
Cassia Auriculata, - -	The dried powder of the seeds used in ophthalmia.
Hyperanthera Moringha, -	Green root employed as a stimulant.
Terminalia Chebula and Terminalia Bellerica, - -	The dried fruit of both used as an astringent, that of T. C. is the most powerful.
Melia Azadirachta, - -	The infusion of the bark as well as its powder is considered a valuable tonic.
Webera Tetrandra, - -	The bark used in dysenteric complaints.
Ocimum Basilicum, - -	An infusion of the seeds used in nephritic affections.

A List of Villages on the banks of the Gungah and Godavery where Ferries are established and money collected.

In Purgunnah Vempullee 3 villages, viz., Goomeral, Donechund, Balloocondah and Boenapullee—as follows:

		Rs.	A.	P.
Men, - - - - - -	each - -	0	1	0
Horse, - - - - -	do. -	0	2	0
Bullock, - - - -	do. - -	1	2	0
Grain of all sorts, - - -	per candy, -	1	8	0
Carts with Teak Timber, - -	each - -	0	12	0
Do. with small do. - -	do. -	0	10	0
Do. with smaller do. - - -	do. - -	0	8	0
Empty Carts, - - - -	do. -	0	4	0
Bullocks with Teak Wood, - -	per 100, - -	3	12	0

In Purgunnah Hursecottah 3 Villages, viz., Rungasagur, Kumnoor and Dhontapoorem—as follows:

		Rs.	A.	P.
Men, - - - - - -	each -	0	0	9
Cattle, - - - - -	do.	0	1	0
Small Village Carts (empty), - -	do. -	0	1	6
Bullocks loaded with Teak Wood, Grain, &c.,	per 100,	2	0	0

Receipts of the Jaghere of Yamulwadda exclusive of Land Revenue.

	Per Year. Rs.	A.	P.	Total. Rs.	A.	P.
Kullal contract at the rate of 106 Rs. monthly, .	1,272	0	0	1,272	0	0
Paid by Bunniahs, at Rs. 11¼ per mensem,	135	0	0			
„ by Goldsmiths, at Rs. 4 per do. .	48	0	0			
„ by Weavers, at Rs. 3½ per do.	42	0	0			
„ by Tobacconists, at Rs. 3 per do. .	36	0	0			
„ by Tailors, at Rs. 1¼ per do.	15	0	0			
„ by Butchers, at As. 8 per do. .	6	0	0			
„ by Painters, at As. 8 per do. .	6	0	0			
„ by Bangle dealers, at As. 4 per do. .	3	0	0			
„ by Shoe makers, at As. 4 per do.	3	0	0			
„ by Cotton beaters, at Rs. 1¾ per do. .	21	0	0			
„ by Vegetable sellers, at As. 4 per do.	3	0	0			
„ by Oil sellers, at Rs. 14 per do. .	168	0	0			
				501	0	0
Collection of Transit duties at the rate of Rs. 14 per mensem, ...	168	0	0			
Paid by Bunniahs for articles purchased, .	295	4	0			
				463	4	0
Paid by the visitors of the Temples, ...	....			1,026	14	3
Grand Total..				3,263	2	3

The above sum is distributed as follows :

FOR RAJESHWUR SAMY'S TEMPLE.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
9 Candies and 18 Maunds Paddy at 20 Rs. per Candy, ...	198	0	0			
6 Candies and 18 Maunds Oil, at 17 Rs. per Maund, ...	217	0	0			
Salt, Chillies and Dholl, &c.	142	0	0			
Bheemanah Dea's Poojah, ...	18	0	0			
For Brahmin's Almanac, ...	7	10	3			
For Gopal Samy's Poojah, &c.	23	0	0			
Sree Ramachunder's Day, ...	11	8	0			
For 9 days' Poojah in April, ...	19	5	3			
„ Dusarah Expenses, ...	42	8	0			
„ Deepavalee Feast, ...	8	12	0			
„ Fire Poojah in August, ...	4	4	0			
„ Kristna Samy's Birth-day, ...	6	0	0			
„ Full Moon Poojah, once in four months,	2	6	6			
„ Sarree Cholee, &c. &c., for Davee, . .	7	8	0			
				707	14	0
„ Mootsuddees, &c., in the temples, at 20 Rs. per month, ...	240	0	0			
„ Jowans, &c., in the temple, at 29 Rs. per do.	357	0	0			
„ The Darogah of the temples, . . .	180	0	0			
				777	0	0
Carried over.	....			1484	14	0

Number.	No. of Village.	NAMES OF THE PURGUNNAHS AND TALOOKS.	TANKS AND WELLS TOTAL.			Moats.	PLOUGHS.			CATTLE. BULLOCKS.			BUFFALOES.			TOTAL.		
			In Repair.	Out of Repair.	Total.		Rice Ploughs.	Dry do.	Total.	Ploughing.	Other Cattle.	Total.	Ploughing.	Other Cattle.	Total.	Ploughing.	Other Cattle.	Total.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor.................. Nizambad..........................	550	516	1,066	562	723	802	1,525	2,962	630	3,592	879	98	977	3,841	728	4,569
2	37	Racherlah..........................	265	228	493	275	620	370	990	1,967	176	2,143	508	40	548	2,472	216	2,691
3	62	Vejiaghery Velchal................	336	271	607	310	552	967	1,519	2,645	124	2,769	932	22	954	3,577	146	3,723
4	41	Nunthaghere Nameleconda.........	235	576	811	235	359	516	875	1,918	378	2,296	207	140	347	1,125	518	2,643
5	31	Korootla............................	417	362	779	502	344	358	702	1,480	406	1,886	445	91	536	1,925	497	2,422
6	37	Sanegurum..........................	279	561	840	394	349	419	768	1,598	313	1,911	372	64	436	1,970	377	2,347
7	50	Thevecondah........................	170	553	723	0	19	644	663	2,382	186	2,568	94	76	170	2,476	262	2,738
8	30	Polass................................	209	490	699	277	197	217	414	987	2	989	121	2	123	1,108	4	1,112
9	22	Anthagery...........................	137	148	285	178	157	176	333	641	80	721	113	44	157	754	124	878
10	21	Vempully............................	221	301	522	190	201	347	548	982	148	1,130	199	48	247	1,181	196	1,377
11	10	Namapully...........................	59	153	212	77	84	114	198	351	97	448	62	22	84	413	119	532
12	12	Koarum...............................	137	467	604	147	104	175	279	443	88	531	183	44	227	626	132	758
13	25	Moncondoor.........................	289	374	663	337	405	469	874	1,824	96	1,920	398	56	454	2,222	152	2,374
14	11	Velthe.................................	115	85	200	113	126	124	250	502	20	522	133	0	133	635	20	655
15	51	Yamulvadah.........................	662	621	1,283	817	841	640	1,481	2,829	430	3,259	860	0	860	3,689	430	4,119
16	18	Velloolah............................	750	279	1,029	3	310	317	627	1,167	527	1,694	431	138	569	1,598	665	2,263
17	19	Noostlapoorum......................	235	337	572	296	320	272	592	1,383	15	1,398	601	0	601	1,984	15	1,999
18	28	Arsekotah...........................	147	219	366	50	118	399	517	994	35	1,029	91	19	110	1,085	54	1,139
		Total....................	5,213	6,541	11,754	4,763	5,829	7,326	13,155	27,055	3,751	30,806	6,629	904	7,533	33,684	4,655	38,339
	51	Jagheer Villages..................	736	596	1,332	730	1,004	993	1,997	4,355	886	5,241	1,133	194	1,327	5,488	1,080	6,568
		Grand Total....................	5,949	7,137	13,086	5,493	6,833	8,319	15,152	31,410	4,637	36,047	7,762	1,098	8,860	39,172	5,735	44,907

People of different descriptions composing the Population and their employments, the number of ...
and the sources from which it is derived.

Number.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUNNAHS AND TALOOKS.	VILLAGES.									TANKS AND WELLS.								
			INHABITED.			DESERTED.			TOTAL.			LARGE TANKS.			SMALL TANKS.			WELLS.		
			Villages.	Hamlets.	Total.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Total.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Total.	InRepair.	Out of Repair.	Total.	InRepair.	Out of Repair.	Total.	InRepair.	Out of Repair.	Total.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor ……… Nizambad ………	48	36	84	0	15	15	48	51	99	41	17	58	71	176	247	438	323	761
2	37	Racherlah ………	33	11	44	4	12	16	37	23	60	48	24	72	31	86	117	186	118	304
3	62	Vejiaghery Velchal ………	59	34	93	3	0	3	62	34	96	48	5	53	84	79	163	204	187	391
4	41	Nunthaghere Nameleconda ………	35	20	55	6	0	6	41	20	61	27	11	38	30	172	202	178	393	571
5	31	Korootla ………	26	5	31	1	18	19	27	23	50	34	3	37	32	90	122	351	269	620
6	37	Sanegurum ………	25	10	35	11	12	23	36	22	58	13	14	27	32	132	164	234	415	649
7	50	Thevecondah ………	46	12	58	4	4	8	50	16	66	16	24	40	32	115	147	122	414	536
8	30	Polass ………	30	7	37	1	1	2	31	8	39	12	26	38	14	81	95	183	383	566
9	22	Anthagery ………	19	9	28	3	7	10	22	16	38	13	8	21	24	52	76	100	88	188
10	21	Vempully ………	19	3	22	2	5	7	21	8	29	15	8	23	13	76	89	193	217	410
11	10	Namapully ………	9	0	9	1	3	4	10	3	13	5	2	7	5	32	37	49	119	168
12	12	Koarum ………	12	3	15	1	0	1	13	3	16	11	4	15	22	34	56	104	429	533
13	25	Moncondoor ………	26	11	37	0	5	5	26	16	42	25	2	27	26	100	126	238	272	510
14	11	Velthe ………	11	2	13	0	1	1	11	3	14	16	1	17	16	31	47	83	53	136
15	51	Yamulvadah ………	49	18	67	4	21	25	53	39	92	43	19	62	61	164	225	558	438	996
16	18	Velloolah ………	12	13	25	4	10	14	16	23	39	13	3	16	20	88	108	717	188	905
17	19	Noostlapoorum ………	19	7	26	0	0	0	19	7	26	18	9	27	29	119	148	188	209	397
18	29	Arsekotah ………	30	4	34	7	7	14	37	11	48	15	11	26	25	66	91	107	142	249
		Total ………	508	205	713	52	121	173	560	326	886	413	191	604	567	1,693	2,260	4,233	4,657	8,890
	51	Jagheer Villages ………	44	27	71	5	19	24	49	46	95	37	24	61	54	141	195	644	431	1,075
		Grand Total ………	552	232	784	57	140	197	609	372	981	450	215	665	621	1,834	2,455	4,877	5,088	9,965

Number.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUNNAHS AND TALOOKS.	CATTLE. ASSES. Asses.	Colts.	Total.	SHEEP. Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	GRAND TOTAL. Large.	Young.	Calves.	Total.	CARTS. Sowcars.	For Hire.	Total.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor.................. } Nizambad.......................... }	31	15	46	6,550	2,723	9,273	17,543	1,410	7,920	26,873	148	11	159
2	37	Racherlah..........................	62	24	86	2,523	843	3,366	8,915	891	3,070	12,876	0	62	62
3	62	Vejiaghery Velchal..................	0	0	0	5,018	2,621	7,639	14,667	1,126	6,674	22,467	36	102	138
4	41	Nunthaghere Nameleconda..........	0	6	6	4,661	2,775	7,436	11,297	1,092	7,317	19,706	0	100	100
5	31	Korootla............................	0	0	0	3,064	1,199	4,263	9,274	891	4,512	14,677	0	76	76
6	37	Sanegurum..........................	9	5	14	3,579	1,361	4,940	10,044	789	3,876	14,709	57	0	57
7	50	Thevecondah........................	0	0	0	3,181	1,884	5,065	8,914	852	4,135	13,901	31	90	121
8	30	Polass................................	0	0	0	482	212	694	3,330	581	2,040	5,951	0	0	0
9	22	Anthagery..........................	2	0	2	1,470	939	2,409	3,994	388	2,167	6,549	21	0	21
10	21	Vempully............................	0	0	0	880	375	1,255	3,129	310	1,161	4,600	18	7	25
11	10	Namapully..........................	4	3	7	1,218	566	1,784	2,663	109	1,282	4,054	15	0	15
12	12	Koarum..............................	3	2	5	1,800	950	2,750	3,676	260	1,657	5,593	30	0	30
13	25	Moncondoor........................	23	20	43	6,718	2,450	9,168	12,493	872	4,369	17,734	96	7	103
14	11	Velthe................................	0	0	0	1,225	720	1,945	3,277	531	1,470	5,278	46	2	48
15	51	Yamulvadah........................	19	6	25	4,768	2,458	7,226	13,632	1,270	6,472	21,374	105	4	109
16	18	Velloolah............................	0	0	0	1,396	568	1,964	5,308	841	2,756	8,905	81	67	148
17	19	Noostlapoorum......................	0	0	0	4,972	2,080	7,052	11,328	1,482	4,181	16,991	55	1	56
18	29	Arsekotah............................	0	0	0	981	420	1,401	3,492	310	1,297	5,099	91	0	91
		Total..............................	153	81	234	54,486	25,144	79,630	1,46,976	14,005	66,356	2,27,337	830	529	1,359
	51	Jagheer Villages..................	55	44	98	11,867	5,364	17,231	25,681	1,674	12,299	39,654	123	143	266
		Grand Total........................	207	125	332	66,353	30,508	96,861	1,72,657	15,679	78,655	2,66,991	953	672	1,625

Number.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUNNAHS AND TALOOKS.	PATAILS.					PUTWARREES.					DESHMOOKS.				
			Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor Nizambad	117	257	278	242	777	60	85	103	62	250	0	0	0	0	0
2	37	Racherlah	95	221	223	162	606	26	41	47	13	101	0	0	0	0	0
3	62	Vejiaghery Velchal	48	93	112	122	327	39	64	63	51	178	15	30	44	32	106
4	41	Nunthaghere Nameleconda	41	97	110	115	322	19	29	29	18	76	0	0	0	0	0
5	31	Korootla	16	29	34	30	93	18	28	29	17	74	11	17	18	16	51
6	37	Sanegurum	18	52	55	71	178	26	30	38	20	88	8	22	30	21	73
7	50	Thevecondah	23	34	37	34	105	11	17	12	15	44	0	1	0	0	1
8	30	Polass	20	39	56	63	158	4	4	6	1	11	0	0	0	0	0
9	22	Anthagery	12	26	27	25	78	10	10	13	4	27	5	11	13	16	40
10	21	Vempully	20	30	34	45	109	6	6	10	12	28	0	0	0	0	0
11	10	Namapully	7	21	19	18	58	13	13	12	12	37	2	3	3	3	9
12	12	Koarum	10	19	26	34	79	1	2	2	4	8	4	11	11	20	42
13	25	Moncondoor	66	169	183	173	525	34	50	56	35	141	0	0	0	0	0
14	11	Velthe	23	42	40	45	127	10	11	13	9	33	0	0	0	0	0
15	51	Yamulvadah	118	258	278	215	751	34	52	59	34	145	0	0	0	0	0
16	18	Velloolah	18	32	34	24	90	12	16	17	3	36	1	1	1	5	7
17	19	Noostlapoorum	23	57	52	76	185	20	31	24	3	58	3	3	3	3	9
18	29	Arsekotah	14	30	29	34	93	1	1	2	2	5	2	2	4	2	8
		Total	689	1,506	1,627	1,528	4,661	344	490	535	315	1,340	51	101	127	118	346
	51	Jagheer Villages	55	135	145	133	413	45	69	84	63	216	3	11	8	3	22
		Grand Total	744	1,641	1,772	1,661	50,74	389	559	619	378	1,556	54	112	135	121	368

Number.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUNNAHS AND TALOOKS.	CATTLE. ASSES. Asses.	Colts.	Total.	SHEEP. Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	GRAND TOTAL. Large.	Young.	Calves.	Total.	CARTS. Sowcars.	For Hire.	Total.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor, Nizambad	31	15	46	6,550	2,723	9,273	17,543	1,410	7,920	26,873	148	11	159
2	37	Racherlah	62	24	86	2,523	843	3,366	8,915	891	3,070	12,876	0	62	62
3	62	Vejiaghery Velchal	0	0	0	5,018	2,621	7,639	14,667	1,126	6,674	22,467	36	102	138
4	41	Nunthaghere Nameleconda	0	6	6	4,661	2,775	7,436	11,297	1,092	7,317	19,706	0	100	100
5	31	Korootla	0	0	0	3,064	1,199	4,263	9,274	891	4,512	14,677	0	76	76
6	37	Sanegurum	9	5	14	3,579	1,361	4,940	10,044	789	3,876	14,709	57	0	57
7	50	Thevecondah	0	0	0	3,181	1,884	5,065	8,914	852	4,135	13,901	31	90	121
8	30	Polass	0	0	0	482	212	694	3,330	581	2,040	5,951	0	0	0
9	22	Anthagery	2	0	2	1,470	939	2,409	3,994	388	2,167	6,549	21	0	21
10	21	Vempully	0	0	0	880	375	1,255	3,129	310	1,161	4,600	18	7	25
11	10	Namapully	4	3	7	1,218	566	1,784	2,663	109	1,282	4,054	15	0	15
12	12	Koarum	3	2	5	1,800	950	2,750	3,676	260	1,657	5,593	30	0	30
13	25	Moncondoor	23	20	43	6,718	2,450	9,168	12,493	872	4,369	17,734	96	7	103
14	11	Velthe	0	0	0	1,225	720	1,945	3,277	531	1,470	5,278	46	2	48
15	51	Yamulvadah	19	6	25	4,768	2,458	7,226	13,632	1,270	6,472	21,374	105	4	109
16	18	Velloolah	0	0	0	1,396	568	1,964	5,308	841	2,756	8,905	81	67	148
17	19	Noostlapoorum	0	0	0	4,972	2,080	7,052	11,328	1,482	4,181	16,991	55	1	56
18	29	Arsekotah	0	0	0	981	420	1,401	3,492	310	1,297	5,099	91	0	91
		Total	153	81	234	54,486	25,144	79,630	1,46,976	14,005	66,356	2,27,337	830	529	1,359
	51	Jagheer Villages	55	44	98	11,867	5,364	17,231	25,681	1,674	12,299	39,654	123	143	266
		Grand Total	207	125	332	66,353	30,508	96,861	1,72,657	15,679	78,655	2,66,991	953	672	1,625

Number.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUNNAHS AND TALOOKS.	MEERASDARS.														
			PATAILS.					PUTWARREES.					DESHMOOKS.				
			Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor.... .... Nizambad.........	117	257	278	242	777	60	85	103	62	250	0	0	0	0	0
2	37	Racherlah........................	95	221	223	162	606	26	41	47	13	101	0	0	0	0	0
3	62	Vejiaghery Velchal................	48	93	112	122	327	39	64	63	51	178	15	30	44	32	106
4	41	Nunthaghere Nameleçonda.... ...	41	97	110	115	322	19	29	29	18	76	0	0	0	0	0
5	31	Korootla.........................	16	29	34	30	93	18	28	29	17	74	11	17	18	16	51
6	37	Sanegurum........................	18	52	55	71	178	26	30	38	20	88	8	22	30	21	73
7	50	Thevecondah.....................	23	34	37	34	105	11	17	12	15	44	0	1	0	0	1
8	30	Polass...........................	20	39	56	63	158	4	4	6	1	11	0	0	0	0	0
9	22	Anthagery........................	12	26	27	25	78	10	10	13	4	27	5	11	13	16	40
10	21	Vempully.........................	20	30	34	45	109	6	6	10	12	28	0	0	0	0	0
11	10	Namapully........................	7	21	19	18	58	13	13	12	12	37	2	3	3	3	9
12	12	Koarum...........................	10	19	26	34	79	1	2	2	4	8	4	11	11	20	42
13	25	Moncondoor.......	66	169	183	173	525	34	50	56	35	141	0	0	0	0	0
14	11	Velthe...........................	23	42	40	45	127	10	11	13	9	33	0	0	0	0	0
15	51	Yamulvadah.......................	118	258	278	215	751	34	52	59	34	145	0	0	0	0	0
16	18	Velloolah........................	18	32	34	24	90	12	16	17	3	36	1	1	1	5	7
17	19	Noostlapoorum....................	23	57	52	76	185	20	31	24	3	58	3	3	3	3	9
18	29	Arsekotah........................	14	30	29	34	93	1	1	2	2	5	2	2	4	2	8
		Total.....................	689	1,506	1,627	1,528	4,661	344	490	535	315	1,340	51	101	127	118	346
	51	Jagheer Villages	55	135	145	133	413	45	69	84	63	216	3	11	8	3	22
		Grand Total........	744	1,641	1,772	1,661	50,74	389	559	619	378	1,556	54	112	135	121	368

Number.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUNNAHS AND TALOOKS.	MEERASDARS. DESHPONDIAS. Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	SIR DESHMOOKS. Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	SIR DESHPONDIAS. Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	BRAHMINS. Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Totol.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor……… Nizambad………	8	10	13	13	36	1	1	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	43	63	75	51	189
2	37	Racherlah………	11	19	55	23	97	2	1	5	3	9	1	1	2	0	3	22	34	28	18	80
3	62	Vejiaghery Velchal………	2	7	13	8	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	41	Nunthaghere Nameleconda………	5	8	11	7	26	6	12	15	13	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	31	Korootla………	2	6	5	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	25	21	13	59
6	37	Sanegurum………	8	9	12	11	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	21	29	32	82
7	50	Thevecondah………	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	3	6	4	2	12
8	30	Polass. ………	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	12	4	20
9	22	Anthagery………	2	4	4	3	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	5	7	18
10	21	Vempully………	1	1	2	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	10	Namapully………	2	2	2	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	12	Koarum………	3	7	10	12	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	25	Moncondoor………	1	1	4	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	30	51	48	30	129
14	11	Velthe………	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	18	18	18	54
15	51	Yamulvadah………	4	6	5	8	19	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	34	60	56	31	147
16	18	Velloolah………	4	6	8	6	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	19	Noostlapoorum………	4	5	6	4	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	29	Arsekotah………	2	2	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total………	59	94	153	105	352	10	16	23	17	56	2	3	3	2	8	185	288	296	206	790
	51	Jagheer Villages………	9	13	15	14	42	1	1	1	0	2	1	2	2	0	4	46	89	100	55	244
		Grand Total………	68	107	168	119	394	11	17	24	17	58	3	5	5	2	12	231	377	396	261	1,034

Number	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUNNAHS AND TALOOKS.	MEERASDARS. PROITHS. Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	MUNNAWARS. Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	CARPENTERS. Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	BLACK SMITHS. Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor, Nizambad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	84	86	89	259	36	64	73	53	190
2	37	Racherlah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	57	56	42	155	28	42	44	25	111
3	62	Vejiaghery Velchal	35	53	65	45	163	0	0	0	0	0	58	100	95	111	306	41	73	78	69	220
4	41	Nunthaghere Nameleconda	14	20	15	13	48	0	0	0	0	0	20	32	30	36	98	16	32	33	28	93
5	31	Korootla	22	29	33	21	83	0	0	0	0	0	23	38	33	32	103	26	40	42	35	117
6	37	Sanegurum	27	40	41	31	112	3	4	3	6	13	20	37	42	45	124	13	20	20	23	63
7	50	Thevecondah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	43	40	32	115	21	32	31	30	93
8	30	Polass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	17	23	23	63	15	28	26	27	81
9	22	Anthagery	12	16	12	8	36	0	0	0	0	0	15	19	20	16	55	12	16	16	10	42
10	21	Vempully	9	9	7	20	36	0	0	0	0	0	15	18	19	7	44	17	16	19	18	53
11	10	Namapully	1	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	7	6	19	4	4	6	8	18
12	12	Koarum	6	11	10	13	34	0	0	0	0	0	8	12	12	20	44	5	9	8	11	28
13	25	Moncondoor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	60	70	59	189	21	40	36	24	100
14	11	Velthe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	14	13	11	38	11	17	15	14	46
15	51	Yamulvadah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	68	69	58	195	44	65	61	49	175
16	18	Velloolah	18	19	25	19	63	0	0	0	0	0	19	24	27	24	75	18	35	32	18	85
17	19	Noostlapoorum	15	26	22	16	64	0	0	0	0	0	13	15	17	15	47	13	25	20	14	59
18	29	Arsekotah	2	2	2	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	10	20	16	17	53	10	14	16	9	39
		Total	161	226	233	191	650	3	4	3	6	13	410	664	675	643	1,982	351	572	576	465	1,613
	51	Jagheer Villages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	100	103	101	304	42	79	88	78	245
		Grand Total	161	226	233	191	650	3	4	3	6	13	462	764	778	744	2,286	393	651	564	543	1,858

Number.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUNNAHS AND TALOOKS.	MEERASDARS. MEASURERS. Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	BAGAREES. Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	DHERS AND CHUMMARS. Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor / Nizambad	125	170	178	179	527	196	252	284	224	760	240	373	373	380	1,126
2	37	Racherlah	88	124	119	110	353	192	264	238	179	681	172	263	277	220	760
3	62	Vejiaghery Velchal	112	190	198	224	612	6	8	10	6	24	255	425	434	529	1,388
4	41	Nunthaghere Namelecondah	42	62	68	69	199	22	40	36	34	110	131	228	221	275	724
5	31	Korootla	54	70	79	81	230	29	35	42	27	104	108	160	166	155	481
6	37	Sanegurum	52	87	89	92	268	7	13	10	6	29	112	157	162	183	502
7	50	Thevecondah	72	104	112	127	343	55	75	78	64	217	181	290	289	228	807
8	30	Polass	15	19	26	28	73	2	2	3	4	9	193	265	277	292	834
9	22	Anthagery	35	52	48	49	149	0	0	0	0	0	65	80	78	104	262
10	21	Vempully	18	18	19	20	57	18	18	18	15	51	54	64	63	90	217
11	10	Namapully	16	22	26	27	75	12	13	18	25	56	46	66	59	84	209
12	12	Koarum	16	21	24	28	73	36	36	40	42	118	32	36	38	57	131
13	25	Moncondoor	64	92	99	103	294	12	17	18	14	49	129	191	186	201	578
14	11	Velthe	23	30	27	23	80	2	2	2	2	6	64	86	98	116	300
15	51	Vamulvadah	137	203	190	174	567	201	277	233	201	711	228	344	364	296	1,004
16	18	Velloolah	31	48	45	35	128	21	31	31	22	84	102	173	157	124	454
17	19	Noostlapoorum	39	68	64	77	209	1	4	4	4	12	125	193	192	221	606
18	29	Arsekotah	28	40	44	41	125	11	12	15	14	41	74	105	101	95	301
		Total	967	1,420	1,455	1,487	4,362	823	1,099	1,080	883	3,062	2,311	3,499	3,535	3,650	10,684
	51	Jagheer Villages	95	125	124	133	382	43	64	66	41	171	408	672	675	697	2,044
		Grand Total	1,062	1,545	1,579	1,620	4,744	866	1,163	1,146	924	3,233	2,719	4,171	3,210	3,347	12,728

Number.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUNNAHS AND TALOOKS.	RYOTS. GRAND TOTAL. Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	KOONBIES. Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	LAND CULTIVATORS. ELMAS. Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor } Nizambad }	1,172	1,829	1,946	1,736	5,511	323	536	569	479	1,584	96	177	184	163	524
2	37	Racherlah	860	1,377	1,412	1,038	3,827	186	402	447	289	1,138	39	62	64	30	156
3	62	Vejiaghery Velchal	921	1,555	1,659	1,770	4,984	498	952	994	966	2,912	131	231	231	262	724
4	41	Nunthaghere Nameleconda	442	764	785	842	2,391	258	465	462	428	1,355	24	37	45	39	121
5	31	Korootla	511	745	792	704	2,241	275	508	555	417	1,480	91	156	175	157	488
6	37	Sanegurum	462	738	785	809	2,332	165	294	354	287	935	2	6	7	5	18
7	50	Thevecondah	513	789	781	700	2,270	308	465	473	396	1,334	0	0	0	0	0
8	30	Polass	333	480	531	578	1,589	121	216	150	217	583	0	0	0	0	0
9	22	Anthagery	253	346	335	341	1,022	93	141	139	133	413	12	17	16	14	47
10	21	Vempully	252	295	306	341	142	163	200	221	172	593	32	39	39	39	117
11	10	Namapully	142	204	210	251	665	41	78	77	90	245	7	9	12	15	36
12	12	Koarum	159	217	235	314	766	60	86	99	130	315	5	6	7	11	24
13	25	Moncondoor	512	879	906	832	2,617	307	567	552	553	1,672	0	0	0	0	0
14	11	Velthe	190	286	291	299	876	63	106	94	100	300	0	0	0	0	0
15	51	Yamulvadah	1,127	1,769	1,760	1,414	4,943	318	544	595	476	1,615	62	116	119	80	315
16	18	Velloolah	375	602	582	435	1,619	277	613	615	461	1,689	12	23	21	14	58
17	19	Noostlapoorum	342	575	551	594	1,720	194	350	372	367	1,089	14	30	26	22	78
18	29	Arsekotah	221	312	324	326	962	99	146	146	131	423	23	43	35	23	101
		Total	8,787	13,762	14,191	13,324	41,277	3,749	6,669	6,914	6,092	19,675	550	952	981	874	2,807
	51	Jagheer Villages	1,141	1,929	1,988	1,848	5,765	566	1,183	1,196	827	3,206	62	109	108	107	324
		Grand Total	9,928	15,691	16,179	15,172	47,042	4,315	7,852	8,110	6,919	22,881	612	1,061	1,089	981	3,131

Number.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUNNAHS AND TALOOKS.	LAND CULTIVATORS. BAKAULS. Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	TODDY SELLERS. Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	BRAHMINS. Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	JUNGUMS. Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor……, Nizambad……	40	61	63	57	181	86	128	150	146	424	16	27	23	15	65	0	0	0	0	0
2	37	Racherlah……	16	33	35	26	94	18	37	36	23	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	62	Vejiaghery Velchal……	14	36	30	32	98	28	56	60	49	165	1	1	1	4	6	0	0	0	0	0
4	41	Nunthaghere Nameleconda……	9	18	17	18	53	10	18	25	35	78	0	0	0	0	0	11	22	24	15	61
5	31	Korootla……	9	27	25	22	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	5	7	16
6	37	Sanegurum……	15	34	35	23	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	12	14	15	41
7	50	Thevecondah……	20	26	30	22	78	5	5	7	5	17	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	6
8	30	Polass……	19	22	28	31	81	24	31	30	40	101	4	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	1	5
9	22	Anthagery……	7	12	12	11	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	11	12	11	34
10	21	Vempully……	6	4	7	4	15	16	22	25	20	67	9	12	10	3	25	0	0	0	0	0
11	10	Namapully……	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	5	5	14
12	12	Koarum……	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	25	Moncondoor……	11	19	22	19	60	29	51	56	45	152	5	8	7	5	20	6	9	10	12	31
14	11	Velthe……	10	19	22	26	67	8	8	8	14	30	4	7	6	6	19	22	31	41	27	99
15	51	Yamulvadah……	20	48	37	21	106	119	200	215	168	583	5	7	3	3	13	0	0	0	0	0
16	18	Velloolah……	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	19	Noostlapoorum……	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	29	Arsekotah……	3	4	4	5	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total……	199	363	367	317	1,047	343	556	612	545	1,713	44	62	50	36	148	68	98	114	95	307
	51	Jagheer Villages….	16	20	20	14	54	0	0	0	0	0	109	196	206	182	584	2	6	4	2	12
		Grand Total……	215	383	387	331	1,101	343	556	612	545	1,713	153	258	256	218	732	70	104	118	97	319

Number.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUNNAHS AND TALOOKS.	LAND CULTIVATORS. MOONOORWARS. Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	TELINGAS. Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	SHEPHERDS. Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor / Nizambad	0	0	0	0	0	236	389	400	346	1,135	44	72	80	55	207
2	37	Racherlah	66	112	119	87	318	49	61	71	45	177	25	44	40	37	121
3	62	Vejiaghery Velchal	0	0	0	0	0	253	430	484	553	1,467	41	98	119	88	305
4	41	Nunthaghere Nameleconda	184	342	357	344	1,043	0	0	0	0	0	8	20	17	18	55
5	31	Korootla	62	109	114	109	332	10	12	17	15	44	34	47	53	44	144
6	37	Sanegurum	58	98	100	91	289	4	8	9	6	23	2	7	7	7	21
7	50	Thevecondah	109	160	153	149	462	70	89	92	88	269	19	28	28	17	73
8	30	Polass	111	179	186	194	559	32	53	46	46	145	13	17	20	28	65
9	22	Anthagery	18	26	26	21	73	4	6	6	2	14	13	16	17	18	51
10	21	Vempully	120	134	134	95	363	4	6	4	3	13	32	33	36	34	103
11	10	Namapully	16	21	23	25	69	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	5	9	21
12	12	Koarum	27	32	33	43	108	2	2	5	4	11	17	20	20	31	71
13	25	Moncondoor	13	23	22	13	58	64	105	96	102	303	30	57	47	48	152
14	11	Velthe	9	12	13	12	37	13	18	19	23	60	7	9	10	7	26
15	51	Yamulvadah	202	332	328	311	971	40	93	94	65	252	33	54	56	49	159
16	18	Velloolah	97	201	198	102	501	0	0	0	0	0	9	18	14	11	43
17	19	Noostlapoorum	30	53	55	60	168	0	0	0	0	0	8	9	11	18	38
18	29	Arsekotah	136	201	190	141	532	0	0	0	0	0	13	19	19	14	52
		Total	1,258	2,035	2,051	1,797	5,883	781	1,272	1,343	1,298	3,913	353	575	599	533	1,707
	51	Jagheer Villages	151	247	272	222	741	20	24	24	31	79	23	33	33	39	105
		Grand Total	1,409	2,282	2,323	2,019	6,624	801	1,296	1,367	1,329	3,992	376	608	632	572	1,812

Number	No. of Villages	Names of the Purgun[illegible] Naibs and Talooks	[illegible] Houses	Men	Women	Children	Total	[illegible] Houses	Men	Women	Children	Total	[illegible] Houses	Men	Women	Children	Total	[illegible] Houses	Men	Women	Children	Total
1	40	Havelee Buttoor[illegible] Nizamabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	8	2	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	87	[illegible]	1	4	2	2	[illegible]	10	30	10	12	51	4	4	[illegible]	1	10	0	0	0	0	0
3	62	Vijiapoory Velubal[illegible]	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]	10	10	22	[illegible]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	41	[illegible] Numulcunda[illegible]	7	[illegible]	11	0	[illegible]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	31	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	147	104	140	[illegible]
6	37	[illegible]	0	0	0	0	0	10	15	30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	104	[illegible]	370	0	0	0	0	0
7	60	[illegible]	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	[illegible]	1	1	1	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
8	30	Polum[illegible]	[illegible]	14	0	21	[illegible]	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
9	22	[illegible]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	21	Vempully	6	0	6	10	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0	0	0	0	0
11	10	Nunnapully	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	12	[illegible]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11	10	[illegible]	0	0	0	0	0
13	25	[illegible]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	11	[illegible]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	61	[illegible]	2	2	2	2	0	2	4	[illegible]	2	0	2	4	4	4	10	0	0	0	0	0
16	18	[illegible]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	30	[illegible]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	20	[illegible]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	[illegible]	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible] Villages	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Grand Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

LAND CULTIVATORS.

Number.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUNNAHS AND TALOOKS.	MOONOORWARS. Houses.	MOONOORWARS. Men.	MOONOORWARS. Women.	MOONOORWARS. Children.	MOONOORWARS. Total.	TELINGAS. Houses.	TELINGAS. Men.	TELINGAS. Women.	TELINGAS. Children.	TELINGAS. Total.	SHEPHERDS. Houses.	SHEPHERDS. Men.	SHEPHERDS. Women.	SHEPHERDS. Children.	SHEPHERDS. Total.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor } Nizambad }	0	0	0	0	0	236	389	400	346	1,135	44	72	80	55	207
2	37	Racherlah	66	112	119	87	318	49	61	71	45	177	25	44	40	37	121
3	62	Vejiaghery Velchal	0	0	0	0	0	253	430	484	553	1,467	41	98	119	88	305
4	41	Nunthaghere Nameleconda	184	342	357	344	1,043	0	0	0	0	0	8	20	17	18	55
5	31	Korootla	62	109	114	109	332	10	12	17	15	44	34	47	53	44	144
6	37	Sanegurum	58	98	100	91	289	4	8	9	6	23	2	7	7	7	21
7	50	Thevecondah	109	160	153	149	462	70	89	92	88	269	19	28	28	17	73
8	30	Polass	111	179	186	194	559	32	53	46	46	145	13	17	20	28	65
9	22	Anthagery	18	26	26	21	73	4	6	6	2	14	13	16	17	18	51
10	21	Vempully	120	134	134	95	363	4	6	4	3	13	32	33	36	34	103
11	10	Namapully	16	21	23	25	69	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	5	9	21
12	12	Koarum	27	32	33	43	108	2	2	5	4	11	17	20	20	31	71
13	25	Moncondoor	13	23	22	13	58	64	105	96	102	303	30	57	47	48	152
14	11	Velthe	9	12	13	12	37	13	18	19	23	60	7	9	10	7	26
15	51	Yamulvadah	202	332	328	311	971	40	93	94	65	252	33	54	56	49	159
16	18	Velloolah	97	201	198	102	501	0	0	0	0	0	9	18	14	11	43
17	19	Noostlapoorum	30	53	55	60	168	0	0	0	0	0	8	9	11	18	38
18	29	Arsekotah	136	201	190	141	532	0	0	0	0	0	13	19	19	14	52
		Total	1,258	2,035	2,051	1,797	5,883	781	1,272	1,343	1,298	3,913	353	575	599	533	1,707
	51	Jagheer Villages	151	247	272	222	741	20	24	24	31	79	23	33	33	39	105
		Grand Total	1,409	2,282	2,323	2,019	6,624	801	1,296	1,367	1,329	3,992	376	608	632	572	1,812

LAND CULTIVATORS.

Number.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUNNAHS AND TALOOKS.	MOOSTEEGOLLALOO. Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	KAYETHS & RAJPOOTHS. Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	NAIKWARREES. Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	MUNNAKAVALECARS. Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor / Nizambad	0	0	0	0	0	6	13	8	2	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	37	Racherlah	1	4	2	2	8	10	20	19	12	51	3	3	3	4	10	0	0	0	0	0
3	62	Vejiaghery Velchal	0	0	0	0	0	5	16	16	22	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	41	Nunthaghere Nameleconda	7	13	14	9	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	31	Korootla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	147	154	129	430
6	37	Sanegurum	0	0	0	0	0	10	15	20	15	50	45	90	104	76	270	0	0	0	0	0
7	50	Thevecondah	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0
8	30	Polass	8	12	9	21	42	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
9	22	Anthagery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	21	Vempully	5	6	5	10	21	0	0	0	0	0	6	8	8	9	25	0	0	0	0	0
11	10	Namapully	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	12	Koarum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	11	11	19	41	0	0	0	0	0
13	25	Moncondoor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	11	Velthe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	51	Yamulvadah	2	2	2	2	6	2	4	3	2	9	2	4	4	2	10	0	0	0	0	0
16	18	Velloolah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	19	Noostlapoorum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	29	Arsekotah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	12	22	15	49	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	23	37	32	44	113	35	70	68	56	194	75	130	155	128	413	118	147	154	129	430
	51	Jagheer Villages	1	1	1	1	3	14	20	30	10	60	5	10	11	9	30	0	0	0	0	0
		Grand Total	24	38	33	45	116	49	90	98	66	254	80	140	166	137	443	118	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Number.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUNNAHS AND TALOOKS.	LAND CULTIVATORS. VILLAGE PEONS. Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	NEERUDYWARS. Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	THALAREES. Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	MUSSELMEN. Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor.................. Nizambad.........................	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	7	8	25
2	37	Racherlah.........	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	3	9	7	5	21	5	7	8	9	24
3	62	Vejiaghery Velchal................	0	0	0	0	0	6	14	14	13	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	41	Nunthaghere Nameleconda.........	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	15	11	17	43
5	31	Korootla..........................	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	8	5	21
6	37	Sanegurum.........................	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	4	7	15	5	9	8	5	22
7	50	Thevecondah......................	29	43	42	34	119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	30	Polass..............	64	79	93	92	264	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	6	2	2	4	2	8
9	22	Anthagery.........................	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	4	4	12
10	21	Vempully..........................	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	4	12	16	15	13	44
11	10	Namapully.........................	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	3	7	0	0	0	0	0
12	12	Koarum.	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	25	Moncondoor........................	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	11	Velthe..............................	2	3	3	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	51	Yamulvadah........................	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	13	22	17	13	52
16	18	Velloolah..........................	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	5	2	12	0	0	0	0	0
17	19	Noostlapoorum....................	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	34	32	52	118	0	0	0	0	0
18	29	Arsekotah...........	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total..........................	96	126	139	128	393	9	17	17	17	51	41	59	55	71	185	55	93	82	76	251
	51	Jagheer Villages...............	43	70	67	83	220	2	6	6	4	16	7	9	8	7	24	6	10	10	9	29
		Grand Total....................	139	196	206	211	613	11	23	23	21	67	48	68	63	78	209	61	103	92	85	280

Number.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUNNAHS AND TALOOKS.	LAND CULTIVATORS. DHERS AND BAGARIES. Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	CHUMMARS. Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	GRAND TOTAL. Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor / Nizambad	71	115	104	80	299	12	15	15	18	48	935	1,543	1,603	1,369	4,515
2	37	Racherlah	1	2	2	2	6	61	100	95	71	266	484	897	949	643	2,489
3	62	Vejiaghery Velchal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	977	1,834	1,949	1,989	5,772
4	41	Nunthaghere Nameleconda	16	22	23	31	76	0	0	0	0	0	535	972	995	954	2,921
5	31	Korootla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	605	1,018	1,106	905	3,029
6	37	Sanegurum	8	13	13	7	33	0	0	0	0	0	325	590	675	544	1,809
7	50	Thevecondah	37	47	44	44	135	37	43	46	48	137	638	910	919	808	2,637
8	30	Polass	142	49	53	51	153	29	21	31	48	100	574	688	656	776	2,120
9	22	Anthagery	3	4	4	4	12	0	0	0	0	0	162	237	236	218	691
10	21	Vempully	64	65	67	71	203	3	4	4	3	11	474	551	577	476	1,604
11	10	Namapully	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	121	124	147	392
12	12	Koarum	10	11	12	11	34	12	14	14	18	46	141	184	203	270	657
13	25	Moncondoor	23	35	36	33	104	0	0	0	0	0	489	875	849	830	2,554
14	11	Velthe	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	139	214	217	217	648
15	51	Yamulvadah	44	59	69	49	177	0	0	0	0	0	863	1,486	1,543	1,241	4,270
16	18	Velloolah	2	4	6	6	16	0	0	0	0	0	401	864	859	596	2,319
17	19	Noostlapoorum	4	8	10	10	28	0	0	0	0	0	276	484	506	529	1,519
18	29	Arsekotah	21	37	29	24	90	2	4	5	2	11	308	466	450	355	1,271
		Total	447	472	473	423	1,368	156	201	210	208	619	8,400	13,934	14,416	12,867	41,217
	51	Jagheer Villages	10	18	20	24	62	24	27	34	40	101	1,121	1,989	2,050	1,611	5,650
		Grand Total	457	490	493	447	1,430	180	228	244	248	720	9,521	15,923	16,466	14,478	[illegible]

MOTHURPHA OR DOOKANDARS.

Number.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUNNAHS AND TALOOKS.	BAKAULS. Houses.	BAKAULS. Dookans.	BAKAULS. Men.	BAKAULS. Women.	BAKAULS. Children.	BAKAULS. Total.	WEAVERS. Houses.	WEAVERS. Looms.	WEAVERS. Men.	WEAVERS. Women.	WEAVERS. Children.	WEAVERS. Total.	CARPET MAKERS. Houses.	CARPET MAKERS. Looms.	CARPET MAKERS. Men.	CARPET MAKERS. Women.	CARPET MAKERS. Children.	CARPET MAKERS. Total.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor / Nizambad	265	173	490	496	440	1,426	289	291	429	446	442	1,317	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	37	Racherlah	112	97	191	200	173	564	115	115	171	154	111	436	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	62	Vejiaghery Velchal	178	176	317	353	366	1,036	322	330	530	538	571	1,639	2	2	4	4	2	10
4	41	Nunthaghere Nameleconda	72	71	111	128	102	341	139	172	215	222	316	753	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	31	Korootla	130	50	219	265	199	683	244	239	400	420	333	1,153	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	37	Sanegurum	77	71	127	119	89	335	136	178	206	218	227	651	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	50	Thevecondah	34	37	54	55	65	174	141	138	218	198	215	631	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	30	Polass	9	9	2	2	6	10	51	51	75	83	126	284	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	22	Anthagery	27	26	42	48	42	132	54	61	70	71	65	206	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	21	Vempully	16	16	20	18	17	55	68	69	77	83	62	222	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	10	Namapully	13	12	16	21	6	43	38	48	54	58	77	189	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	12	Koarum	21	19	27	27	30	84	49	55	49	55	80	184	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	25	Moncondoor	84	68	182	165	177	524	149	155	224	234	234	692	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	11	Velthe	11	10	23	26	23	72	46	45	63	57	58	178	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	51	Yamulvadah	126	86	209	239	172	620	288	279	407	454	344	1,205	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	18	Velloolah	99	20	180	205	81	466	238	259	357	394	365	1,116	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	19	Noostlapoorum	36	33	53	64	91	208	84	77	106	112	159	377	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	29	Arsekotah	30	30	44	46	46	136	61	57	74	70	78	222	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	1,340	1,004	2,307	2,477	2,125	6,909	2,512	2,619	3,725	3,867	3,863	11,455	2	2	4	4	2	10
	51	Jagheer Villages	319	269	721	716	579	2,016	384	432	706	745	603	2,054	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Grand Total	1,659	1,273	3,028	3,193	2,704	8,925	2,896	3,051	4,431	4,612	4,466	13,509	2	2	4	4	2	10

Number.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUNNAHS AND TALOOKS.	MOTHURPHA.																	
			DHUNGARS.						COTTON CLEANERS.						OIL PRESSERS.					
			Houses.	Looms.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Bows.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Mills.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor.................. Nizambad..........................	107	62	159	176	169	504	42	42	58	65	69	192	25	25	38	45	43	126
2	37	Racherlah..........................	3	3	3	3	3	9	30	27	50	41	50	141	7	7	9	9	6	24
3	62	Vejiaghery Velchal....	67	57	106	120	122	348	50	50	75	78	99	252	22	22	34	42	37	113
4	41	Nunthaghere Nameleconda..........	128	26	216	222	242	680	16	16	28	27	34	89	11	11	16	16	26	58
5	31	Korootla..............................	15	13	20	16	13	49	26	25	29	33	28	90	17	17	29	27	32	88
6	37	Sanegurum............................	99	39	131	149	138	418	25	25	32	36	44	112	7	7	10	11	14	35
7	50	Thevecondah.........................	15	14	15	16	20	51	18	18	22	20	24	66	20	20	30	29	26	85
8	30	Polass.................................	2	2	3	3	6	12	8	8	10	13	11	34	7	6	9	11	11	31
9	22	Anthagery............................	71	8	105	110	108	323	10	10	15	15	18	48	2	2	6	6	4	16
10	21	Vempully..............................	12	0	13	15	12	40	14	14	15	14	13	42	8	8	8	11	8	27
11	10	Namapully............................	27	0	38	38	37	113	6	6	7	9	9	25	1	1	2	1	0	3
12	12	Koarum................................	44	15	48	54	76	178	10	10	14	14	22	50	2	2	3	3	7	13
13	25	Moncondoor..........................	131	28	211	208	202	621	27	27	37	36	46	119	12	11	16	20	23	59
14	11	Velthe..................................	29	0	38	38	48	124	8	7	11	15	11	37	6	6	9	10	6	25
15	51	Yamulvadah..........................	59	58	96	107	83	286	41	41	59	62	65	186	25	25	36	37	40	113
16	18	Velloolah.............................	5	4	6	7	7	20	22	23	30	35	31	96	9	9	15	16	16	47
17	19	Noostlapoorum......................	12	12	19	24	25	68	12	12	19	19	20	58	5	5	7	7	4	18
18	29	Arsekotah............................	23	13	26	30	23	79	10	10	11	10	13	34	7	8	9	12	10	31
		Total..............................	849	354	1,253	1,336	1,334	3,923	375	371	522	542	607	1,671	193	192	286	313	313	912
	51	Jagheer Villages..........	89	42	127	146	173	446	40	39	66	71	85	222	23	21	40	48	42	130
		Grand Total..................	938	396	1,380	1,482	1,507	4,369	415	410	588	613	692	1,893	216	213	326	361	355	1,042

Number.	No. of Villages	NAMES OF THE PURGUNNAHS AND TALOOKS.	MOTHURPHA.																	
			GOLDSMITHS.						BANGLE SELLERS.						PAINTERS.					
			Houses.	Fire Chutties.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Malarum.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Dookans.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor } Nizambad }	40	41	85	92	70	247	4	4	6	7	7	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	37	Racherlah	26	22	42	46	44	132	5	5	6	6	4	16	1	1	2	1	1	4
3	62	Vejiaghery Velchal	12	12	21	25	26	72	4	4	12	12	9	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	41	Nunthaghere Nameleconda	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	31	Korootla	11	10	23	30	19	72	4	4	5	6	6	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	37	Sanegurum	1	1	1	2	1	4	3	3	5	6	4	15	1	1	1	1	0	2
7	50	Thevecondah	3	8	2	3	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	30	Polass	5	5	6	4	7	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	22	Anthagery	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	21	Vempully	8	10	9	7	9	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	10	Namapully	3	3	3	3	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	12	Koarum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	25	Moncondoor	32	28	60	59	71	190	3	3	3	4	2	9	1	1	1	2	0	3
14	11	Velthe	12	10	13	15	28	56	1	1	2	2	2	6	1	1	2	2	2	6
15	51	Yamulvadah	5	5	6	5	7	18	9	8	12	8	7	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	18	Velloolah	18	12	33	38	24	95	2	2	2	2	3	7	7	3	7	9	16	32
17	19	Noostlapoorum	5	5	8	8	13	29	3	2	5	6	7	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	29	Arsekotah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	181	172	312	337	324	973	40	38	62	61	53	176	11	7	13	15	19	47
	51	Jagheer Villages	43	44	74	94	101	269	19	16	33	42	39	114	1	1	1	1	1	3
		Grand Total	224	216	386	431	425	1,242	59	54	95	103	92	290	12	8	14	16	20	50

Number.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUNNAHS AND TALOOKS.	MOTHURPHA. MOCHEES. Houses.	Dookans.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	MUNMHARS. Houses.	Dookans.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	BEETLE AND TOBACCO SELLERS. Houses.	Dookans.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor, Nizambad	2	2	4	3	1	8	4	2	5	6	5	16	2	2	3	4	1	8
2	37	Racherlah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	3	0	6
3	62	Vejiaghery Velchal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	5	2	11
4	41	Nunthaghere Nameleconda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	31	Korootla	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	5	6	16	3	3	3	4	2	9
6	37	Sanegurum	3	0	4	4	3	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	5	5	13
7	50	Thevecondah	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	6	6	7	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	30	Polass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	22	Anthagery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	21	Vempully	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	10	Namapully	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	12	Koarum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	25	Moncondoor	1	1	4	5	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	4	2	9
14	11	Velthe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	51	Yamulvadah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	3	3	9
16	18	Velloolah	4	4	11	15	10	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	2
17	19	Noostlapoorum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	29	Arsekotah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	10	7	23	27	14	64	15	6	16	17	18	51	16	15	23	29	15	67
	51	Jagheer Villages	8	8	10	16	20	46	1	0	1	3	0	4	5	4	8	9	7	24
		Grand Total	18	15	33	43	34	110	16	6	17	20	18	55	21	19	31	38	22	91

MOTHURPHA.

Number.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUNNAHS AND TALOOKS.	TAILORS. Houses.	TAILORS. Dookans.	TAILORS. Men.	TAILORS. Women.	TAILORS. Children.	TAILORS. Total.	DYERS. Houses.	DYERS. Dookans.	DYERS. Men.	DYERS. Women.	DYERS. Children.	DYERS. Total.	SILK WEAVERS. Houses.	SILK WEAVERS. Looms.	SILK WEAVERS. Men.	SILK WEAVERS. Women.	SILK WEAVERS. Children.	SILK WEAVERS. Total.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor / Nizambad	27	26	46	46	29	121	6	6	11	12	8	31	4	5	7	5	5	17
2	37	Racherlah	8	8	10	12	11	33	1	1	4	4	8	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	62	Vejiaghery Velchal	18	18	33	34	37	104	13	13	21	21	17	59	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	41	Nunthaghere Nameleconda	7	7	14	13	15	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	31	Korootla	19	19	28	31	25	84	4	4	11	15	10	36	10	4	15	22	15	52
6	37	Sanegurum	13	13	21	19	20	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	50	Thevecondah	9	9	13	13	15	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	30	Polass	1	1	2	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	22	Anthagery	2	0	4	3	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	21	Vempully	8	8	10	11	5	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	10	Namapully	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	12	Koarum	3	3	3	4	5	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	25	Moncondoor	15	13	32	36	28	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	11	Velthe	5	5	9	10	7	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	51	Yamulvadah	21	1	19	29	44	92	5	0	9	7	5	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	18	Velloolah	15	5	20	23	19	62	10	2	14	20	9	43	7	6	11	11	7	29
17	19	Noostlapoorum	4	4	5	6	10	21	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	29	Arsekotah	2	2	3	3	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	178	143	272	295	274	841	40	27	71	79	57	207	21	15	33	38	27	98
	51	Jagheer Villages	58	52	131	116	93	340	25	18	48	46	52	147	5	4	7	13	6	26
		Grand Total	236	195	403	411	367	1,181	65	45	119	125	109	354	26	19	40	51	33	124

Number.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUNNAHS AND TALOOKS.	MOTHURPHA.																	
			MOONOORWARS.						BULJEWARS.						KUSSARS.					
			Houses.	Dookans.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Dookans.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Dookans.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor / Nizambad	17	1	19	22	15	56	12	0	20	21	22	63	13	6	28	31	29	88
2	37	Racherlah	4	0	4	4	5	13	1	0	2	1	1	4	3	2	6	8	6	20
3	62	Vejiaghery Velchal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	12	14	10	36
4	41	Nunthaghere Nameleconda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	31	Korootla	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	1	0	4	4	3	8	9	3	20
6	37	Sanegurum	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	2
7	50	Thevecondah	6	0	6	8	4	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	2	2	8
8	30	Polass	1	1	1	2	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	22	Anthagery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	3
10	21	Vempully	16	0	16	15	10	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
11	10	Namapully	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	12	Koarum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	25	Moncondoor	35	0	54	51	36	141	16	0	32	34	12	78	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	11	Velthe	3	0	3	3	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	51	Yamulvadah	17	0	37	39	30	106	10	0	15	18	15	48	1	1	1	1	1	3
16	18	Velloolah	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	5	1	10	6	1	7	9	7	23
17	19	Noostlapoorum	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	6	7	6	19	18	10	20	16	17	53
18	29	Arsekotah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	100	2	140	145	104	389	48	5	82	87	57	226	55	33	89	92	76	257
	51	Jagheer Villages	3	1	4	4	7	15	15	7	27	30	30	93	13	10	22	25	22	69
		Grand Total	103	3	144	149	111	404	63	12	109	117	87	319	68	43	111	117	98	326

Number.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUNNAHS AND TALOOKS.	MOTHURPHA. TIN MAKERS. Houses.	Dookans.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	MUSICIANS. Houses.	Dookans.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	SCENT MAKERS. Houses.	Dookans.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor.................. Nizambad..................	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	3	3	8
2	37	Racherlah..........................	3	0	4	4	2	10	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	2	1	1	4
3	62	Vejiaghery Velchal.................	1	0	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	11	11	11	33
4	41	Nunthaghere Nameleconda.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	31	Korootla..........................	1	0	1	2	1	4	7	0	8	9	6	23	4	4	5	8	6	19
6	37	Sanegurum........	2	0	3	2	2	7	1	0	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	0	3
7	50	Thevecondah........................	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	30	Polass..............................	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	22	Anthagery..........................	71	67	100	106	109	315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	21	Vempully..............	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	10	Namapully..........................	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	4
12	12	Koarum..............................	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	25	Moncondoor...................	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	8	8	3	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	11	Velthe........	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	51	Yamulvadah.........................	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	3	8
16	18	Velloolah...	25	0	26	28	22	76	2	0	5	5	1	11	7	3	14	13	5	32
17	19	Noostlapoorum.....................	1	0	0	2	1	3	1	0	1	1	1	3	1	1	4	4	2	10
18	29	Arsekotah..............	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total..........	104	67	135	145	139	419	17	0	27	28	15	70	25	18	43	47	31	121
	51	Jagheer Villages..... ..	2	2	4	4	3	11	16	0	28	29	37	94	6	6	17	14	15	46
		Grand Total...........	106	69	139	149	142	430	33	0	55	57	52	164	31	24	60	61	46	167

Number.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Purgunnahs and Talooks.	Mothurpha. Bamboo Sellers. Houses.	Dookans.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Shepherds. Houses.	Dookans.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Toddy Sellers. Houses.	Dookans.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor / Nizambad	10	10	14	14	11	39	115	0	148	161	138	447	195	176	289	301	270	860
2	37	Racherlah	7	7	8	12	8	28	99	0	151	149	117	417	118	106	176	196	158	530
3	62	Vejiaghery Velchal	13	13	20	24	26	70	211	0	390	355	377	1,122	283	283	452	459	534	1,445
4	41	Nunthaghere Nameleconda	4	4	6	5	3	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	117	188	199	211	598
5	31	Korootla	8	8	12	13	9	34	63	0	87	86	69	242	73	25	128	128	110	366
6	37	Sanegurum	6	6	8	9	11	28	25	0	42	41	33	116	152	147	227	255	264	746
7	50	Thevecondah	7	7	10	11	9	30	80	21	85	87	83	255	55	55	86	88	68	242
8	30	Polass	4	4	4	4	6	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	11	17	19	14	50
9	22	Anthagery	2	0	2	2	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	21	Vempully	2	2	2	2	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	8	6	5	19
11	10	Namapully	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	29	41	46	53	140
12	12	Koarum	1	1	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	43	57	61	76	194
13	25	Moncondoor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	125	132	208	227	196	631
14	11	Velthe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	41	53	55	52	160
15	51	Yamulvadah	12	1	16	17	17	50	123	0	169	170	142	481	17	18	29	30	31	90
16	18	Velloolah	27	0	46	48	40	134	55	0	80	75	55	210	56	12	99	112	109	320
17	19	Noostlapoorum	5	0	6	6	10	22	94	0	104	120	138	362	101	30	162	172	189	523
18	29	Arsekotah	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	20	16	17	53	36	29	63	57	47	167
		Total	108	63	155	167	157	479	881	21	1,276	1,260	1,169	3,705	1,458	1,259	2,283	2,411	2,387	7,081
	51	Jagheer Villages	26	25	35	36	42	113	105	0	193	197	163	553	219	146	431	440	357	1,228
		Grand Total	134	88	190	203	199	592	986	21	1,469	1,457	1,332	4,258	1,677	1,405	2,714	2,851	2,744	8,309

Number.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUNNAHS AND TALOOKS.	ARRACK SELLERS.						HIDE SELLERS.						BUTCHERS.					
			Houses.	Dookans.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Dookans.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Dookans.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor / Nizambad	7	7	11	12	8	31	5	0	6	5	5	16	3	3	4	5	7	16
2	37	Racherlah	2	2	3	2	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	62	Vejiaghery Velchal	2	2	2	2	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4	6
4	41	Nunthaghere Nameleconda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	31	Korootla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	20	22	13	55
6	37	Sanegurum	1	1	0	1	0	1	68	104	76	85	93	254	1	1	1	1	0	2
7	50	Thevecondah	1	1	2	2	1	5	32	1	33	33	32	98	1	1	2	2	1	5
8	30	Polass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	22	Anthagery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	21	Vempully	5	5	8	5	8	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	10	Namapully	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	12	Koarum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	25	Moncondoor	2	2	3	3	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	4	9
14	11	Velthe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	3	4	10
15	51	Yamulvadah	25	21	36	40	35	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2
16	18	Velloolah	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	12	27	26	28	81	1	1	3	4	1	8
17	19	Noostlapoorum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	29	Arsekotah	6	6	5	7	6	18	11	0	17	17	13	47	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	51	47	70	74	63	207	137	117	159	166	171	496	21	18	37	42	34	113
	51	Jagheer Villages	13	12	18	29	21	68	65	4	94	90	79	263	14	14	26	36	34	96
		Grand Total	64	59	88	103	84	275	202	121	253	256	250	759	35	32	63	78	68	209

Number.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUNNAHS AND TALOOKS.	GRAND TOTAL OF MOTHURPHA.												KOOSHBASH OR UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE OF THE VILLAGES. BRAHMINS.				
			Houses.	Dookans.	Looms.	Malarum.	Fire Chutties.	Bows.	Mills.	Butties.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor / Nizambad	1,196	415	358	4	41	42	25	0	1,882	1,978	1,797	5,657	59	89	109	61	259
2	37	Racherlah	549	225	118	5	22	27	7	0	848	857	710	2,415	67	105	101	42	248
3	62	Vejiaghery Velchal	1,214	520	389	4	12	50	22	0	2,046	2,099	2,255	6,400	106	166	192	144	502
4	41	Nunthaghere Nameleconda	496	199	198	1	0	16	11	0	797	833	949	2,579	15	21	18	13	52
5	31	Korootla	659	125	256	4	10	25	17	0	1,059	1,152	905	3,116	18	19	20	10	49
6	37	Sanegurum	626	348	217	3	1	25	7	0	902	968	949	2,819	13	16	19	15	50
7	50	Thevecondah	430	137	152	0	8	18	20	0	589	574	574	1,737	1	1	0	0	1
8	30	Polass	98	26	53	0	5	8	6	0	129	142	191	462	1	1	0	0	1
9	22	Anthagery	241	94	69	1	0	10	2	0	346	363	351	1,060	4	6	5	1	12
10	21	Vempully	163	37	69	0	10	14	8	0	187	187	153	527	2	2	1	2	5
11	10	Namapully	119	43	48	0	3	6	1	0	162	180	186	528	3	4	2	2	8
12	12	Koarum	174	66	70	0	0	10	2	0	204	220	300	724	3	5	5	2	12
13	25	Moncondoor	639	220	183	3	28	27	11	0	1,080	1,099	1,037	3,216	58	106	89	78	273
14	11	Velthe	167	58	45	1	10	7	6	0	229	236	243	708	8	15	15	4	34
15	51	Yamulvadah	788	131	337	8	5	41	25	0	1,162	1,270	1,044	3,476	32	39	47	43	129
16	18	Velloolah	639	65	269	2	12	23	9	0	998	1,101	857	2,956	21	33	37	22	92
17	19	Noostlapoorum	388	83	89	2	5	12	5	0	526	574	693	1,793	2	4	2	1	7
18	29	Arsekotah	202	67	70	0	0	10	8	0	272	268	254	794	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	8,788	2,859	2,990	38	172	371	192	0	13,418	14,101	13,448	40,967	413	632	662	440	1,734
	51	Jagheer Villages	1,418	479	477	16	44	39	21	0	2,872	3,000	2,617	8,489	706	1,091	1,156	890	3,137
		Grand Total	10,206	3,338	3,467	54	216	410	213	0	16,290	17,101	16,065	49,456	1,119	1,723	1,818	1,330	4,871

Number.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUNNAHS AND TALOOKS.	KOOSHBASH. KOONBEES. Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	TELINGAS. Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	MUSSULMEN. Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor, Nizambad	18	25	25	22	72	51	65	67	66	198	49	64	57	45	166
2	37	Racherlah	61	85	83	54	222	0	0	0	0	0	75	114	115	94	323
3	62	Vejiaghery Velchal	51	82	90	86	258	231	320	327	329	976	64	105	105	117	327
4	41	Nunthaghere Namelecondah	6	9	10	12	31	50	64	72	51	187	3	6	5	3	14
5	31	Korootla	1	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	97	163	203	133	499
6	37	Sanegurum	96	126	134	173	433	0	0	0	0	0	34	57	47	37	141
7	50	Thevecondah	36	39	40	45	124	0	0	0	0	0	11	13	11	9	33
8	30	Polass	5	7	7	8	22	0	0	0	0	0	16	17	25	18	60
9	22	Anthagery	8	9	8	9	26	0	0	0	0	0	12	18	16	2	36
10	21	Vempully	1	1	1	3	5	67	71	81	67	219	0	0	0	0	0
11	10	Namapully	0	0	0	0	0	25	35	31	35	101	8	14	14	5	33
12	12	Koarum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	25	Moncondoor	7	9	9	8	26	10	13	14	15	42	95	185	147	173	505
14	11	Velthe	1	1	1	0	2	28	36	36	38	110	33	65	104	55	224
15	51	Yamulvadah	3	7	6	2	15	0	0	0	0	0	11	14	19	11	44
16	18	Velloolah	0	0	0	0	0	51	77	68	60	205	41	79	78	57	214
17	19	Noostlapoorum	0	0	0	0	0	34	38	40	56	134	32	38	38	55	131
18	29	Arsekotah	0	0	0	0	0	31	44	41	38	123	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	294	401	415	424	1,240	578	763	777	755	2,295	581	952	984	814	2,750
	51	Jagheer Villages	154	190	240	175	605	30	32	44	68	144	405	560	699	95	1,354
		Grand Total	448	591	655	599	1,845	608	795	821	823	2,439	986	1,512	1,683	909	4,104

Number.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUNNAHS AND TALOOKS.	KOOSHBASH.																			
			BEARERS.					DANCING GIRLS.					GENTOO SCHOOL MASTERS.					SATHANIES.				
			Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Schools.	Masters.	Women.	Total.	Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor / Nizambad	52	75	75	57	207	8	5	19	5	29	5	5	6	7	13	25	35	39	25	99
2	37	Racherlah	85	105	114	116	335	6	6	15	2	23	1	1	1	0	1	13	21	26	22	69
3	62	Vejiaghery Velchal	77	103	106	138	347	3	6	5	10	21	0	0	0	0	0	30	41	49	54	144
4	41	Nunthaghere Nameleconda	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	9	8	20	0	0	0	0	0	6	11	11	16	38
5	31	Korootla	116	141	158	152	451	5	1	8	3	12	2	2	2	6	8	37	47	47	52	146
6	37	Sanegurum	22	28	31	47	106	3	4	8	5	17	5	5	5	0	5	12	17	20	25	62
7	50	Thevecondah	75	99	95	65	259	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	11	10	7	28
8	30	Polass	10	10	15	15	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	6
9	22	Anthagery	94	116	118	101	335	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	6	13	11	7	31
10	21	Vempully	52	53	50	46	149	4	5	9	1	15	1	1	1	0	1	13	13	14	7	34
11	10	Namapully	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	12	Koarum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	2	7	14
13	25	Moncondoor	61	92	99	96	287	14	21	37	36	94	4	4	5	10	15	22	30	31	19	80
14	11	Velthe	2	3	4	4	11	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	3	6	12	15	15	14	44
15	51	Yamulvadah	78	102	101	111	314	2	0	3	0	3	1	1	1	1	2	21	29	34	23	86
16	18	Velloolah	305	378	417	378	1,173	6	5	17	8	30	5	4	10	9	19	18	28	28	15	71
17	19	Noostlapoorum	3	5	7	4	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	9	8	24
18	29	Arsekotah	36	50	45	48	143	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	1,068	1,360	1,435	1,378	4,173	57	59	137	80	276	26	26	35	36	71	233	324	347	305	976
	51	Jagheer Villages	187	304	308	278	890	21	23	64	30	117	12	14	17	0	17	25	35	36	32	103
		Grand Total	1,255	1,664	1,743	1,656	5,063	78	82	201	110	393	38	40	52	36	88	258	359	383	337	1,079

Number.	Number of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUNNAHS AND TALOOKS.	KOOSHBASH. JUNGUMS. Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	TOTAL. Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	ZEMINDARS. Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor.................. } Nizambad.......................... }	27	47	49	41	137	52	82	88	66	236	0	0	0	0	0
2	37	Racherlah..........................	23	29	31	27	87	36	50	57	49	156	131	177	185	132	494
3	62	Vejiaghery Velchal................	39	71	62	68	201	69	112	111	122	345	0	0	0	0	0
4	41	Nunthaghere Nameleconda........	21	34	37	28	99	27	45	48	44	137	0	0	0	0	0
5	31	Korootla............................	21	27	35	36	98	58	74	82	88	244	0	0	0	0	0
6	37	Sanegurum..........................	26	29	35	29	93	38	46	55	54	155	0	0	0	0	0
7	50	Thevecondah........................	9	9	9	11	29	18	20	19	18	57	31	40	42	33	115
8	30	Polass................................	5	6	8	2	16	6	7	9	6	22	0	0	0	0	0
9	22	Anthagery..........................	9	10	14	13	37	15	23	25	20	68	0	0	0	0	0
10	21	Vempully...........................	7	6	9	5	20	20	19	23	12	54	8	9	5	5	19
11	10	Namapully..........................	17	25	21	34	80	17	25	21	34	80	19	18	19	19	56
12	12	Koarum..............................	2	3	3	2	8	5	8	5	9	22	0	0	0	0	0
13	25	Moncondoor........................	17	34	32	32	98	39	64	63	51	178	0	0	0	0	0
14	11	Velthe................................	3	5	6	4	15	15	20	21	18	59	0	0	0	0	0
15	51	Yamulvadah........................	46	62	66	46	174	67	91	100	69	260	182	232	218	203	653
16	18	Velloolah............................	31	41	43	17	101	49	69	71	32	172	0	0	0	0	0
17	19	Noostlapoorum.....................	1	2	3	2	7	6	9	12	10	31	0	0	0	0	0
18	29	Arsekotah...........................	6	7	8	9	24	6	7	8	9	24	0	0	0	0	0
		Total...............	310	447	471	406	1,324	543	771	818	711	2,300	371	476	469	392	1,337
	51	Jagheer Villages....	84	129	148	92	369	109	164	184	124	472	98	163	154	95	412
		Grand Total........	394	576	619	498	1,693	652	935	1,002	835	2,772	469	639	623	487	1,749

Number.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUNNAHS AND TALOOKS.	KOOSHBASH. VILLAGE PEONS. Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	ELMAS. Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	DHERS. Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor........ .... } Nizambad........ .... }	72	100	108	71	279	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	37	Racherlah..............	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	62	Vejiaghery Velchal...............	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	41	Nunthaghere Nameleconda..	116	165	172	177	514	4	9	12	2	23	152	211	211	222	644
5	31	Korootla.........................	163	200	220	197	617	4	8	9	12	29	0	0	0	0	0
6	37	Sanegurum....	32	23	38	33	94	1	2	4	5	11	17	24	20	30	74
7	50	Thevecondah......	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	30	Polass...........................	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	22	Anthagery....	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	4	4	13	0	0	0	0	0
10	21	Vempully	10	10	9	5	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	10	Namapully........................	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	12	Koarum...........	25	30	31	47	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	25	Moncondoor....	23	39	26	28	93	1	1	1	0	2	103	150	127	123	400
14	11	Velthe...........................	3	1	3	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	35	41	43	45	129
15	15	Yamulvadah.......................	14	16	17	8	41	18	18	19	22	59	0	0	0	0	0
16	18	Velloolah........	139	172	204	182	558	13	21	22	18	61	9	11	11	2	24
17	19	Noostlapoorum.........	10	11	13	14	38	43	70	68	65	203	0	0	0	0	0
18	29	Arsekotah.......	3	6	3	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	48	60	63	33	156
		Total....	610	773	844	765	2,382	88	134	139	128	401	364	497	475	455	1,427
	51	Jagheer Villages....	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	4	4	14	0	0	0	0	0
		Grand Total..........	610	773	844	765	2,382	92	140	143	132	415	364	497	475	455	1,427

Number.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUNNAHS AND TALOOKS.	KOOSHBASH GRAND TOTAL.						GRAND TOTAL OF MOTHURPHA AND KOOSHBASH.												
			Houses.	Schools.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Dookans.	Looms.	Malarum.	Fire Chutties.	Bows.	Mills.	Schools.	Butties.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor………… } Nizambad………… }	366	5	511	555	393	1,459	1,562	415	358	4	41	42	25	5	0	2,393	2,533	2,190	7,116
2	37	Racherlah…………	462	1	643	670	489	1,802	1,011	225	118	5	22	27	7	1	0	1,491	1,527	1,199	4,217
3	62	Vejiaghery Velchal…………	601	0	894	936	946	2,776	1,815	520	389	4	12	50	22	0	0	2,940	3,035	3,201	9,176
4	41	Nunthaghere Nameleconda…………	376	0	533	557	532	1,622	872	199	198	1	0	16	11	0	0	1,330	1,390	1,481	4,201
5	31	Korootla…………	464	2	609	707	597	1,913	1,123	125	256	4	10	25	17	2	0	1,668	1,859	1,502	5,029
6	37	Sanegurum…………	261	5	331	356	399	1,086	887	348	217	3	1	25	7	5	0	1,233	1,324	1,348	3,905
7	50	Thevecondah…………	172	0	212	207	170	589	602	137	152	0	8	18	20	0	0	801	781	744	2,326
8	30	Polass…………	38	0	42	56	47	145	136	26	53	0	5	8	6	0	0	171	198	238	607
9	22	Anthagery…………	138	1	178	177	137	492	379	94	69	1	0	10	2	1	0	524	540	488	1,552
10	21	Vempully…………	165	1	171	179	141	491	328	37	69	0	10	14	8	1	0	358	366	294	1,018
11	10	Namapully…………	73	0	99	91	97	287	192	43	48	0	3	6	1	0	0	261	271	283	815
12	12	Koarum…………	33	0	43	41	58	142	207	66	70	0	0	10	2	0	0	247	261	358	866
13	25	Moncondoor…………	415	4	685	622	608	1,915	1,054	220	183	3	28	27	11	4	0	1,765	1,721	1,645	5,131
14	11	Velthe…………	127	2	185	230	166	581	294	58	45	1	10	7	6	2	0	414	466	409	1,289
15	51	Yamulvadah…………	408	1	520	531	469	1,520	1,196	131	337	8	5	41	25	1	0	1,682	1,801	1,513	4,996
16	18	Velloolah…………	639	4	855	934	759	2,548	1,278	65	269	2	12	23	9	4	0	1,853	2,035	1,616	5,504
17	19	Noostlapoorum…………	130	0	175	180	205	560	518	83	89	2	5	12	5	0	0	701	754	898	2,353
18	29	Arsekotah…………	125	0	167	162	129	458	327	67	70	0	0	10	8	0	0	439	430	383	1,252
		Total…………	4,993	26	6,853	7,191	6,342	20,386	13,781	2,859	2,990	38	172	371	192	26	0	20,271	21,292	19,790	61,353
	51	Jagheer Villages…………	1,726	13	2,550	2,853	1,931	7,334	3,244	479	477	16	44	39	21	13	0	5,422	5,853	4,548	15,823
		Grand Total…………	6,719	39	9,403	10,044	8,273	27,720	17,025	3,338	3,467	54	216	410	213	39	0	25,693	27,145	24,338	77,176

Number.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUNNAHS AND TALOOKS.	GRAND TOTAL OF MOTHURPHA, MEERASDARS, CULTIVATORS AND KOOSHBASH.											
			Houses.	Dookans.	Looms.	Malarum.	Fire Chutties.	Bows.	Mills.	Schools.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor……………… Nizambad……………………	3,669	415	358	4	41	42	25	5	5,765	6,082	5,295	17,142
2	37	Racherlah……………………	2,355	225	118	5	22	27	7	1	3,765	3,888	2,880	10,533
3	62	Vejiaghery Velchal……………	3,713	520	389	4	12	50	22	0	6,329	6,643	6,960	19,932
4	41	Nunthaghere Nameleconda. …. ..	1,849	199	198	1	0	16	11	0	3,066	3,170	3,277	9,513
5	31	Korootla……………………	2,239	125	256	4	10	25	17	2	3,431	3,757	3,111	10,299
6	37	Sanegurum……………………	1,674	348	217	3	1	25	7	5	2,561	2,784	2,701	8,046
7	50	Thevecondah…………………	1,753	137	152	0	8	18	20	0	2,500	2,481	2,252	7,233
8	30	Polass………………………	1,043	26	53	0	5	8	6	0	1,339	1,385	1,592	4,316
9	22	Anthagery……………………	794	94	69	1	0	10	2	1	1,107	1,111	1,047	3,265
10	21	Vempully……………………	1,054	37	69	0	10	14	8	1	1,204	1,249	1,111	3,564
11	10	Namapully……………………	408	43	48	0	3	6	1	0	586	605	681	1,872
12	12	Koarum………………………	507	66	70	0	0	10	2	0	648	699	942	2,289
13	25	Moncondoor…………………	2,055	220	183	3	28	27	11	4	3,519	3,476	3,307	10,302
14	11	Velthe………………………	623	58	45	1	10	7	6	2	914	974	925	2,813
15	51	Yamulvadah…………………	3,186	131	337	8	5	41	25	1	4,937	5,104	4,168	14,209
16	18	Velloolah… ………………	2,054	65	269	2	12	23	9	4	3,319	3,476	2,647	9,442
17	19	Noostlapoorum………………	1,136	83	89	2	5	12	5	0	1,760	1,811	2,021	5,592
18	29	Arsekotah……………………	856	67	70	0	0	10	8	0	1,217	1,204	1,064	3,485
		Total………. ……	30,968	2,859	2,990	38	172	371	192	26	47,967	49,899	45,981	1,43,847
	51	Jagheer Villages…. ..	6,329	619	818	24	50	81	47	13	10,875	11,476	9,069	31,420
		Grand Total………..	37,297	3,478	3,808	62	222	452	239	39	58,842	61,375	55,050	1,75,267

			LAND REVENUE.																			
			PADDY.										JOWAREE.									
				QUANTITY SOWN.			QUANTITY PRODUCED.			AMOUNT.				QUANTITY SOWN.			QUANTITY PRODUCED.			AMOUNT.		
Number.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUNNAHS AND TALOOKS.	No. of Fields.	Candies.	Maunds.	Seers.	Candies.	Maunds.	Seers.	Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.	No. of Fields.	Candies.	Maunds.	Seers.	Candies.	Maunds.	Seers.	Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor.................. } Nizambad.................................. }	2,680¼	319	6	22	2,048	6	0	20,491	5	0	1,242¼	10	16	29	351	7	20	3,059	2	0
2	37	Racherlah..................................	1,370	172	14	37	1,574	3	13	20,628	11	0	125	1	9	38	26	14	4	402	4	0
3	62	Vejiaghery Velchal......................	3,869	369	8	0	1,893	10	0	18,937	8	0	4,453	56	10	25	626	0	0	6,357	4	0
4	41	Nunthaghere Nameleconda............	1,043	78	1	26	389	10	10	5,629	1	9	0	0	0	0	161	0	0	2,575	8	9
5	31	Korootla....................................	1,622	92	19	31	1,075	5	0	8,442	5	0	0	0	0	0	55	7	3	887	5	0
6	37	Sanegurum.................................	1,275	127	10	0	809	0	0	8,477	0	0	15	0	3	30	3	15	0	2,060	0	0
7	50	Thevecondah...............................	127	8	18	0	83	0	0	1,661	0	0	223	8	10	0	145	10	0	4,636	0	0
8	30	Polass..	362	21	10	18	229	10	8	4,570	8	0	129	1	11	36	32	1	8	1,067	0	0
9	22	Anthagery..................................	259	23	1	20	198	10	0	4,570	8	0	0	0	0	0	32	6	7	515	0	0
10	21	Vempully...................................	792	48	4	20	297	5	1	4,761	6	0	189½	3	11	4	56	15	0	1,134	12	0
11	10	Namapully..................................	369½	36	19	0	436	5	0	2,566	4	0	53	0	11	38	20	10	0	294	0	0
12	12	Koarum......................................	218	21	17	6	258	9	7	1,856	11	3	0	0	0	0	31	18	30	511	10	3
13	25	Moncondoor................................	1,580	129	12	0	779	13	32	13,480	7	0	795	3	12	16	143	3	33	2,961	8	0
14	11	Velthe..	408	33	7	0	188	1	0	3,352	0	0	89½	0	9	35	16	1	20	350	0	0
15	51	Yamulvadah.................................	1,768½	141	8	0	1,396	2	11	15,289	0	0	1,141¼	11	17	21	252	2	29	2,906	7	9
16	18	Velloolah....................................	1,569½	83	13	27	604	12	1	10,148	0	9	1,270¼	8	4	6	102	8	26	2,048	11	5
17	19	Noostlapoorum............................	1,188	98	15	38	370	18	32	5,685	0	0	363	8	17	36	36	9	36	724	0	0
18	29	Arsekotah...................................	210¾	9	14	25	53	15	12	1,163	11	2	253	0	18	20	63	11	0	1,093	1	1
		Total........................	20,711½	1,817	2	30	13,685	17	7	1,49,664	7	5	10,341¾	117	6	14	2,157	2	16	33,583	10	3
	51	Jagheer Villages..............	3,143	191	11	5½	1,256	7	20	18,219	6	3	1,051½	13	3	12½	149	17	11½	3,660	2	0
		Grand Total..................	23,854½	2,008	13	35½	14,942	4	27	1,67,883	13	8	11,393¼	130	9	26½	2,306	19	27½	37,243	12	3

Number.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUNNAHS AND TALOOKS.	LAND REVENUE. KUNGONEE. No. of Fields.	Quantity Sown. Candies.	Quantity Sown. Maunds.	Quantity Sown. Seers.	Quantity Produced. Candies.	Quantity Produced. Maunds.	Quantity Produced. Seers.	Amount. Rupees.	Amount. Annas.	Amount. Pice.	SAMAH. No. of Fields.	Quantity Sown. Candies.	Quantity Sown. Maunds.	Quantity Sown. Seers.	Quantity Produced. Candies.	Quantity Produced. Maunds.	Quantity Produced. Seers.	Amount. Rupees.	Amount. Annas.	Amount. Pice.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor ……… / Nizambad ………	17	0	2	19	1	9	0	13	4	0	578¼	14	10	17	109	9	36	873	1	0
2	37	Racherlah………	27	0	5	28	6	0	22	40	13	0	209	5	4	39	49	12	4	525	10	0
3	62	Vejiaghery Velchal………	115½	0	14	8½	12	1	30	109	3	0	587	3	13	32	57	11	10	460	2	0
4	41	Nunthaghere Nameleconda………	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	18	0	289	7	9
5	31	Korootla………	0	0	0	0	4	17	0	46	10	0	0	0	0	0	38	14	0	402	12	0
6	37	Saneguram………	0	0	0	0	10	18	0	109	0	0	10	0	5	0	2	10	0	292	0	0
7	50	Thevecondah………	5	0	1	12	1	10	0	15	0	0	95	1	12	29	46	10	0	465	0	0
8	30	Polass………	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	9	7	7	19	20	152	8	0
9	22	Anthagery………	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	6	0	213	0	0
10	21	Vempully………	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	11	32	5	8	32	84	0	0
11	10	Namapully………	40	0	16	20	19	0	0	95	0	0	83	2	1	12	21	17	0	107	8	0
12	12	Koarum………	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	11	6	0	0	0	0	0	13	14	0	123	15	0
13	25	Moncondoor………	5	0	0	9	0	5	13	19	0	0	215	1	13	16	15	10	15	348	8	0
14	11	Velthe………	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35½	0	8	9	6	4	20	254	0	0
15	51	Yamulvadah………	7½	0	0	34	0	13	16	7	2	9	470½	5	16	3	94	0	22	828	8	9
16	18	Velloolah………	365	4	14	9	39	18	6	535	11	6	202¾	1	9	12	27	13	4	230	11	7
17	19	Noostlapoorum………	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	276	3	19	22	16	13	34	324	12	0
18	29	Arsekotah………	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	0	10	5	11	13	13	123	11	3
		Total………	582	6	15	19½	98	15	7	1,012	2	3	2,943	42	5	35	596	6	10	6,099	3	4
	51	Jagheer Villages ………	11½	0	4	0	1	17	0	20	14	0	434	2	19	16	53	14	21	854	15	0
		Grand Total………	593½	6	19	19½	100	12	7	1,033	0	3	3,377	45	5	11	650	0	31	6,954	2	4

Number.	No. of Villages	Names of the Purgunnahs and Talooks.	Land Revenue. Indian Corn. No. of Fields.	Quantity Sown. Candies.	Quantity Sown. Maunds.	Quantity Sown. Seers.	Quantity Produced. Candies.	Quantity Produced. Maunds.	Quantity Produced. Seers.	Amount. Rupees.	Amount. Annas.	Amount. Pice.	Wheat. No. of Fields.	Quantity Sown. Candies.	Quantity Sown. Maunds.	Quantity Sown. Seers.	Quantity Produced. Candies.	Quantity Produced. Maunds.	Quantity Produced. Seers.	Amount. Rupees.	Amount. Annas.	Amount. Pice.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor.................. } Nizambad.......................... }	199½	1	14	15	39	3	22	346	14	0	23½	0	3	39	1	17	20	66	3	0
2	37	Racherlah..........................	26	0	6	38	9	11	4	109	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	62	Vejiaghery Velchal................	1,048	13	1	20	151	4	0	1,265	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	41	Nunthaghere Nameleconda....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	30	29	0	0
5	31	Korootla............................	0	0	0	0	71	2	0	711	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	24	21	12	0
6	37	Sanegurum..........	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	50	Thevecondah........................	98	1	6	10	27	0	0	540	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	30	Polass..............................	293	1	13	12	28	15	0	595	10	0	1	0	0	30	0	2	0	8	0	0
9	22	Anthagery...........................	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	8	32	0	0
10	21	Vempully..........	228	2	2	12	36	10	10	490	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	10	Namapully..............	48	0	15	24	14	0	0	70	0	0	24	0	9	0	3	12	0	56	0	0
12	12	Koarum..............................	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	90	11	4
13	25	Moncondoor............	116	1	6	6	4	15	31	202	8	0	12	0	1	28	0	10	9	41	8	0
14	11	Velthe..............................	27	0	6	4	3	13	1	80	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	51	Yamulvadah.........................	120½	1	9	8	22	2	0	458	9	6	5	0	1	22	1	3	16	27	2	0
16	18	Velloolah..................	143¾	1	19	20	36	16	24	606	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	19	Noostlapoorum..........	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	29	Arsekotah..........................	217	1	12	28	59	10	14	572	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total....................	2,564¾	27	13	37	505	3	26	6,060	11	0	65½	0	16	39	11	3	27	372	4	4
	51	Jagheer Villages......	25¼	1	12	11	14	4	38	309	13	1	115¾	4	12	0	4	12	37	208	12	0
		Grand Total...........	2,590	29	6	8	519	8	24	6,370	8	1	181¼	5	8	39	15	16	24	581	0	4

Number.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUNNAHS AND TALOOKS.	LAND REVENUE. CHENNAH. No. of Fields.	Quantity Sown. Candies.	Quantity Sown. Maunds.	Quantity Sown. Seers.	Quantity Produced. Candies.	Quantity Produced. Maunds.	Quantity Produced. Seers.	Amount. Rupees.	Amount. Annas.	Amount. Pice.	MUSSOOR. No. of Fields.	Quantity Sown. Candies.	Quantity Sown. Maunds.	Quantity Sown. Seers.	Quantity Produced. Candies.	Quantity Produced. Maunds.	Quantity Produced. Seers.	Amount. Rupees.	Amount. Annas.	Amount. Pice.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor.................. } Nizambad.......................... }	97	1	15	18	14	19	0	292	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	37	Racherlah...........................	22	0	19	37	4	15	0	84	4	0	18	0	5	12	2	19	4	37	7	0
3	62	Vejiaghery Velehal..................	79	2	12	20	12	17	8	210	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	41	Nunthaghere Nameleconda..........	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	31	Korootla.............................	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	434	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	37	Sanegurum...........................	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	50	Thevecondah.........................	14	0	9	5	4	7	0	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	30	Polass................................	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	22	Anthagery............................	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	21	Vempully.............................	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	10	Namapully............................	29	0	15	8	12	5	0	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	12	Koarum................................	0	0	0	0	9	12	30	144	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	25	Moncondoor..........................	118	0	14	23	4	15	20	275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	11	Velthe................................	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	51	Yamulvadah...........................	206	2	19	36	36	17	0	497	14	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	18	Velloolah.............................	29½	0	8	24	1	16	36	465	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	19	Noostlapoorum.......................	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	29	Arsekotah............................	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total....................	594½	10	15	11	142	12	14	2,895	11	2	18	0	5	12	2	19	4	37	7	0
	51	Jagheer Villages..........	63¼	2	1	33	9	13	0	327	12	0	1	0	0	10	0	5	0	5	0	0
		Grand Total.............	657¾	12	17	4	152	5	14	3,223	7	2	19	0	5	22	3	4	4	42	7	0

Number.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUNNAHS AND TALOOKS.	LAND REVENUE. MOONGH. No. of Fields.	Quantity Sown. Candies.	Quantity Sown. Maunds.	Quantity Sown. Seers.	Quantity Produced. Candies.	Quantity Produced. Maunds.	Quantity Produced. Seers.	Amount. Rupees.	Amount. Annas.	Amount. Pice.	THOOR. No. of Fields.	Quantity Sown. Candies.	Quantity Sown. Maunds.	Quantity Sown. Seers.	Quantity Produced. Candies.	Quantity Produced. Maunds.	Quantity Produced. Seers.	Amount. Rupees.	Amount. Annas.	Amount. Pice.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor } Nizambad }	149¼	1	4	21	19	1	5	261	0	0	179½	1	14	10	16	11	0	231	0	0
2	37	Racherlah	71	0	19	3	10	1	8	168	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	62	Vejiaghery Velchal	130	2	11	0	19	8	30	382	8	0	371	12	10	20	67	0	0	682	8	0
4	41	Nunthaghere Nameleconda	0	0	0	0	8	5	5	247	10	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	31	Korootla	0	0	0	0	4	2	22	123	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	37	Sanegurum	10	0	2	0	2	0	0	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	142	0	0
7	50	Thevecondah	19	0	9	6	5	14	0	182	6	2	13	0	7	25	7	5	0	145	0	0
8	30	Polass	27	0	2	37	2	2	18	58	9	8	4	0	1	4	0	12	0	17	0	0
9	22	Anthagery	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	21	Vempully	18	0	3	32	0	19	34	40	14	0	16	0	2	32	1	13	24	42	0	0
11	10	Namapully	8	0	2	8	2	0	0	24	0	0	20	0	5	0	5	0	0	40	0	0
12	12	Koarum	0	0	0	0	2	16	0	80	7	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	104	3	4
13	25	Moncondoor	105½	0	10	8	3	12	4	219	8	0	245¼	0	11	37	12	5	1	340	0	0
14	11	Velthe	22¼	0	4	32	1	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	51	Yamulvadah	314¾	3	12	17	42	17	32	647	12	8	21	0	6	34	3	1	0	40	4	0
16	18	Velloolah	70¾	0	16	5	6	4	23	73	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	19	Noostlapoorum	22	0	4	14	1	6	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	29	Arsekotah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	967¾	11	2	23	134	10	21	2,945	2	6	870	16	0	2	126	13	25	1,783	15	4
	51	Jagheer Villages	100	0	13	32	5	6	6	184	4	0	15	0	3	36	1	7	25	22	0	0
		Grand Total	1,067¾	11	16	15	139	16	27	3,129	6	6	885	16	3	38	127	1	10	2,005	15	4

LAND REVENUE.

HAGGY.

Number.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUNNAHS AND TALOOKS.	No. of Fields.	Quantity Sown. Candies.	Quantity Sown. Maunds.	Quantity Sown. Seers.	Quantity Produced. Candies.	Quantity Produced. Maunds.	Quantity Produced. Seers.	Amount. Rupees.	Amount. Annas.	Amount. Pice.
1	45	Havalee Kutoor / Nizambad	25	0	7	8	4	14	12	47	0	0
2	37	Racheriah	41½	0	10	37	10	6	23	132	6	0
3	62	Vejiaghery Velehal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	41	Nunthaghere Namelcoonda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	31	Korootla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	37	Sanagurum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	60	Thevecondah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	30	Polass	8	0	0	7	0	4	0	8	8	0
9	22	Anthagery	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	18	0	0
10	21	Vempully	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	10	Namapully	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	12	Koarum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	25	Moncondoor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	11	Velthe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	51	Yamulvadah	240	3	8	21	40	2	20	406	15	0
16	18	Velloolah	8½	0	0	34	0	6	30	6	4	0
17	19	Noostlapoorum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	29	Arsekotah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	818	4	2	27	57	4	11	618	1	0
	51	Jaghoor Villages	6½	0	2	6	0	11	10	8	2	0
		Grand Total	810½	4	4	33	57	15	21	621	3	0

GRAM.

Number.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUNNAHS AND TALOOKS.	No. of Fields.	Quantity Sown. Candies.	Quantity Sown. Maunds.	Quantity Sown. Seers.	Quantity Produced. Candies.	Quantity Produced. Maunds.	Quantity Produced. Seers.	Amount. Rupees.	Amount. Annas.	Amount. Pice.
1	45	Havalee Kutoor / Nizambad	4	0	1	0	0	12	0	8	12	0
2	37	Racheriah	9	0	5	12	1	8	4	17	8	0
3	62	Vejiaghery Velehal	2	0	1	0	0	2	20	1	0	0
4	41	Nunthaghere Namelcoonda	0	0	0	0	2	6	30	35	14	0
5	31	Korootla	0	0	0	0	36	10	0	588	10	0
6	37	Sanagurum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	60	Thevecondah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	30	Polass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	22	Anthagery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	21	Vempully	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	10	Namapully	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	8	0	0
12	12	Koarum	0	0	0	0	7	4	0	114	8	0
13	25	Moncondoor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	11	Velthe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	51	Yamulvadah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	18	Velloolah	254	8	8	12	15	18	0	240	12	0
17	19	Noostlapoorum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	29	Arsekotah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	271	8	11	24	66	1	14	1,000	11	0
	51	Jaghoor Villages	18½	0	12	30½	1	10	11	12	0	0
		Grand Total	[illegible]	4	4	23½	67	0	25	1,021	11	0

Number.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUNNAHS AND TALOOKS.	LAND REVENUE. COTTON. No. of Fields.	Quantity Sown. Candies.	Quantity Sown. Maunds.	Quantity Sown. Seers.	Quantity Produced. Candies.	Quantity Produced. Maunds.	Quantity Produced. Seers.	Amount. Rupees.	Amount. Annas.	Amount. Pice.	HEMP. No. of Fields.	Quantity Sown. Candies.	Quantity Sown. Maunds.	Quantity Sown. Seers.	Quantity Produced. Candies.	Quantity Produced. Maunds.	Quantity Produced. Seers.	Amount. Rupees.	Amount. Annas.	Amount. Pice.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor............... Nizambad....................	251¼	11	6	10	43	15	37	541	3	0	5	0	5	0	0	5	0	6	4	0
2	37	Racherlah........................	16	2	0	39	4	10	0	34	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	62	Vejiaghery Velchal....	605	36	0	20	99	15	20	997	8	0	2	0	6	0	0	10	0	5	0	0
4	41	Nunthaghere Nameleconda.........	0	0	0	0	21	12	0	259	4	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	31	Korootla..........................	0	0	0	0	52	15	0	633	9	0	0	0	0	0	6	12	0	66	8	0
6	37	Sanegurum........................	8	1	12	0	1	0	0	206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	50	Thevecondah.......................	30	0	15	30	17	5	0	276	0	0	2	0	1	30	2	0	0	20	0	0
8	30	Polass............................	17	0	2	36	2	9	6	40	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	22	Anthagery.........................	0	0	0	0	9	18	0	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	21	Vempully..........................	177	4	18	34	42	2	10	566	8	0	34	1	15	0	22	10	0	224	8	0
11	10	Namapully.........................	16	1	12	0	8	12	20	43	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	12	Koarum...........................	0	0	0	0	22	10	30	271	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	5	0	0
13	25	Moncondoor.......................	178	3	12	13	29	13	37	328	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	11	Velthe............................	32	1	16	8	5	7	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	51	Yamulvadah.......................	243½	21	18	37	71	0	24	458	6	6	33½	2	13	20	10	18	0	106	0	0
16	18	Velloolah.........................	429	21	0	0	61	3	14	672	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	19	Noostlapoorum....................	64	5	12	0	9	5	0	75	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	29	Arsekotah........................	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total........................	2,066¾	112	8	27	502	15	38	5,570	7	10	76½	5	1	10	43	5	0	433	4	0
	51	Jagheer Villages..........	140½	5	14	15	28	18	3	381	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Grand Total................	2,207¼	118	3	2	531	14	1	5,951	13	10	76½	5	1	10	43	5	0	433	4	0

Number.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUNNAHS AND TALOOKS.	LAND REVENUE.																							
			TOTAL.											TOTAL OF THE GARDEN STUFFS.												
			No. of Fields.	QUANTITY SOWN.			QUANTITY PRODUCED.			AMOUNT.			No. of Fields.	QUANTITY SOWN			QUANTITY PRODUCED.			AMOUNT.						
				Candies.	Maunds.	Seers.	Candies.	Maunds.	Seers.	Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.		Candies.	Maunds.	Seers.	Candies.	Maunds.	Seers.	Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.				
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor.................. Nizambad.........................	5,451¾	363	8	8	2,651	11	32	26,237	8	0	59½	4	4	12	37	16	6	451	13	0				
2	37	Racherlah...........................	1,934½	185	4	0	1,700	1	6	22,180	14	0	13¼	2	1	11	39	6	22	224	1	0				
3	62	Vejiaghery Velchal..................	11,261½	497	9	25½	2,940	0	38	29,408	15	0	48¾	0	0	27¾	26	15	0	376	12	0				
4	41	Nunthaghere Nameleconda..........	1,043	78	1	26	613	4	35	9,065	15	9	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	67	15	0				
5	31	Korootla..............................	1,622	92	19	31	1,374	14	9	12,353	11	0	0	0	0	0	31	6	0	374	15	0				
6	37	Sanegurum...........................	1,318	129	12	30	864	4	0	11,706	0	0	65	0	0	0	33	10	0	400	0	0				
7	50	Thevecondah........................	626	22	11	27	340	1	0	8,114	6	2	11	0	1	28	11	1	0	93	0	0				
8	30	Polass................................	906	25	12	27	303	15	20	6,513	1	8	54	0	0	31½	10	7	2	213	14	0				
9	22	Anthagery...........................	259	23	1	20	272	11	15	3,550	8	0	0	0	0	0	30	2	0	326	0	0				
10	21	Vempully.............................	1,502½	61	10	6	463	4	31	7,344	13	0	47½	0	1	37	38	6	26	472	5	0				
11	10	Namapully...........................	692½	44	8	30	544	1	20	3,451	0	0	5	0	0	14	12	0	0	58	0	0				
12	12	Koarum.	218	21	17	6	355	3	17	3,314	7	2	0	0	0	0	15	0	20	180	3	0				
13	25	Moncondoor.........................	3,370	141	14	36	994	5	35	18,216	3	0	28	0	6	15	46	15	32	369	4	0				
14	11	Velthe.................................	614½	36	12	8	220	7	1	4,112	8	0	12½	0	0	32	12	0	20	105	6	0				
15	51	Yamulvadah.........................	4,572	195	8	13	1,971	1	10	21,674	4	2	33	0	4	1	71	13	39	327	4	0				
16	18	Velloolah............................	4,338¼	125	9	29	896	18	10	15,026	15	0	55	3	10	2	20	8	30	350	0	2				
17	19	Noostlapoorum......................	1,913	117	9	30	434	13	22	6,857	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
18	29	Arsekotah............................	743¾	12	15	38	188	9	39	2,953	0	0	35½	0	1	15	6	1	29¾	117	1	0				
		Total............................	42,386	2,175	8	30½	17,128	10	20	2,12,081	2	5	468	10	13	26¼	446	15	26¾	4,507	13	2				
	51	Jagheer Villages................	4,805½	234	11	6½	1,528	15	22½	24,034	6	4	59¼	0	3	10	26	4	14	358	6	6				
		Grand Total......................	4,719½	2,409	19	37	18,657	6	2¼	2,36,115	8	9	527¼	10	16	36¼	473	0	0¾	4,866	3	8				

Number.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Purgunnahs and Talooks.	Land Revenue. Thill. No. of Fields.	Thill. Quantity Sown. Candies.	Thill. Quantity Sown. Maunds.	Thill. Quantity Sown. Seers.	Thill. Quantity Produced. Candies.	Thill. Quantity Produced. Maunds.	Thill. Quantity Produced. Seers.	Thill. Amount. Rupees.	Thill. Amount. Annas.	Thill. Amount. Pice.	Castor Seeds. No. of Fields.	Castor Seeds. Quantity Sown. Candies.	Castor Seeds. Quantity Sown. Maunds.	Castor Seeds. Quantity Sown. Seers.	Castor Seeds. Quantity Produced. Candies.	Castor Seeds. Quantity Produced. Maunds.	Castor Seeds. Quantity Produced. Seers.	Castor Seeds. Amount. Rupees.	Castor Seeds. Amount. Annas.	Castor Seeds. Amount. Pice.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor, Nizambad	745	2	16	13	76	7	4	1,138	13	0	179½	1	13	3	35	2	12	444	6	0
2	37	Racherlah	29¼	0	5	10	3	17	0	46	1	0	17¾	0	5	38	3	8	4	49	12	0
3	62	Vejiaghery Velchal	1,394	11	7	36	293	2	20	4,656	0	0	185	4	5	0	22	5	20	298	4	0
4	41	Nunthaghere Nameleconda	0	0	0	0	63	2	0	945	11	0	0	0	0	0	13	17	4	207	1	6
5	31	Korootla	0	0	0	0	55	12	0	832	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	37	Sanegurum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	6	0	192	0	0
7	50	Thevecondah	145	2	4	25	34	15	0	1,080	0	0	15	0	12	0	8	0	0	320	0	0
8	30	Polass	93	0	17	38	32	8	32	1,026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	22	Anthagery	0	0	0	0	10	18	0	163	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	93	0	0
10	21	Vempully	317	2	13	36	40	1	25	1,384	1	0	8	0	2	8	2	10	0	62	8	0
11	10	Namapully	95	1	11	32	36	0	0	247	0	0	17	0	5	32	9	5	0	70	0	0
12	12	Koarum	0	0	0	0	22	14	0	338	13	0	0	0	0	0	8	16	0	131	6	0
13	25	Moncondoor	124	3	4	4	8	1	30	263	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	11	Velthe	270	1	15	20	16	0	0	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	51	Yamulvadah	796¼	5	10	17	97	17	26	1,729	1	6	99½	0	19	18	20	19	12	222	9	3
16	18	Velloolah	888¾	2	2	34	35	13	25	905	1	4	22	0	6	18	1	18	12	49	11	0
17	19	Noostlapoorum	211	0	16	9	13	11	32	398	0	0	2	0	0	36	0	3	0	5	0	0
18	29	Arsekotah	125	6	2	24	7	1	24	363	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	5,233¼	41	9	12	847	4	18	15,917	9	10	545¾	8	10	33	144	14	24	2,145	9	9
	51	Jagheer Villages	171½	0	19	39	16	13	21	1,083	14	0	25	0	13	36	7	13	31	150	3	2
		Grand Total	5,405¾	15	9	11	863	17	39	17,001	7	10	570¾	9	4	29	152	8	15	2,295	12	11

Number.	No. of Villages.	Names of the Purgunnahs and Talooks.	Land Revenue. Oil Rind Total. No. of Fields.	Quantity Sown. Candies.	Quantity Sown. Maunds.	Quantity Sown. Seers.	Quantity Produced. Candies.	Quantity Produced. Maunds.	Quantity Produced. Seers.	Amount. Rupees.	Amount. Annas.	Amount. Pice.	Tobacco. No. of Fields.	Quantity Sown. Candies.	Quantity Sown. Maunds.	Quantity Sown. Seers.	Quantity Produced. Candies.	Quantity Produced. Maunds.	Quantity Produced. Seers.	Amount. Rupees.	Amount. Annas.	Amount. Pice.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor; Nizambad	924½	4	9	16	111	9	16	1,583	3	0	40½	0	0	33¼	20	18	35	401	4	0
2	37	Racherlah	47	0	11	8	7	5	4	95	13	0	5½	0	0	7½	7	11	11	140	4	0
3	62	Vejiaghery Velchal	1,579	15	12	30	315	8	0	4,954	4	0	24¼	0	0	11¼	13	10	0	239	4	0
4	41	Nunthaghere Namelcconda	0	0	0	0	76	19	4	1,152	12	6	0	0	0	0	5	10	0	107	0	0
5	31	Korootla	0	0	0	0	55	12	0	832	8	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	0	125	9	0
6	37	Sanegurum	0	0	0	0	12	6	0	192	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	50	Thevecondah	160	2	16	25	42	15	0	1,400	0	0	4	0	0	6	4	0	0	80	0	0
8	30	Polass	93	0	17	38	32	8	32	1,026	0	0	12	0	0	8¾	4	15	0	95	4	6
9	22	Anthagery	0	0	0	0	17	2	0	256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	21	Vempully	325	2	16	4	42	11	25	1,446	9	0	8½	0	0	6¼	8	5	0	242	8	0
11	10	Namapully	112	1	17	24	45	5	0	317	0	0	4	0	0	4	6	10	0	54	8	0
12	12	Koarum	0	0	0	0	31	10	0	470	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	109	15	0
13	25	Moncondoor	124	3	4	4	8	1	30	263	12	0	9	0	5	17	18	17	0	363	12	0
14	11	Velthe	270	1	15	20	16	0	0	400	0	0	10½	0	0	12	5	0	0	99	0	0
15	15	Yamulvadah	895¾	6	9	35	118	16	38	1,951	10	9	15¼	0	0	16	23	14	15	288	10	0
16	18	Velloolah	910¾	2	9	12	37	11	37	954	12	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	19	Noostlapoorum	213	0	17	5	13	14	32	403	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	29	Arsekotah	125	6	2	24	7	1	24	363	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	5,779	50	0	5	991	19	2	18,063	3	7	133½	0	8	2	129	16	21	2,337	14	6
	51	Jagheer Villages	190½	1	13	35	24	7	12	1,234	1	2	29	0	0	17	6	3	0	251	12	0
		Grand Total	5,969½	51	14	0	1,016	6	14	19,297	4	9	162½	0	8	19	135	19	21	2,589	10	6

Number.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUNNAHS AND TALOOKS.	GRAND TOTAL OF THE LAND REVENUE.										MOTHURPHA. AMOUNT.			PAID IN CASH. TODDY AMOUNT.		
			No. of Fields.	QUANTITY SOWN.			QUANTITY PRODUCED.			AMOUNT.								
				Candies.	Maunds.	Seers.	Candies.	Maunds.	Seers.	Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.	Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.	Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor……… Nizambad………	6,476¼	372	2	29¼	2,821	16	9	28,673	12	0	1,308	15	0	6,312	13	0
2	37	Racherlah………	2,000	187	16	26½	1,754	4	3	22,641	0	0	430	4	0	2,776	12	0
3	62	Vejiaghery Velchal………	12,913½	513	3	14½	3,295	13	38	34,979	3	0	1,182	4	0	5,839	8	0
4	41	Nunthaghere Nameleconda………	1,043	78	1	26	699	17	39	10,393	11	3	543	12	0	1,873	4	0
5	31	Korootla………	1,622	92	19	31	1,467	17	9	13,686	11	0	933	3	0	3,901	8	0
6	37	Sanegurum………	1,383	129	12	30	910	0	0	12,298	0	0	489	10	0	2,830	0	0
7	50	Thevecondah………	801	25	10	6	397	17	0	9,687	6	2	174	5	6	738	4	0
8	30	Polass………	1,065	26	11	25¼	351	6	14	7,848	4	2	94	1	6	848	4	0
9	22	Anthagery………	259	23	1	20	318	15	15	4,132	8	0	131	2	0	1,284	0	0
10	21	Vempully………	1,883½	64	8	13¼	552	8	2	9,506	3	0	357	12	0	1,689	0	0
11	10	Namapully………	813½	46	6	32	607	16	20	3,880	8	0	94	6	0	815	8	0
12	12	Koarum………	218	21	17	6	406	13	37	4,074	12	2	359	12	3	891	2	0
13	25	Moncondoor………	3,531	145	10	32	1,068	0	17	19,212	15	0	569	6	0	3,044	8	0
14	11	Velthe………	907½	38	8	32	253	7	21	4,707	14	0	99	0	0	986	0	0
15	51	Yamulvadah………	5,516	202	2	25	2,185	6	22	24,241	12	11	811	7	6	2,909	8	0
16	18	Velloolah………	5,304	131	9	3	954	18	37	16,331	12	0	708	0	2	2,801	8	2
17	19	Noostlapoorum………	2,126	118	6	35	448	8	14	7,260	0	0	141	6	0	1,188	4	0
18	29	Arsekotah………	904¼	18	19	37	201	13	12¾	3,433	13	0	151	12	0	312	0	0
		Total………	48,766½	2,236	10	23¾	18,697	1	29¾	2,36,990	1	8	8,580	6	11	41,041	11	2
	51	Jagheer Villages………	5,345¼	236	11	28½	1,592	3	8½	41,324	8	0	2,472	6	6	7,229	1	0
		Grand Total………	54,111¾	2,473	2	12¼	20,289	4	38¼	2,78,314	9	8	11,052	13	5	48,270	12	2

Number.	Number of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUNNAHS AND TALOOKS.	PAID IN CASH.																	
			ARRACK AMOUNT.			TOTAL AMOUNT.			TOWN DUTY AMOUNT.			SIWAGUMMAH AMOUNT.			TOTAL AMOUNT.			GRAND TOTAL AMOUNT.		
			Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.	Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.	Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.	Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.	Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.	Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor.................. Nizambad.........................	248	0	0	6,560	13	0	267	8	0	802	8	0	8,939	12	0	37,613	8	0
2	37	Racheriah.........................	0	0	0	2,776	12	0	540	0	0	1,135	5	0	4,882	5	0	27,523	5	0
3	62	Vejiaghery Velchal................	9	0	0	5,848	8	0	866	13	0	192	5	0	8,089	14	0	43,069	1	0
4	41	Nunthaghere Nameleconda..........	0	0	0	1,873	4	0	300	0	0	29	0	0	2,746	0	0	13,139	11	3
5	31	Korootla..........................	0	0	0	3,901	8	0	340	0	0	60	0	0	5,234	11	0	18,921	6	0
6	37	Sanegurum.........................	0	0	0	2,830	0	0	1,008	0	0	460	8	0	4,788	2	0	17,086	2	0
7	50	Thevecondah......................	0	0	0	738	4	0	700	12	3	0	0	0	1,613	5	9	11,300	11	11
8	30	Polass............................	0	0	0	848	4	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	1,442	5	6	9,290	9	8
9	22	Anthagery.........................	0	0	0	1,284	0	0	338	0	0	300	0	0	2,053	2	0	6,185	10	0
10	21	Vempully..........................	0	0	0	1,689	0	0	650	0	0	265	0	0	2,961	12	0	12,467	15	0
11	10	Namapully.........................	0	0	0	815	8	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	1,209	14	0	5,090	6	0
12	12	Koarum............................	0	0	0	891	2	0	75	0	0	44	14	0	1,370	12	3	5,445	8	5
13	25	Moncondoor........................	0	0	0	3,044	8	0	0	0	0	320	7	0	3,934	5	0	23,147	4	0
14	11	Velthe............................	0	0	0	986	0	0	400	0	0	28	10	0	1,513	10	0	6,221	8	0
15	51	Yamulvadah........................	981	8	0	3,891	0	0	0	0	0	22	11	0	4,725	2	6	28,966	15	5
16	18	Velloolah.........................	0	0	0	2,801	8	2	1,055	15	5	690	2	3	5,255	10	0	21,587	6	0
17	19	Noostlapoorum.....................	0	0	0	1,188	4	0	110	0	0	331	0	0	1,770	10	0	9,030	10	0
18	29	Arsekotah.........................	301	0	0	613	0	0	120	0	0	1	6	0	886	2	0	4,319	15	0
		Total................	1,539	8	0	42,581	3	2	7,272	0	8	4,983	12	3	63,417	7	0	300,407	8	0
	51	Jagheer Villages....	256	12	0	7,485	13	0	534	10	0	1,872	8	9	12,365	6	3	53,689	14	8
		Grand Total........	1,796	4	0	50,067	0	2	7,806	10	8	6,856	5	0	75,782	13	3	354,097	6	11

T. L. Bell.

derived from other Taxes.

Number.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUNNAHS AND TALOOKS.	VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.			TANKS AND WELLS.			Moats.	PLOUGHS.			CATTLE.		
			Villages.	Hamlets.	Total.	In Repair.	Out of Repair.	Total.		Rice Ploughs.	Dry do.	Total.	Ploughing and Draught Cattle.	Other Cattle.	Total.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor................ Nizambad........................	48	51	99	550	516	1,066	562	723	802	1,525	17,543	9,330	26,873
2	37	Racherlah........................	37	23	60	265	228	493	275	620	370	990	8,915	3,961	12,876
3	62	Vejiaghery Velchal................	62	34	96	336	271	607	310	552	967	1,519	14,667	7,800	22,467
4	41	Nunthaghere Nameleconda.	41	20	61	235	576	811	236	359	516	875	11,297	8,409	19,706
5	31	Korootla..............................	27	23	50	417	362	779	502	344	358	702	9,274	5,403	14,677
6	37	Sanegurum........	36	22	58	279	561	840	394	349	419	768	10,044	4,665	14,709
7	50	Thevecondah.........	50	16	66	170	553	723	0	19	644	663	8,914	4,987	13,901
8	30	Polass................................	31	8	39	209	490	699	277	197	217	414	3,330	2,621	5,951
9	22	Anthagery...........................	22	16	38	137	148	285	178	157	176	333	3,994	2,555	6,549
10	21	Vempully.............	21	8	29	221	301	522	190	201	347	548	3,129	1,471	4,600
11	10	Namapully........	10	3	13	59	153	212	77	84	114	198	2,663	1,391	4,054
12	12	Koarum................................	13	3	16	137	467	604	147	104	175	279	3,676	1,917	5,593
13	25	Moncondoor..........................	26	16	42	289	374	663	337	405	469	874	12,493	5,241	17,734
14	11	Velthe.......	11	3	14	115	85	200	113	126	124	250	3,277	2,001	5,278
15	51	Yamulvadah.........................	53	39	92	662	621	1,283	817	841	640	1,481	13,632	7,742	21,374
16	18	Velloolah...	16	23	39	750	279	1,029	3	310	317	627	5,308	3,597	8,905
17	19	Noostlapoorum....................	19	7	26	235	337	572	296	320	272	592	11,328	5,663	16,991
18	29	Arsekotah...............	37	11	48	147	219	366	50	118	399	517	3,492	1,607	5,099
		Total.........	560	326	886	5,213	6,541	11,754	4,763	5,829	7,326	13,155	1,46,976	80,361	2,27,337
	51	Jagheer Villages..... ..	49	46	95	736	596	1,332	730	1,004	993	1,997	25,681	13,973	59,654
		Grand Total..........	609	372	981	59,49	7,137	13,086	5,493	6,833	8,319	15,152	1,72,657	94,334	2,66,991

Abstract of General Statistical Table—(Continued.)

Number.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUNNAHS AND TALOOKS.	MEERASDARS. Houses.	MEERASDARS. Men.	MEERASDARS. Women.	MEERASDARS. Children.	MEERASDARS. Total.	CULTIVATORS OR RYOTS. Houses.	CULTIVATORS OR RYOTS. Men.	CULTIVATORS OR RYOTS. Women.	CULTIVATORS OR RYOTS. Children.	CULTIVATORS OR RYOTS. Total.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor } Nizambad }	1,172	1,829	1,946	1,736	5,511	935	1,543	1,603	1,369	4,515
2	37	Racherlah	860	1,377	1,412	1,038	3,827	484	897	949	643	2,489
3	62	Vejiaghery Velchal	921	1,555	1,659	1,770	4,984	977	1,834	1,949	1,989	5,772
4	41	Nunthaghere Namelecondah	442	764	785	842	2,391	535	972	995	954	2,921
5	31	Korootla	511	745	792	704	2,241	605	1,018	1,106	905	3,029
6	37	Sanegurum	462	738	785	809	2,332	325	590	675	544	1,809
7	50	Thevecondah	513	789	781	700	2,270	638	910	919	808	2,637
8	30	Polass	333	480	531	578	1,589	574	688	656	776	2,120
9	22	Anthagery	253	346	335	341	1,022	162	237	236	218	691
10	21	Vempully	252	295	306	341	942	474	551	577	476	1,604
11	10	Namapully	142	204	210	251	665	74	121	124	147	392
12	12	Koarum	159	217	235	314	766	141	184	203	270	657
13	25	Moncondoor	512	879	906	832	2,617	489	875	849	830	2,554
14	11	Velthe	190	286	291	299	876	139	214	217	217	648
15	51	Yamulvadah	1,127	1,769	1,760	1,414	4,943	863	1,486	1,543	1,241	4,270
16	18	Velloolah	375	602	582	435	1,619	401	864	859	596	2,319
17	19	Noostlapoorum	342	575	551	594	1,720	276	484	506	529	1,519
18	29	Arsekotah	221	312	324	326	962	308	466	450	355	1,271
		Total	8,787	13,762	14,191	13,324	41,277	8,400	13,934	14,416	12,867	41,217
	51	Jagheer Villages	1,411	2,229	2,298	2,108	6,635	1,407	2,409	2,430	1,860	6,699
		Grand Total	10,198	15,991	16,489	15,432	47,912	9,807	1,6343	16,846	14,727	47,916

Abstract of General Statistical Table—(Continued.)

Number.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUNNAHS AND TALOOKS.	MOTHURPHA. Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	KOOSHBASH. Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	GRAND TOTAL. Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor.................. Nizambad.......................... }	1,196	1,882	1,978	1,797	5,657	366	511	555	393	1,459	3,669	5,765	6,082	5,295	17,142
2	37	Rackerlah..........................	549	848	857	710	2,415	462	643	670	489	1,802	2,355	3,765	3,888	2,880	10,533
3	62	Vejiaghery Velchal................	1,214	2,046	2,099	2,255	6,400	601	894	936	946	2,776	3,713	6,329	6,643	6,960	19,932
4	41	Nunthaghere Nameleconda........	496	797	833	949	2,579	376	533	557	532	1,622	1,849	3,066	3,170	3,277	9,513
5	31	Korootla..............................	659	1,059	1,152	905	3,116	464	609	707	597	1,913	2,239	3,431	3,757	3,111	10,299
6	37	Sanegurum..........................	626	902	968	949	2,819	261	331	356	399	1,086	1,674	2,561	2,784	2,701	8,046
7	50	Thevecondah........................	430	589	574	574	1,737	172	212	207	170	589	1,753	2,500	2,481	2,252	7,233
8	30	Polass.................................	98	129	142	191	462	38	42	56	47	145	1,043	1,339	1,385	1,592	4,316
9	22	Anthagery............................	241	346	363	351	1,060	138	178	177	137	492	794	1,107	1,111	1,047	3,265
10	21	Vempully.............................	163	187	187	153	527	165	171	179	141	491	1,054	1,204	1,249	1,111	3,564
11	10	Namapully...........................	119	162	180	186	528	73	99	91	97	287	408	586	605	681	1,872
12	12	Koarum...............................	174	204	220	300	724	33	43	41	58	142	507	648	699	942	2,289
13	25	Moncondoor.........................	639	1,080	1,099	1,037	3,216	415	685	622	608	1,915	2,055	3,519	3,476	3,307	10,302
14	11	Velthe.................................	167	229	236	243	708	127	185	230	166	581	623	914	974	925	2,813
15	51	Yamulvadah.........................	788	1,162	1,270	1,044	3,476	408	520	531	469	1,520	3,186	4,937	5,104	4,168	14,209
16	18	Velloolah............................	639	998	1,101	857	2,956	639	855	934	759	2,548	2,054	3,319	3,476	2,647	9,442
17	19	Noostlapoorum.....................	388	526	574	693	1,793	130	175	180	205	560	1,136	1,760	1,811	2,021	5,592
18	29	Arsekotah...........................	202	272	268	254	794	125	167	162	129	458	856	1,217	1,204	1,064	3,485
		Total....	8,788	13,418	14,101	13,448	40,967	4,993	6,853	7,191	6,342	20,386	30,968	47,967	49,899	45,981	1,43,847
	51	Jagheer Villages........	1,668	3,372	3,530	3,017	9,919	1,843	2,865	3,218	2,084	8,167	6,329	10,875	11,476	9,069	31,420
		Grand Total............	10,456	16,790	17,631	16,465	50,886	6,836	9,718	10,409	8,426	28,553	37,297	58,842	61,375	55,050	1,75,267

Abstract of General Statistical Table—(Continued.)

Number.	No. of Villages.	NAMES OF THE PURGUNNAHS AND TALOOKS.	AMOUNT PRODUCED LAND REVENUE. Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.	AMOUNT OF PRODUCE. MOTHURPHA. Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.	ARRACK AND TODDY. Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.	TOWN DUTY AND SIWAGUMMAH. Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.	GRAND TOTAL. Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.
1	45	Havalee Kutcoor / Nizambad	28,673	12	0	1,308	15	0	6,560	13	0	1,070	0	0	37,613	8	0
2	37	Racherlah	22,641	0	0	430	4	0	2,776	12	0	1,675	5	0	27,523	5	0
3	62	Vejiaghery Velchal	34,979	3	0	1,182	4	0	5,848	8	0	1,059	2	0	43,069	1	0
4	41	Nunthaghere Nameleconda	10,393	11	3	543	12	0	1,873	4	0	329	0	0	13,139	11	3
5	31	Korootla	13,686	11	0	933	3	0	3,901	8	0	400	0	0	18,921	6	0
6	37	Sanegurum	12,298	0	0	489	10	0	2,830	0	0	1,468	8	0	17,086	2	0
7	50	Thevecondah	9,687	6	2	174	5	6	738	4	0	700	12	3	11,300	11	11
8	30	Polass	7,848	4	2	94	1	6	848	4	0	500	0	0	9,290	9	8
9	22	Anthagery	4,132	8	0	131	2	0	1,284	0	0	638	0	0	6,185	10	0
10	21	Vempully	9,506	3	0	357	12	0	1,689	0	0	915	0	0	12,467	15	0
11	10	Nammapully	3,880	8	0	94	6	0	815	8	0	300	0	0	5,090	6	0
12	12	Koarum	4,074	12	2	359	12	3	891	2	0	119	14	0	5,445	8	5
13	25	Moncondoor	19,212	15	0	569	6	0	3,044	8	0	320	7	0	23,147	4	0
14	11	Velthe	4,707	14	0	99	0	0	986	0	0	428	10	0	6,221	8	0
15	51	Yamulvadah	24,241	12	11	811	7	6	3,891	0	0	22	11	0	28,966	15	5
16	18	Velloolah	16,331	12	0	708	0	2	2,801	8	2	1,746	1	8	21,687	6	0
17	19	Noostlapoorum	7,260	0	0	141	6	0	1,188	4	0	441	0	0	9,030	10	0
18	29	Arsekotah	3,433	13	0	151	12	0	613	0	0	121	6	0	4,319	15	0
		Total	2,36,990	1	8	8,580	6	11	42,581	3	2	12,256	12	11	3,00,407	8	8
	51	Jagheer Villages	41,324	8	0	2,472	6	6	7,485	13	0	2,407	2	9	53,689	14	3
		Grand Total	2,78,314	9	8	11,052	13	5	50,067	0	2	14,662	15	8	3,54,097	6	11

THOS. L. BELL, SURGEON,
3d *Nizam's Cavalry,*
On Special Duty.

V. *A Catalogue of the Species of Ants found in Southern India.* By T. C. Jerdon, Esq., *Assistant Surgeon, Madras Medical Establishment. Communicated by* Walter Elliot, Esq.*

I have been induced to pen the following brief account of the Ants I have met with in Southern India, more with the view of stimulating others to record their observations on any species they may meet with, than under a sense of the value or completeness of the remarks that are to be found here. But no one, as yet, having taken the initiative, I trust that any errors in the accompanying paper will be pardoned by the scientific Entomologist at home, and that the meagre details I have given will be improved on and rendered more faithful and complete by observers in this country.

To enable any observers in this country, who may be able and willing to aid science on this subject, I shall here present them with a view of the classification of these interesting Insects by modern Entomologists, so that they may be able, in describing one which is deemed a novelty, to refer it to its place in the system, even if its real genus be not satisfactorily made out, which I fear will be too often the case, as I have experienced in my attempts at naming those described in the following pages.

Latreille in the Regne Animal of Cuvier places Ants as part of the family of the Heterogynes, of the section *Aculeata* of the order Hymenoptera, and divides them as follows :

1st, *Formica*, without sting, the antennæ inserted near the forehead, and with triangular jaws ; abdominal pedicle of only one knot or scale.

2d, *Polyergus*, also without a sting, but with the antennæ inserted near the mouth, and the jaws narrow, arched or bent ; abdominal pedicle also of one knot.

3d, *Ponera*, neuters and females with a sting ; abdominal pedicle of one knot ; antennæ thicker towards the end, jaws triangular, head somewhat triangular.

* Much difficulty has been met with in reading the manuscript of this and the following papers, which may account for any errata that may be detected in these two papers from their very accurate and able author.—Ed.

4th, *Odontomachus*, differs from the last in the one abdominal pedicle ending superiorly in a spine; antennæ very slender and filiform in the neuters; head oblong, much notched posteriorly, jaws long, narrow, parallel, three toothed.

5th, *Myrmica*, with sting—abdominal pedicle with 2 knots, jaws triangular, maxillary palpi long.

6th, *Atta*, differ from the last only in its short palpi, head of neuters usually very large.

7th, *Cryptocerus*, also with a sting, 2 knots in the abdominal pedicle, head very large and flattened, with a cleft on each side to lodge part of the antennæ. (Peculiar to South America.)

St. Fargeau in the 1st volume on the Hymenopteres in the Suites a Buffon divides the Ants thus:

1st Tribe, Les Myrmicites, females with a sting, 1st sigment of abdomen of 2 knots. This includes the following genera.

1st Cryptocerus. 2d Atta. 3d Ocodoma. Differing from Atta in its larger head, and the presence of spines. 5th Myrmica.

2d Tribe, Les Ponerites.

Females with sting, 1st sigment of abdomen of one knot only. It includes the genera Odontoomachus and Ponera.

3d Tribe, Les Formicites.

Females without a sting. 1st sigment of the abdomen of one knot only, and it contains the genera *Polyergus* and *Formica*.

It will be, shortly, seen that many of our Ants cannot be well referred to any of these genera, but as it is probable that some new genera have been formed by recent writers, I shall in general content myself with referring most of my species to one or other of those here characterized.

Following the arrangement of St. Fargeau, we have first the tribe of *Myrmicides* and the first genus mentioned by him Cryptocerus being American exclusively, we come to the genus *Atta* of the Latreille from which St. Fargeau has separated *Ocodoma*, the chief distinction being the spines which exist either on the head or thorax of the latter, which moreover is said to have the head of variable size, whilst in Atta it is said to be usually not of a large size. We have in India species belonging apparently to both groups which I shall now endeavour to describe.

Gen. Atta.

I possess 6 species of Ants, all of small size, which appear to belong to this genus, having a sting, two knots in the first sigment of the abdomen, antennæ not concealed in a cleft, thorax without spines, and short palpi.

1. Atta Minuta, N. S.

Worker barely 1-12th of an inch long, head oblong, eyes minute, advanced; thorax narrow; abdominal pedicles long, narrow, the first much more raised than the 2d; antennæ gradually thickening of a rufous colour, with the abdomen somewhat darker or fuscous. Female about ⅓d of an inch long, similar in form to the Worker, abdomen larger proportionally, and head smaller.

This minute species makes a temporary nest in various situations, in an empty box, between the back of a book and its leaves, even among the loose pages of a book, in an empty shell, &c. &c. Nothing is used in its construction, a shelter from the light merely being sought for. It is perhaps not very numerous in individuals, one wingless female is generally found in the nest. It is very common in the Carnatic and most of India, but I have not seen it in Malabar. It appears to prefer dead animal matter to saccharine or vegetable products.

2. Atta Destructor, N. S.

Worker about 5-48th of an inch long, head oblong, not so long in proportion as in the last; eyes small, more medial than in the last, antennæ short; thorax narrow, slightly grooved, abdominal pedicles long, narrow, first higher than the second, abdomen oval; colour rufous, abdomen glossy brown. I have not seen the female. They live in holes in the ground, or in walls, &c., and are very numerous in individuals. They prefer animal to vegetable substances, destroying dead insects, bird skins, &c. &c., but also feed greedily on sugar. They are common in all parts of India, and often prove very troublesome and destructive to the Naturalist.

3. Atta Domicola, N. S.

Worker about 1-6th of an inch long; head oblong, eyes moderate size, medial; antennæ rather long, jaws strongly 4 toothed, thorax

very slightly notched, abdominal pedicles narrow, first much raised, second slightly so, abdomen ovate, legs longish, head thorax and legs deep red brown, abdomen blackish. This species of Ant does not seem to be common. I have only hitherto procured it at Nellore in a hole in a house, and I only saw one kind of individual.

4. Atta Rufa, N. S.

Worker 1-8th to 1-6th of an inch long, head short, oblong, eyes rather small, medial, antennæ rather short, with the two last joints much enlarged; jaws linear oblong, strongly toothed; thorax slightly grooved, first abdominal pedicle lengthened, narrow in point, wide behind and much raised, second broader, not so high—of an uniform glossy rufous colour, with the end of the abdomen somewhat darker.

Warrior variable, about ¼th inch long, head large, very square, slightly notched behind, smooth; eyes advanced, lateral; jaws oblong, quite entire, blunt; antennæ short, otherwise as in the ordinary Worker. Female about 7-24th of an inch long, head small, diamond shaped, eyes very large, 3 large ocelli on the top of the head, antennæ *not* geniculate, short; all the joints nearly equal; thorax thick in front, depressed behind, abdomen long; oval wings reach beyond abdomen.

This Ant is the only one of the true *Atta* that has two kinds of neuter individuals, and in its form and general habits it approaches much to the next genus, Ocodoma; but as it wants the spines on the thorax I have referred it to Atta. It is very common in Malabar, but is also found in the Carnatic: it is found in holes under ground, about gravel walks, mud walls, and often appears in houses, coming through a hole or crevice in the floor, or wall. There is a colony of them in my bathing room, and every now and then vast numbers of the winged females (and males) issue forth just before sunset attended as far as the window by swarms of the neuters of both kinds. Its favorite food is dead insects and other matter, but it also carries off seeds like the Ocodoma, as I know to my cost, chaff, &c. &c. It stings very severely, leaving a burning pain that lasts for several minutes.

5. Atta Dissimilis, N. S.

ɔut 1-10th of an inch long, head oblong, rounded; eyes mode- ɪntennæ suddenly thickening at the last joint, thorax very ly grooved, abdominal pedicles narrow above, both equally , first rather more conic than the second; abdomen long oval, ' blackish throughout. I have only found this Ant in small ers on trees in Malabar.

6. Atta Floricola, N. S.

ɪrker not 1-17th inch long; head oblong square, eyes small ced; jaws linear, pointed, antennæ very short, last joint sud- enlarged; thorax very slightly grooved, abdominal pedicles equal, narrow, raised, abdomen long oval; thorax and legs ufous, head and abdomen glossy dark brown. I have ob- this very small Ant, of which I have only seen one kind of lual, in small numbers on flowers and leaves at Tellicherry, appears to feed solely on vegetable secretions.

Gen. Ocodoma.

now come to a set of Ants extremely numerous over all and comprising several species very nearly alike and proba- ɪnfounded together by those who have not examined them ɪghly. Almost all the species that I have seen have two of neuters, one of them of very large size compared with the ry Workers, and which are usually called Warriors. Some in the history of the economy of these Ants have caused interest among Naturalists at home with regard to the food of ittle creatures. The chief distinction of *Ocodoma* from *Atta* ts in the former having some small spines on the thorax.

7. Ocodoma Malabarica, N. S.

ɪker ⅛th of an inch long, head oval, eyes moderate, jaws round- angular, pointed, and finely serrated; antennæ long and slen- ɪorax doubly notched and with some small tubercles especially the usual situation of the thoracic spines; first abdominal pedi- all and *conic*, second large, rounded; head, thorax and legs, , abdomen blackish; legs long.

Warrior $\frac{1}{4}$th of an inch long; head enormous, rugose, striated, deeply notched behind; eyes minute, advanced, lateral; jaws triangular bluntly toothed, and with an appendage at thin base; thorax very rough, tubercled, with two minute rudimentary spines; first abdominal pedicle small, narrow, barely raised; second large, broad, raised, rounded; antennæ short; antennæ, legs, and abdominal pedicles rufous, the rest of the body blackish.

This species of Ant appears to form a link between the two Genera *Atta* and *Ocodoma*, as shown by the rudimentary state of the thoracic spines. I have found it chiefly about houses, it runs rapidly, lives both on insects and other animal matter, and on sugar, bread, &c. At first sight I mistook it for a small species of Formica, mentioned hereafter, Formica vagans.

8. Ocodoma Providens. (Sykes)?

Worker about $\frac{1}{7}$th of an inch long; head somewhat *ovate bulging* slightly at the sides, and narrowed behind, notched posteriorly and with two points, rough and granulous; eyes moderate, central, thorax slightly grooved with two small spines on its posterior angles; first abdominal pedicle pointed, second longer, broader and rounded; Warrior with jaws pointed and finely toothed; thorax very rough; length $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, head large, otherwise similar.

I am by no means certain if this be Sykes' species or not, and, indeed, without actual comparison, it would be very difficult to decide, so similar are the general features of these small Ants, of which I possess four very closely allied species from Southern India, and have only collected these from two or three localities, so that many other allied species may still exist.

The habits and manners of all are very similar. They live under ground, making for their size a large series of excavations. Their common food I suspect to be animal matter, dead insects, &c. &c., which at all events they take readily, but they also carry off large quantities of seeds of various kinds, especially the small grass seeds and, as every gardener knows to his cost, more especially garden seeds. They will take off cabbage, celery, radish, carrot and tomato seeds, but are particularly partial to the light lettuce seeds, and in some gardens, unless the pots in which they are sown

be suspended, or otherwise protected, the whole of the seeds sown will be removed in one night. I have also had many packets of seeds (especially lettuce) in my room completely emptied before I was aware that the Ants had discovered them. I do not know, however, if they eat them or feed their larvæ on them, though for what other purpose they carry them off I could not divine. I have often observed them bring the seeds outside their holes, as recorded by Col. Sykes, and this I think generally at the close of the rainy season, but in some cases I had reason to believe that it was merely the husks, of which I have seen quite heaps, and that the Ants did not take them back to their nests. If any of the forementioned seeds be sown out at once in a bed, most likely in the morning you will find the surface of the whole spot covered over with little ridges, the works of these creatures, and the few seeds that perhaps remain, dug all round, and being carried off, sometimes above ground, at other times under ground. Their galleries and subterranean passages are often very extensive, and it is no easy matter to dig down to their nest to see what becomes of the seeds. I have not procured the male or female of this species.

9. Ocodoma Diffusa, N. S.

Worker about ⅛th of an inch long; head somewhat oval, nearly smooth, with a few scattered graundes, slightly emarginate behind; eyes moderate size; thorax deeply grooved, with two small spines posteriorly: first abdominal pedicle very pointed, conic; second rounded of equal height: head, thorax and legs rufous; abdomen brown.

Warrior ¼th inch long, jaw strongly toothed, head large, much striated, deeply notched behind; thorax more deeply grooved and tubercled; otherwise as in the Worker. This species appears to be spread over most of India, and has similar habits to the last.

10. Ocodoma Diversa, N. S.

Worker about 7-48th of an inch long, head oblong, nearly smooth, emarginate behind; eyes small; jaws triangular, toothed; thorax but slightly grooved and with two longish spines posteriorly; first abdominal pedicle broadly conic, second rounded; head thorax and legs dark marroon, abdomen blackish.

Warrior nearly ¼ inch long, head very large, nearly smoothed, slightly striated; jaws lancet, shaped, entire; eyes small, somewhat advanced, antennæ short, otherwise as in the Worker.

I procured this Ant in the Wynaad where it is not uncommon. The difference between the Worker and the Warrior is greater than in any other Indian species.

11. Ocodoma Affinis, N. S.

Worker ⅛th of an inch long; head nearly square, almost smooth, with only a few striæ; eyes nearly medial, smallish; jaws triangular, with two strong teeth at the external angle of the jaw, and two smaller at the internal angle; thorax very slightly grooved, with two curved spines posteriorly, first abdominal pedicle very narrow, long, conic posteriorly, not much raised; second rounded, of equal height, broader; head, legs and thorax rufous; abdomen dusky.

Warrior nearly 7-16th of an inch long; head and jaws striated, eyes very minute, head notched anteriorly; antennæ inverted in a deep groove; metathorax elevated; no palpi apparently.

This Ant is very common in Malabar; is nearly allied to, but differs from, *O. Diversa* in the toothed jaws of the Warrior, &c. &c.

12. Ocodoma Minor, N. S.

Worker, length about 5-48th of an inch, entirely rufous, head oblong, smooth; eyes small; jaws long, somewhat triangular, toothed, last tooth prolonged; thorax slightly grooved, with two small spines in its posterior extremity; abdominal pedicles slightly raised, first long, conic; second rounded; both narrow above.

Female 5-8th of an inch long, head nearly square, slightly notched behind, three ocelli on top of head; eyes large medial, head striated with a hollow for the base of the antennæ; jaws triangular, bluntly toothed at the two angles; antennæ short; thorax much raised anteriorly, and with two small posterior spines; abdomen long, oval, large.

I, on one occasion, only, found a single individual which I presume to be the female (which had lost her wings) under a stone in my garden at Tellicherry, surrounded by numerous workers who

were busy tending her, and removing some eggs or larvæ. It is the only female I have seen of this genus, and is well characterized by its large eyes, and ocelli.

13. Ocodoma Quadrispinosa, N. S.

Worker nearly 1-8th of an inch long, head smooth; eyes small; thorax with two small spines anteriorly, and two large carved spines posteriorly; first abdominal pedicle long, raised, rounded behind; second also rounded, blunter, of equal height; head, legs, and thorax dark rufous; abdomen blackish brown. I have not seen the Warrior (if any) of this race, which I found during the monsoon forming a small temporary mud abode round the head of flowers of a species of Leucas, abundant in Malabar. It appeared to be feeding on the vegetable secretions surrounding the seeds.

Of these seven species of Ocodoma the first and last are very distinct from all the others, the first by having only rudimentary spines, and the last by having four spines instead of two. *Ocodoma Minor* is readily distinguished by its smaller size; and the other four are most readily distinguished inter se, by the jaws of the Warriors, which in No. 10 is entire, in 11 with two teeth at each angle; in 9 with moderately strong teeth throughout its extent; and in 8 with the jaw very finely toothed.

Gen. Eciton.

The characters of this genus are thus given by St. Fargeau. " Antennæ entirely free, head elongated, and the thorax without " spines; maxillary palpi long, of 6 joints; jaws linear; wings " unknown." I have got four species of Ant which perhaps may be ranged under this genus, of which only one species is described, and that from South America, but it is more than probable that they will form a new genus to which however I will not attempt to impose a name. My species have a long slender body, oblong head, large eyes, short antennæ, inserted very near the mouth, linear or oblong jaws, and sting very severely.

14. Eciton? Rufonigrum, N. S.

Worker, length about 11-24th of an inch; head square; antennæ short, first joint thickened; very long palpi, eyes large, lateral,

posterior; jaws somewhat linear, oblong, with two strong teeth at the external angle, and bluntly toothed in the rest of its extent; thorax slightly grooved; abdominal pedicles very little elevated, first very long; abdomen long, ovoid; thorax, legs, abdominal pedicles and antennæ rufous, head and abdomen black. This ant is very common in the Carnatic, less so in Malabar. It makes its nests in holes of trees, old palings, bamboo rafters and such like; it does not care for sweets, is never seen on flowers, but devours dead animal matter. I have not seen the female. It stings very severely.

15. Eciton Nigrum, N. S.

Worker, length 9-24th of an inch, head long, eyes large, medial; antennæ short, the first joint not being so long as the head; jaws somewhat square, bluntly toothed; thorax low, barely grooved; both abdominal pedicles long, rounded, low; abdomen long, oval; sting very large. Colour uniform black. Female, length 11-24th of an inch, differs from the Worker only in having wings.

This Ant like the last is rare in Malabar, but tolerably common in parts of the Carnatic; it has the same habits as the last, living in holes of trees, &c., and feeds on the same manner. I have found on cutting open a dead branch on which they had formed their nest many winged females, and larvæ and pupæ in different states of development.

16. Eciton Rufipes, N. S.

Worker, length 11-48th of an inch; head oblong; eyes very large, slightly advanced; thorax considerably grooved, abdominal pedicles long, low; abdomen long, ovate, black with rufous legs.

I have only found this species on one occasion under a stone in the Salem district, and know not if it has the dendrophilous habits of the two last.

17. Eciton Minutum, N. S.

Worker about 1-6th of an inch long, black throughout, very slender; legs rather thick; palpi much exposed. I regret that I have not at present a specimen of this little Ant to describe from more fully. Its general structure however is exceedingly similar to

that of its congeners, from which its small size sufficiently distinguishes it. I have found it both in the Carnatic and in Malabar, almost always on trees, but do not know if it has its nest in holes of the wood or otherwise.

Though scarce in individuals, it is by no means rare, and I hope to be able to describe it more fully hereafter.

Gen. Myrmica.

Gen: Char: Antennæ sufficiently exposed; head triangular, without spines; maxillary, palpi long, of six joints; jaws triangular; three cubital cells in the upper wings, the third incomplete, &c. Such are the characters assigned to this genus by modern authors. Whether the following species all belong to it or not I cannot decide, but judging from their differences I imagine that they form at least three groups.

In the first group I shall place two or three nearly allied species, one of which has already been described by Col. Sykes as a *Myrmica*, so that this may be considered the typical group. Of this I have what I imagine to be three species, but all very closely allied to each other.

18. Myrmica Diffusa, N. S.

Worker rather more than 1-9th inch long; head wider than thorax, oblong, triangular, striated; antennæ rather short, basal joint barely longer than the head, inserted near the mouth; eyes large; thorax notched, with two small spines on the posterior angles, curving backwards; first abdominal pedicle longish, somewhat heart shaped, excavated, second obovate; both very slightly raised: abdomen triangular; head and body rufous; abdomen dark glossy brown.

Female—head not wider than the thorax, which is not spined; length 5-12th of an inch; wings not so long as abdomen.

Male—head very small, eyes large; antennæ with the first joint not elongated; no spines on thorax, which is much raised; wings reach beyond abdomen—length 1-7th of an inch.

This is a well known and widely diffused species, being found throughout India. It makes its nest in holes in branches of trees,

runs with its abdomen turned upwards almost over its head especially when excited, and feeds on honey and other vegetable secretions. Occasionally they appear to join their nest among the roots of Moss, Orchideæ, and various Epiphytic plants, at least this is the case in Malabar, and I cannot detect any marked difference of species, although it is possible that the two races may be distinct. It is very pugnacious, and bites very severely, not appearing to use its sting much.

19. Myrmica Rufa.

Worker, length 9-48th of an inch, head shorter, proportionally, and eyes larger; thoracic spines longer, straighter; 1st abdominal pedicle longer and less raised than in the last; entirely of a rufous colour. This is a very closely allied species and is found in the same localities as the last. Had I found it in a different tract of country I would have perhaps considered it as a climatal variety, but its large size, and the few points enumerated above lead me to view it as distinct. Its habits are similar.

20. Myrmica Kirbzii Sykes ?

I regret that I have mislaid my copy of the Entomological Transactions in which this Ant and several others were described, but the similarity of the nest and its general description led me to conclude that the species procured by me is identical with Colonel Sykes' one.

Is very closely allied to the two last, has its thorax larger, rough, and much ridged; its thoracic spines larger; first abdominal pedicle somewhat diamond shaped, second heart shaped; the abdomen strongly ridged longitudinally; head thorax and legs dark marroon; abdomen dark brown. Length 7-48th of an inch.

I have found this species chiefly in the elevated forests of the Wynaad. I cannot say that I have met it below the ghauts. It forms a considerable nest of some papyraceous materials, usually of an oval form, and placed round a small branch which supports it. It is very numerous in individuals, countless swarms issuing from it on being disturbed and boldly attacking the assailant both with teeth and sting. It feeds on honey of flowers and other vegetable secretions.

21. Myrmica Fodicus, N. S.

Worker, length 4-12th of an inch; head rounded, triangular striated; eyes large, posterior; jaws somewhat linear, four toothed; thorax raised in front, depressed posteriorly with two small spines on each side in front, and two tubercles above these, and two large nearly horizontal spines at the posterior extremity of thorax; first abdominal pedicle long, narrow, raised behind, second raised, rounded; abdomen somewhat triangular; head, thorax, legs and abdominal pedicles marroon colour, abdomen shining brown. Female, head rather smaller proportionally, finely striated; eyes larger, three ocelli; jaws blunt without teeth; antennæ scarcely longer than the head; thoracic spines less developed; abdomen larger.

This is one of the most common and abundant Ants in Malabar· I do not remember to have seen it in the Carnatic. It seldom enters houses, but otherwise appears to take the place of *Formica* Indefessa, which is not found in Malabar. It feeds chiefly on honey and other vegetable secretions, but also will take dead animal matter. It also occasionally feeds on the secretions of the........ and is also found in the train of Caterpillars feeding on leaves. It makes large excavations under ground, generally having the entrance round the trunk of a tree, and it forms considerable heaps of fine earth round the mouth of the nest. It runs, unlike the last species, with its abdomen turned downwards under the abdominal pedicles. It appears to form the type of a very distinct group from the last.

22. Myrmica ? Tarda, N. S.

Worker, length 1-6th of an inch; head somewhat triangular, square behind, of same width as thorax; eyes rather small, quite lateral, somewhat posterior; antennæ short, thick, inserted near the mouth; thorax short, square, ending in two spines on each side; it and the head rough and shagreened; abdominal pedicles much raised, long, narrow; abdomen triangular, also shagreened; head, thorax, legs, abdominal pedicles brick red; abdomen dusky, dark blue. This is a very curious looking Ant. It lives in holes in the ground in small societies, and feeds on vegetable secretions. It moves very slowly. It is found both in the Carnatic and Malabar.

23. Myrmica ? Cæca, N. S. Ocodoma ?

Worker, length 1-5th of an inch; head somewhat oval, rather small; no eyes; antennæ short, thick, inserted near the mouth; an oblique groove on each side of forehead for the laying of the antennæ; jaws triangular, hooked at the tip, and finely serrated; thorax narrow, of uniform width, granulose, with an elevation posteriorly ending in two small spines; abdominal pedicles raised, rounded, pointed backwards, the first the highest; abdomen long, oval; head thorax and legs reddish brown; abdomen glossy brown.

I found this curious Ant only once, under a stone in the Wynaad.

2nd Tribe. Ponerites.

The single species of Ant which I place under this head appears to correspond pretty well with the characters of the genus which have already been given.

24. Odontomachus Rufus, N. S.

Worker, length 1-4th of an inch; head bulging at the sides, narrowed in front; eyes of moderate size; anterior antennæ rather long, slender; jaws closely approached at their base, long, linear, with three strong pointed teeth at the end; thorax narrow; abdominal pedicle raised, pointed and conic; abdomen long, oval; head, thorax and legs rufous; abdomen dark brown.

I obtained this Ant under stones in a jungle in the Salem district, and know nothing of its habits.

I have since obtained one individual also in the Wynaad which may be the Warrior of this species—if the society consist of different individuals. It is 11-24th of an inch long, and appears only to differ, besides its larger size, in having the eyes smaller, and more advanced, the teeth of the jaw blunt, and the thorax finely striated.

Harpegnathos, New Genus.

Gen: Char: Jaws scythe shaped, pointed, and finely serrated; head oblong, notched behind; eyes very large situated at the anterior extremity of the head; antennæ rising between the eyes; abdominal pedicle slightly raised.

I cannot class this remarkable ant as an Odontomachus, and have therefore been compelled to institute a new genus for its

:eption; some of the characters given may not be generic, but till ıer species are discovered it is difficult to say which are, and ıich are not of generic value.

25. Harpegnathos Saltator, N. S.

Worker, head long, granulated; jaws with a strong tooth near ɜ base pointing downwards and inwards, and thence gradually)ering to the tip, and finely serrated, 1-6th of an inch long; tho- ĸ barely grooved; abdominal pedicle small, low, ovate; abdo- :n very long; sting large; head and abdomen blackish brown, ɔrax and legs rufous.—Length ¾ of an inch.

I have not seen this remarkable Ant in the Carnatic. I first saw at Tellicherry, and subsequently in other parts of Malabar. It is ıo found in the Mysore country as I learn from Mr. Hamilton, a)st talented and industrious Amateur Entomologist.

I have given it the name of *Saltator* from its power of making)st surprising jumps which it does when alarmed or disturbed. is very pugnacious, and bites, and stings very severely. It makes nest under ground, generally about the roots of some plant. ı society does not consist of many individuals. It appears to :d on insects, which it often seizes alive.

Gen. Ponera, Lat.

Its generic characters have been given above.

26. Ponera Sculpta, N. S.

Worker, length from 5-17th of an inch to nearly ½ an inch; ad oblong, pointed in front and rounded behind; jaws large, angular, armed with alternately a large and a small tooth; eyes ry large, nearly medial; antennæ inserted on a line just in front the eyes, rather long; thorax nearly uniform in width and ıight; abdominal pedicle raised, pointing forwards, with two ıall spines; abdomen long, cylindric; legs long; the whole body riously sculptured, being channeled and grooved in different di- ctions, longitudinally, circularly, obliquely, giving a peculiar dull pearance; colour blackish green.

This is one of the commonest species of Ant in Malabar, extend- g from the level of the sea up to the top of the Neilgherries. It

lives in the ground in small societies, often making its nest in a flower pot, occasionally under a large stone. It does not work in concert, being generally seen solitary. It lives on animal substances, but apparently will also take vegetable matter. I have seen two fighting for a ripe seed of the Lantana.

I have not met with the female of this species.

27. Ponera Stenocheilos, N. S.

Worker, length 3-8th of an inch; head large square behind, pointed and advancing anteriorly, widest in front of the eyes which are large; antennæ long; jaws very long, linear, ending in a strong tooth externally and a smaller one at the internal angle; thorax narrow; abdominal pedicle raised, rounded, pointing backwards; abdomen very long; sting large; legs long; colour dingy greenish brown.

I have found this Ant very rarely in Malabar, and know nothing of its habits.

28. Ponera Processionalis, N. S.

Worker, length 1-3rd of an inch; head oblong, advanced anteriorly; eyes medial, large; antennæ moderately long, thickened at the end; jaws triangular, strongly four toothed; thorax wide, not grooved; abdominal pedicle of equal width with the thorax, square truncated; colour shining black.

I have met this species over most of India. It lives in the ground in very numerous societies, is most frequent in jungly district, occasionally a vast column of them, 3 or 4 deep, may be seen crossing a road, and I have traced the column for 40 and 50 yards. It stings very severely.

29. Ponera Affinis, N. S.

Worker, length 1-3rd of an inch; head oblong, notched behind, advanced anteriorly; jaws triangular, strongly toothed; antennæ thickened at the tip; eyes somewhat anterior, moderately large; thorax slightly grooved; abdominal pedicle pointed, thin; abdomen oval colour dingy black.

I have only procured this Ant once in Malabar and know nothing of its habits.

30. Ponera Rufipes, N. S.

Worker, length 9-16th of an inch; head oblong; eyes anterior, small; antennæ short and thick; jaws triangular, finely toothed; thorax not furrowed, truncated posteriorly; abdominal pedicle wide, thick, truncated, and excavated posteriorly; abdomen long, the division of the joints strongly marked; body ridged, furrowed, and channeled throughout; antennæ, legs, and end of abdomen dark rufous; rest of the body dull black.

I have procured this Ant only on one occasion, hitherto, in Malabar.

31. Ponera Pumila, N. S.

Worker, length about 1-5th of an inch; head oblong; eyes rather small, advanced; jaws triangular, strongly toothed; antennæ thickened; thorax smooth; abdominal pedicle long, square; abdomen long, cylindric; dull black, with rufous legs and antennæ.

I found this Ant in Malabar where it is rare.

Foremicites.

We now come to the last family containing those Ants that have no sting, and the abdominal pedicle of one knot only. It comprises two Genera Polyergus and Formica, but I do not think we possess any species of the former genus.

Gen. Formica.

This genus comprises two distinct forms, the one with spines on the thorax, the other unarmed, which certainly ought to form two genera, inasmuch as this distinction is made to separate Atta from Ocodoma.

1st, without spines on the thorax.

32. Formica Compressa, Fabr.?

Syn. F. Indefessa, Sykes.

Worker, length 4-10th to ½ an inch; head oblong, notched behind; eyes medial, of moderate size; jaws triangular, toothed; antennæ long; thorax widened anteriorly; abdominal pedicles somewhat diamond shaped above, much raised and thin as seen laterally; legs rufous, the rest of the body black.

Warrior, 6-10th of an inch long; differs from the ordinary Worker in the head being proportionally much larger, and the jaws having blunt teeth.

Male, length 4-10th of an inch; has a small triangular head, lateral eyes, three ocelli, the thorax raised in front, and the abdominal pedicle broader; wings do not reach to end of abdomen.

Female 5-8th of an inch long; very similar to the male, has the jaws strongly toothed, somewhat oblong; and the abdomen proportionally large.

This species well known in India, as the black Ant is found throughout every part of this country which I have traversed, except the Western Coast where I have never seen it. It appears to me that it is most probably the species described by Fabricius whose name I have accordingly adopted.

It lives in very numerous societies in the ground, the entrance to the nest being often round the trunk of a tree, or close to some building. The Warriors are very numerous. Their food is chiefly vegetable secretions, sugar, &c., and Colonel Sykes has given an interesting account of the devastations committed by them on preserves, sugar, &c., which I regret that I cannot transcribe having mislaid the volume of the transactions of the Entomological Journal in which it appeared. They bite rather severely, but the pain is quite momentary. At certain times great numbers of the winged males and females are seen at the mouth of the nest, and they remain there for several days. When they take wing, they do so in vast numbers, and always at night.

33. Formica Angusticollis, N. S.

Worker ⅓ an inch long; head long, oblong, ending posteriorly in a narrow neck; eyes posterior, of moderate size; jaws triangular, strongly toothed; antennæ long; thorax low, narrow, uniform; abdominal pedicle conical, high, narrow; abdomen oval; colour dull black, with antennæ and legs rufous.

Warrior, 8-12th of an inch long; head very large, notched posteriorly; eyes much smaller; otherwise similar.

I have only found this Ant in forests in Malabar and always singly.

34. Formica Smaragdina.

Worker, length about 4-10th of an inch; head long, triangular; antennæ long; eyes large, medial; jaws triangular, pointed, with sharp teeth; thorax not furrowed; abdominal pedicle, long, low, narrow, linear; legs long; colour of an uniform pale rufous.

Male 7-24th of an inch long; head diamond shaped; eyes lateral, small; thorax raised in front; abdomen small; wings reaching beyond the abdomen; of a rufous colour.

Female 7-8th of an inch long; head short, triangular; eyes lateral; three ocelli; thorax very large, wide; abdominal pedicle wide in the middle as viewed from above, very thin laterally; abdomen large; wings reaching beyond abdomen; entirely of a pale shining green colour.

This Ant is well known in Malabar, and the wooded parts of India, but is rare in the Carnatic, where I have only seen it in one or two large Mango groves.

It forms a nest of living leaves which it draws together without detaching from the branch, and unites with a fine white web; sometimes this nest is above a foot in diameter but usually smaller. The society consists of a vast number of individuals, and in large nests we find many females and males, both with and without their wings at all times of the year. They are very bold and pugnacious, and bite very severely. They live chiefly on vegetable secretions, and are very partial to the flowers and buds of some of the Loranthi, which abound so on the Western Coast, they often form a temporary web round the flowers or sometimes round the fruit of various trees, viz. the Eugenia Malaccensis, Artabothrys odorotissima, &c. apparently only for the purpose of feeding undisturbed they will however also sometimes feed on decaying animal matter. It is said that the web they form is occasionally used for writing on in the N. W. Provinces of India, and that the Ants are made uses of to destroy a nest of wasps that may have established themselves in a house. In this case they are said to destroy all the wasps but become so infuriated; that their own indiscriminate attacks are

nearly as bad as those of their foes. In gardens they are most partial to mango trees, and also to the large leaves of the Jaméi Malae, (Eugenia Malaccensis), but in the jungles they select a vast number of trees, or rather make no selection at all.

35. Formica Longipes, N. S.

Worker, length 1-5th of an inch; in form exceedingly similar to the last; head more oblong than triangular; eyes more posterior; antennæ very long; abdominal pedicle shorter, proportionally; abdomen a longer oval; legs very long of a pale rufous colour throughout, tinged with dusky on the abdomen.

This Ant is found in all the forests of India living in holes in the ground, in tolerable numerous societies, and feeding on vegetable secretions. I have not seen it at any distance from the jungles. At Tellicherry for example, I have never seen it, but as soon as you go a little inland and get into the jungle you meet with it. It is often found about bungalows and out-houses.

36. Formica Timida, N. S.

Worker, length 9-24th of an inch long; head oblong, oval; eyes large, posterior; jaws triangular, strongly toothed; thorax smooth; abdominal pedicle raised, conical; colour dingy rufous, darkest on the head, and tinged with dusky on the abdomen. All the body covered with long scattered hairs.

Warrior, ½ an inch long; differs from the ordinary Worker in the head being much larger proportionally, and notched proporteriorly; thorax thicker; and the abdomen shorter.

Female, like Worker, but somewhat larger, with wings, and 3 ocelli. Male, 7-24th of an inch long; thorax much elevated; eyes large; head small; 3 ocelli; wings reach beyond the abdomen.

I have only found this Ant on the Malabar Coast where it is very common, living chiefly on vegetable secretions. It has its nest under ground. It is very different in habit from the other large red Ant (F. Smaragdina) being most timid, and if approached or touched, dropping to the ground at once and hiding itself. It does not always confine itself to vegetable matter. On one occasion I

had a box of pigeons containing some squabs placed in a room on the floor. I next morning found several of the squabs dead covered with these Ants chiefly however the warriors.

37. Formica Stricta, N. S.

Worker, length 7-20th of an inch; head nearly square, slightly narrowed anteriorly; jaws rough, triangular, strongly toothed; eyes large, posterior; prothorax wide, metathorax narrowed; post thorax in the form of a rounded raised narrow platform, ending in two points, and truncated; abdominal pedicle blunt, rounded, raised; abdomen short, oval; antennæ rufous, head and thorax dull greenish black, shagreened; abdomen shining glaucous green; legs shining black.

I have found this Ant on flowers in Malabar, but have not seen its nest; it is not a very common species.

38. Formica Cinerascens, Fabr.?

Worker, length 3-8th of an inch; head large, eyes rather small posterior; jaws strongly toothed; thorax wide in front, narrowed behind with 2 glands on each side above; abdominal pedicle elevated, conic; abdomen oval; colour dull black, except the abdomen, which is glaucous green, and somewhat pubescent.

Female ½ inch long nearly; head smaller, thorax not so wide; abdomen long, oval; wings not reaching to the end of abdomen.

Male 3-12th inch long; similar in form to the female, but with much narrower abdomen, and head still smaller proportionally. Warrior, 5-12th of an inch long; head large; antennæ short; eyes minute.

This species lives in the ground in small societies. I have only seen it in the Carnatic. It is described as having the head fulvous, and a triangular spot on the abdomen, but as it is said by Fabricius to have been sent from Tranquebar, in the vicinity of which I have seen our present species, I think they are probably identical, and that the difference of colour is accidental, especially as there are only two species common in the Carnatic with glaucous abdomen, this and our F. rufoglauca.

39. Formica Velox, N. S.

Worker, length 5-24th inch to 6-24th head long, oblong ; eyes posterior, large ; jaws strongly toothed ; antennæ long ; thorax smooth ; abdominal pedicle raised, somewhat rounded, wide above; abdomen with the divisions of the segments strongly marked ; legs long, colour dull blackish, with the abdomen greenish pubescent.

This Ant is very common in Malabar and I think is also found in the Carnatic. It frequents flowers, especially delighting in those that have great quantities of pollen, such as the Cucurbitaceæ, Hibisci, &c. It runs very speedily, and is very easily alarmed, dropping to the ground on being touched. I have not succeeded in finding its nest.

40. Formica Rufo-glauca, N. S.

Worker, 7-24th inch long, head long, oblong; eyes large, posterior ; jaws strongly toothed ; thorax not grooved ; abdominal pedicle raised, conic, wide above ; abdomen fine silky glaucous green; head, thorax and legs bright rufous.

Warrior, 9-24th inch long, head large; eyes much smaller; antennæ shorter; abdominal pedicle flattened posteriorly; abdomen short and triangular; colour similar.

I have found this Ant only in the Carnatic in small societies living in holes in the ground.

It is possible that this may turn out to be Fabricius species *Cinerascens.*

41. Formica Vagans, N. S.

Worker, 3-24th inch long, eyes large, medial; antennæ long; abdominal pedicle raised rounded; legs very long.

Female, 3-12th inch long; the thorax shorter and wider, and abdomen very large, wings reaching beyond the abdomen.

This little Ant is exceedingly common in the Carnatic, but I have not yet seen it on the Malabar Coast. It takes up its quarters in any sheltered spot in a house, under a box, a stone, a hole in the wall, or such like places, and when disturbed flits with great speed to another suitable spot. Its society is very numerous in individuals and there are many females and males, sometimes with, at

other times without wings. It feeds both on vegetable and animal substances preferring the former like all the true Formica.

42. Formica Assimilis, N. S.

Worker, exceedingly similar to the last.

Length, 3-24th of an inch, differs in its colour chiefly being of a shining reddish black, in its eyes being apparently large, the thorax narrower, and in being covered all over with scattered white hairs.

I have found it frequenting flowers in Malabar, but not abundant.

43. Formica Phyllophila, N. S.

Worker, length 7-48th of an inch, eyes small, anterior, jaws triangular; thorax slightly furrowed posteriorly; abdominal pedicle thin, low, linear; abdomen large triangular; legs antennæ rather short: colour shining brown black.

This little species forms a temporary nest between two leaves usually, or sometimes in a head of flowers; it lives in small societies, and feeds entirely on vegetable secretions.

44. Formica Nana, N. S.

Worker, length not 1-12th inch; eyes anterior, thorax wide; abdomen long, elliptical; head and thorax brown; antennæ, legs, and abdomen pale whity brown.

This very minute species is found in all parts of India and is very abundant in Mysore; from its very small size is noticed with difficulty. It feeds on flowers and vegetable secretion.

2ndly. With spines on the thorax.

45. Formica Indificans, N. S.

Worker, 5-24th of an inch long; head triangularly ovate, elevated; eyes moderate; jaws strongly 3 toothed; thorax wide anteriorly, narrowed behind, with two small spines anteriorly pointing forwards, and two large ones behind, pointing upwards and backwards, and two rudimentary spines or points behind and beneath these latter; abdominal pedicle square, raised with two large upright spines, and a smaller one on each side; abdomen short; head and abdomen rufous, thorax dark glossy brown.

Female 1-3d inch long, similar to the worker; 3 ocelli on top of head; wingless.

This Ant makes a small nest about ½ inch, or rather more, in diameter, of some papyraceous material, which it fixes on a leaf. I have opened two, each of which contained one female and 8 or 10 workers. It is very rare, and I have only seen it in Malabar.

46. FORMICA SYLOICOLA, N. S.

Worker, 3-12th inch long; head narrowed in front, and rounded behind; eyes posterior, salient; antennæ inserted in front of the eyes, with a strong crest bordering their insertion internally; jaws short, with 5 teeth, the upper one much the longest and bent; thorax, wide; with two spines on its anterior angles, and two stronger ones posteriorly pointing backwards and upwards; abdominal pedicle large square ending behind in two large carved spines pointing backwards and outwards, and two points or tubercles behind and between them; abdomen short, oval, colour dull black, abdomen shining glaucous green.

Female, 9-24th inch long, differs in the anterior thoracic spines being apparently shorter, and in having 3 ocelli; wingless.

This Ant has the same habits as the last, but is not found except in the jungles. It appears very closely allied to *F. Nastata* of Latreilli from India, and to several other species said to be from Southern Asia; and as some of these may be found in India, I add here a brief description of them taken from St. Fargeau's work on Hymenoptera.

"*Formica Sexspinosa*, Latr. Body black, covered with a fine silky yellowish down, especially on the abdomen; head oblong; narrowed posteriorly; antennæ long; posterior angles of the head salient; jaws large triangular, with 3 or 4 teeth, eyes small globular, salient, thorax with two spines anteriorly on its lateral angles, and two on the posterior extremity pointing backwards; abdominal pedicle thick, rounder in front, truncated posteriorly with 2 spines *almost as large* as those on the posterior extremity of thorax length 7 2-3d lines (french); from Southern Asia.

"*Formica Nastata*, Latr. Black, finely shagreened and slightly hairy, head short; antennæ long; jaws short with small teeth, and a larger curved one at the end; space between the antennæ elevated with an arched crest on each side; eyes small, round; thorax cubical, compressed, its surface flat and the ridge on each side sharp, anteriorly wide and square with a spine on each side at the

ımeral angles strong, sharp, straight, and reaching to the head; s posterior part truncated with a strong spine at each angle pointg obliquely upwards; abdominal pedicle large triangular, with s upper edge concave a small tooth in the middle, and a strong ·ched spine on its lateral angles directed backwards, with a little ›oth beneath each.

Length 4 lines. Hab. India.

"*Formica relucens*, Latr. Exceedingly like the last (*F. Nustata*,) iffers in the following points—body covered with silky, golden, ıining down, with a few larger hairs; thorax with two spines ıteriorly and none posteriorly; abdominal pedicle with 4 spines, ıe upper ones nearly straight; length 4 lines. From Southern Asia.

"*Formica Ammon*, Latr. Very like the two last, body black, stri;ed, with a few hairs; thorax ashy; anterior angles advanced; ɔsteriorly the lateral angles prolonged into a large, straight spine, ɔinting backwards; abdominal pedicle large, triangular; with the pper angles prolonged into a very long curved spine, directed ıckwards; abdomen covered with a silky golden down—length 1-5th lines. From Southern Asia.

"*Formica carinata*, Fabr. Head rounded, black; thorax black, ivided into three by two deep transverse lines; the anterior poron with a spine on each side directed forwards; and the posterior ırt with two small straight spines; abdominal pedicle large, ıuare with two raised sharp bent spines. Length? of medium ze. Southern Asia."

I have very little doubt but that many more species of Ants will e discovered even in the Southern portion of the Peninsula, and hope myself to add others to the present list, and more especially to ain additional information on their habits. If any of the readers f this Journal are inclined to assist me in this undertaking and are ble to furnish me with any details on the económy of any species, shall be very glad to receive all information and record it in a upplement, which I will publish as soon as I can collect sufficient ıaterials; and as there may be some difficulty in making out the ɔecies, especially if the observer has no microscope, 3 or 4 speımens inclosed in a *quill* and sent by letter will suffice to deterıine if the species be one of those described here, or a new kind.

VI. *Icthyological Gleanings in Madras.* *By* T. C. Jerdon, Esq., *Surgeon, Madras Army.* *Communicated by* Walter Elliot, Esq., *Revenue Commissioner.*

During a residence of nearly two years in Madras I made a large collection of fish, and had rough drawings of them made by my Artist, but not having leisure to describe them fully at that time I regret to say, that a large portion of the collection has been since destroyed, and I am therefore unable to give a full Catalogue of all the species I procured. As however I identified at the time many of them, especially such as had then been described in Cuvier and Valencienne's great work on Fish, I think a brief notice of them may be interesting, pending the publication by some one who may have the opportunity of a more copious and elaborate Catalogue similar to that of Dr. Cantor on Malayan Fishes.

ORD : ACANTHOPTERYGII.

Fam. Percidœ.

Lates Nobilis. Cuv. Kùdúva. Tam. Russell 131.

This fish the "cock up" of the Bengalees is common in the back-waters about Madras and abounds in the Fort Ditch. It grows to a large size and is very excellent eating.

Ambassis Cammersonii C. V. Selintan T. Abounds in the estuaries about Madras. Is too small to be of value as an article of food.

I possess a drawing of what appears to be another species of this genus with a very long anal fin and a black spot on each side of the tail; it was about 3 inches long.

Apogon Nigripínnís. C. V. Length 3 inches, olive brown above —white beneath. D. V. & A., fins blackish. P. hyaline. C. dusky.

Besides this species, the only one I identified, I have drawings of three other species. One with a white line from above the orbit to behind 2nd dorsal, another from the opercule to middle of tail, with a darker line between the two—fins reddish—it appears allied, at all events, to A. *Quadrifasciatus.* The second is reddish above with the edge of the scales darker; yellowish beneath with

a black spot at the root of the caudal, fins reddish, eye large. The third species is pale reddish above, whitish beneath, edge of caudal black. They are all of small size, 3 to 4 inches long, and none of them appear to have any distinct names given them. One of these was called by some 'Mela Kadil Selintan' or the deep sea Ambassis—to some the name of Kakan or Kakasi was given.

Cheilodipterus. A species apparently belonging to this genus was once brought me without a name—its colours were reddish with longitudinal brown lines, fins bright pink, edged with blackish. D. 6, 1—9. A. 2—8.

Diplopsion Bifasciatum. C. V. Anoovah min. T. This pretty fish is rare at Madras.

Serranus Lanceolatus. Panni-min T. Russ. 130. Grows to a large size,—very common.

Serranus Formosus. C.V. Called Narraina Kallawai or Nama Panni, or Neela Panni. R. 129. A very beautiful fish by no means rare. I have not seen it larger than 18 inches long.

Serranus Suillus. C. V. Poolli Karawa T. R. 127? Not very common, a very pretty fish. In one specimen, of which I possess a drawing, only the upper half of the caudal is spotted.

Serranus Lineatus. C. V. Seela panni T. Rare at Madras.

Serranus flavo-purpureus. Bennett. This very beautiful fish is very rare at Madras. I never saw but one specimen. I procured the very young at Sacrifice Rock on the Malabar Coast, it looked like a living sapphire.

Serranus nebulosus. C. V. I procured one specimen of this at Madras, and one at Tellicherry.

Serranus nooleni. C. V. Russ. 125? Nooleni T. I am inclined to think that Russell's figure is intended for this fish, and not for a species of Mesoprion to which Cuvier refers it, without however having seen a specimen. His account of the colours corresponds exactly with that of the Nooleni of Madras. It is a very beautiful fish, but one of very soft and flabby texture.

Serranus Sonnarati. C. O. Sin panni T. A very beautiful fish, the intensity of the red varies a good deal and it is sometimes marked with white spots. I think it possible that Russell's fig. 94 is meant for this species.

I possess a drawing of another Serranus of a reddish fawn colour, brownish on the back, with three longitudinal brown lines, one pair above the eye to end of spiny dorsal, the second pair a little beneath the first to the posterior, third of soft dorsal, and the third pair beneath the eye to the middle of the tail, second dorsal and caudal spotted. D. 11-12.

Diacope notata. C. V. Warri Na-kadisay T. Not uncommon at Madras, up to 18 inches.

Diacope Sebæ. C. V. Konden Korawa. T. Rare at Madras.

Diacope rivulata. C. V. Pinnel of some, Korili. T. Of others Russ. 96.

Russell's figure is undoubtedly intended for this fish, the colours are well enough described by him, often taken at Madras, grows to a large size.

Diacope marginata. C. V. Vekkeday. T. Russell 122? Common at Madras. I have not seen it of large size.

Diacope octolineata. C. V. Warri Na-kadisay. T. Russ. 110? Of soft texture, not rare.

I possess drawings of two other species of Diacope which I did not identify, but which are probably described by Cuvier. One is the Mooseri of Madras which grows to a large size and the other is known as the Mettemiri. I think perhaps that Russell's figure 100 of which C. V. make a Mesoprion, is the same as the Mooseri.

Mesoprion unimaculatus. C. V. Na-kadisay. T. Russ. 97. Common.

Mesoprion annularis. C. V. Kuttoo-purri. T. One of the commonest fish of the tribe at Madras, though not described by Russell, nor mentioned by C. V. as found at Pondicherry.

Mesoprion vangus. C. V. Singara or Senan karawa. T. Most excellent eating, often brought to table at Madras.

Mesoprion yapilli. C. V. Velle kadisay. T. Russell 95. Not very common, of soft texture.

Mesoprion gembra. C. V. Chango-munji karawa. T. Common in backwaters at Madras.

Therapon puta. C. V. Kove kichan. T. Russell 126.

Therapon servus. C. V. Palin kichang. T.

Therapon therops. C. V. Kutta kichan. T.

Besides these three species of Therapon all of small size and no value, there is I believe a fourth which is known as Munja Kichan. T. This is very common on the Malabar Coast ascending rivers and backwaters and rises readily to the fly. D. 9, 1, 10. A. 3-8.

Priacanthus. I possess drawings of apparently two species of this genus. The one is entirely of a fine red colour and was named Pasuwa. T. The other is reddish above, white on the sides and the ventral fin, spotted with dusky. D. 10, 11. A. 3, 11; it was named Kewai. T. Myripristis botche. C. V. Moonda kun kakasi. T. Russell 105.

Holocentrum orientale. Sem pooram. T. This and the last are occasionally taken in the large nets at Madras.

Cirrhites fasciatus. C. V. I only once procured a single specimen of this curious fish at Madras. Its colours were reddish on the back and sides with lighter longitudinal lines. 2nd dorsal streaked with brown: caudal white spotted with red, and the first soft ray of the dorsal prolonged to a filament. The Natives had no name for it.

Sillago acuta. C. V. Kilingan or Kigingan. T. Russ. 113. This fish is known at Madras as the Whiting, and is deservedly reckoned one of the most delicate flavoured fish for the breakfast table.

I never saw a specimen of Sillago domina at Madras, and the fishermen to whom I showed the drawing said they did not know it. Pondicherry is only 80 miles from Madras and I doubt therefore if it was sent from thence; most probably it is more from the mouths of the Ganges.

Otolithus versicolor. C. V. Panna T. Russ. 109. Very common at Madras one foot long. Another species of Otolithus, perhaps O. biauritus, Cantor, is found on the Malabar Coast and highly prized for the isinglass it yields. It is named Sille Kora, Mal. Grows to a large size.

Otolithus ruber. C. V. Also yields good isinglass.

Corvina catalea. C. V. Kattalé. T. Russ. 115 and 116. Common, grows to a large size.

Corvina miles. C. V. Velle katalé. T. Russ. 117. Common, up to two feet long.

Corvina carutta. C. V. Carutta katalé, T. More abundant on the Malabar Coast than at Madras.

Corvina semiluctuosa. C. V. Kari poodi, Mal. I have only seen this species on the Malabar Coast.

Corvina sina. C. V. Sin katalé, T.

Corvina maculata. C. V. Varri katalé, T. Russ. 123.

Umbrina Russelli. C. V. Taru katalé, T. Russ. 118.

In addition to these species of Scicenidœ there are other species which I did not identify, viz. Tooroo katalé, T. and Pooroowa katalé, T. None of this tribe are much prized for the table.

Pristipoma caripa. C. V. Koori min, T. Russ. 124. As the markings of this fish somewhat resemble those of Corv. maculata the Native names are often interchanged.

Pristipoma paikeeli. C. V. Kulloo koraké, T. Russ. 121.

Pristipoma kaakan. C. V. Koraké, T.

Pristipoma guoraca. C. V. Tokaré, T. Sometimes called Wadi kechan, T. Russ. 132.

Pristipoma hasta. C. V.

Pristipoma dupumierii. C. V. Malabar Coast.

Scolopsides kati. C. V. Rama kadasi, T. also Kuloori, T.

Scolopsides kurita, C. V. Kara Kooti. T. Russ. 106.

Another species also occurs at Madras sometime called Kul kari, T., of a dull reddish colour, yellowish on the sides and the scales edged with darker, body higher than in the last two.

A fourth species is also found of which however I only saw one specimen. Its colours were inky black with the edge of the soft dorsal white, and the caudal pale yellowish white. It was called Taooto pinnel by the fishermen who brought it to me, and was about 5 inches long.

Lobotes crate, C. V. Kul worady, T. Not common at Madras.

Diagramma ————. Wodedi, T. Grey above, whitish beneath, dorsal and caudal spotted, face and cheeks spotted with rusty—D. 9—25. A. 3-7—up to 18 inches long, not rare.

I possess drawings of three other species of varieties of this genus one of which appears to be D. pœciloptorum, a second D. blochii and a third D. balteatum—they were all named as Wari kichan, T.

Chrysophrys calamara, C. V. Karapor mattiwai, T. Russ. 92. Very common at Madras—most excellent eating, usually called black rock fish.

An allied species is found on the Malabar Coast, which appears to differ in having the D. fin 11-11, A. 3-11, and in the profile being more rounded.

Chrysophrys chrysargyra, C. V. Velle mattewai, T. Russ. 91. This is a very beautiful fish and is also excellent eating. It is not very common. Pinelepterus dassumierii. C. V. Pinelepterus lembus, C. V. Tendilli, T. Neither of these are common at Madras.

Pomacentrus ————————. D. 13-13. A. 2-13. Neela setta min, T. 3 inches long.

Cœsio erythrogaster. C. V. I once procured a specimen 18 inches long of this handsome fish which the fishermen called kul kilchi, T. but which did not appear well known to them, D. 11-14. A. 3-12.

Glyphisodon sordidus C. V. Russell 85.

Glyphisodon rahti C. V. Russell 86.

Both these are sometimes called Tendilli, T.

Amphiprion xanthurus, C. V. Tambra min, T. 3 inches long, rare.

Etroplus ————. A large species 9 inches long, was once brought me, brown with dark vertical bands. D. 19-13. A. 11-12, and was called by the fishermen Kullu selli kas, T. I procured an allied species about the same size at Tellicherry of a blueish tint with dark bands. D. 18-13. A. 12-10, and the profile of head higher.

Platax. Two or three species of this curious genus are not uncommon at Madras—one of these is certainly Pl. Raynaldi, C. V. called Vaval min, T. Russ. 87 and the others are Pl. teira, C.V. and Pl. vespetilio. C. V. both called by the same name which means bat fish.

Heniochus macrolepidotus. C. V. Sadakan, T. Pearl white with two ventral purple bands—P. 2nd D. and caudal yellow, ventral purple 7 to 8 inches long. A very beautiful and by no means rare fish.

Psettus shembens. C. V. Kooteri, a Kootoova Nachi, T. Russ. 59.

Chœtodon decussatus. C. V. Kunnadi, T.—now and then met with.

Chœtodon octofasciatus. C. V. Munja cooli min, T. Rarely met with.

Chœtodon pretextaus Cantor. I possess a dried specimen which appears to be this species. I had marked it as near omatissimus, or reticulatus.

I also have a drawing and the dried skin of another species of chœtodon which I procured at Tellicherry. It has the ground color of the body a sort of lavender colour, line from the 1st dorsal down to the muzzle yellow; chin, throat and lower part of face and a line from top of opercule to base of pectural, bright orange membrane between the dorsal species yellow, with a blue spot which continues on a line on the upper portion of the soft dorsal, and also on the anal soft dorsal green with a yellow margin; Anal and Ventral yellow; caudal lavender; the rays purple, and margined on the sides with yellow and exteriorly with orange; lips red. D. 14-26. A. 3-23. Length 6 inches.

Holocanthus insperator. C. V. Kulloo koli min, T. not unfrequently taken at Madras.

Holacanthus semicircularis. C. V. I only once procured this beautiful fish. I have drawings of two other Holacanthi, which I did not identifiy. They are called indifferently Pati min, T.

Scatophgus, argus, C. V. Sipili, T. Russ. 78. Very common in the rivers and backwaters.

Drepanus longimanus. C. V. Sipu tarate, T. Russ. 81.

Drepanus punctatus. C. V. Pooli tarate, T. Russ. 79.

Ephiphus orbis. C. V. Tarate T.

Pagrus longifilis. C. V. Russ. 101.

Pagrus spirifer. C. V. Both of these are named by the fishermen Ponandilli.

Dentex striatus C. V. Kandal min, T. Alternate longitudinal bands of rosy and yellow, face purple; dorsal purple beneath, yellow in the middle and rosy externally. Anal banded with pale rosy, others tinged with rosy. I have seen another species apparently of this genus which appears to resemble Russell's, fig. 107 referred by C. V. to Cautharus. It was named Peroom kandal min, T.

Pempheris mangula. C. V. Moonda kun karawa, T. Common at Madras.

Gerres filamentosus. C. V. Woodan T. Russ. 67.

Gerres punctatus. C. V. Tasa woodan, T. Russ. 68. Both very common in backwaters of Madras.

Lethrinus Karwa. C. V. Karwa, T. Russ. 89.

Lethrinus Korely. C. V. Korili T.

Lethrinus maculatus. C. V. Peroon Kilche, T.

Scarus harrid. C. V. Keeli min, T.

Tautoga fasciata. C. V. Pacha pora min, T. I only once procured a specimen of each of the last two species.

Julis lunaris. C. V. This very beautiful fish often caught.

Julis Dassumerii. C. V. Not uncommon in the Adyar river at Madras.

Julis Mola. C. V. Rare.

I possess a specimen and drawing of another very beautiful Julis which I have not identified—ground colour sea green with 3 yellow longitudinal bands, the middle one edged with vermilion and a black spot between the two first over the middle of the pectoral, face with some red marks. Dorsal fin vermilion beneath, with two rows of spots blue edged white, then yellow, then a line of blue, and edged with vermilion. Anal yellow edged both externally and internally with a blue and red line. Tail yellow with vertical bands of red. Length about 6 inches. D. 20 A. 13.

Moonjilli T. D. 12-10. A. 3-10.

Kul moonjilli D. 12-11. A. 3-12.

These fish are both very rare the first is red throughout with some yellow or dorsal and anal fins; the other has a yellow body with some black spots posteriorly and the scales edged red, head, dorsal and anal fins fine red, caudal pale red with a black spot at the base. Pectoral and ventral yellowish.

I possess drawings of two other species of Julis; both of small size, one is of a fine crimson or lake colour, with a golden stripe from the eye to the root of the tail; the other is reddish above, white beneath with a streak of fine red from muzzle through the eye to the tail; a row of red spots between it and the top of back: dorsal fin red, with a row of red spots at its base; caudal whitish, barred with red: anal red. P. and V. white.

Xyricthys cyanifrons. C. V. Vella parala, T.

Scanber karagurta. C. V. kana keleti; T. Russ. 136.

Indian Mackerel. Very rich eating, in greatest abundance on the Malabar Coast, where it is called Ella min, up to 10 inches long.

Thynnus affinis. Cantor choori min, T.

I procured a single specimen of this fish at Madras. It was said however to be frequently taken far out at sea.

Thynnus (orcynus)? ——— D. 14-3 12-ix. A 12-ix. Steel blue above, white beneath. 2nd dorsal and finlets yellow. Pectoral fin long falciform teeth very minute. I procured a single specimen of this fish at Tellicherry. It is said to abound in the deep water near Sacrifice Rock and was called Iria min, Mal.

I procured another fish of this tribe which I cannot refer well to the genus. It has a short and low 1st dorsal of 6 or 7 rays then a long second one and one finlet, behind this and another opposite it behind the long anal fin. Pectoral fin short colour steel blue above and on the sides with green reflections, white beneath a yellow streak from the muzzle to end of tail. Dorsal and caudal fins dark. It was named Poon kolal, T. and was said to be well known. It was nearly 3 feet long.

Cybium commersonii. C. V. Mawilasi, T. Russ. 135.

Cybium guttatum. C. V. Vanjaram T. Russ. 134.

Cybium interruptum. C. V. Velerhe min, T.

Cybium lanceolatum. C. V. Baran kooru, Mal. I have only seen this last one on the Malabar Coast, they are all known as Seer fish, and afford most excellent eating.

Chorinemus tol. C. V. Akam pare, T. Russ. 138.

Chorinemus commersonii. C. V. Tole pare, T. Russ. 141.

Chorinemus St. Petri. C. V. Kamangola pare, T.

Chorinemus tala. C. V. Konam tole pare, T. Russ. 140.

Chorinemus toloo. C. V. Kadam bere pare, T. Russ. 137.

Most of these species of chorinemus grow to a large size 2 feet and upwards. They are not very highly esteemed being very dry.

Trachinotus mookalee. C. V. Kootili, T. Russ. 154.

Trachinotus Russelli. C. V. Kootili, T. Russ. 152.

I have, besides drawings of one or two small species which appear distinct.

Apolectus stromateus. C. V. Choori Selle, T. up to 4 inches.

Caranx Rottleri. C. V. Kunara Pare, T. Russ. 143.

Caraux kurra, C. V. Moonda kua kilchi, T. Russ. 139.

Caraux malabaricus, C. V. Tollam pare, T. Russ. 150.

Caraux nigripes, C. V. Kanni pare, T. Russ. 152.

Caraux ciliaris, C. V. Chitteli pare, T. Russ. 151.

Caraux speciosus, C. V. Pilli pare, T. Russ. 149.

Caraux ekala, C. V. Sergada pare, T. Russ. 146.

Caraux sem, C. V. Sem pare, T. Russ. 148.

Caraux lessonii, C. V. Rapare, T. Russ. 144.

Caraux melampygus, C. V. Walum pare, T. Russ. 145.

Caraux jarra, C. V. Korandilli pare, T. Russ. 147.

Besides all these I have drawings of at least 12 more species of this genus, most of which have distinct native names, but I have not the means of verifying them just now. They abound at Madras but are comparatively rare on the Malabar Coast. Some of the larger sized ones are excellent eating, though never brought to our tables.

Olistus malabaricus C. V.

I possess a drawing of a fish which corresponds with the outline and colour of Russell's fig. 156, of which Swainson has made his *Argylepis Indica*, but in my drawing the two dorsals are distinct, not joined as in Russell's figure.

Lactarius delicatulus, C. V. Soodomboo, T. Russ. 108: common at Madras.

Seriola cosmopolita. C. V. Tergaee pare, T.

Seriola———? Mooskoom pare, T. marked in a similar manner to S. binotata C. V. but has 1st dors. deep black and 2nd dors. edged with black: ventrals dusky: some irregular patches of dusky also on the sides. D. 6-1-32. A. 2-16.

Gallicthys wajor, C. V. Loote pare: T. Russ. 57, not uncommon.

Scyris indica. C. V. also called Loote pare, T. I once procured a specimen which I considered as an old individual of this species, 30 inches long: the long points of the dorsal and anal were wanting.

Kurtus cornutus, C. V. Kakasi, T. Russ. 48, common at Madras.

Stromateus atous, C.V. Mowe, T. Russ. 44, Pomfret, white Pomfret. This in by far the finest eating of all the species of the genus.

Stromateus candidus, C. V. Velle vaval, T. Russ. 42, White Pamfret often confounded with the last but not nearly so well flavoured and never grows to such a size.

Stromateus niger, C. V. Karapoo vaval, T. Russ. 43, Black Pamfret, not very common at Madras and not much prized there, but on the Malabar Coast very plentiful at times and most excellent eating.

Stromateus griseus, C. V. Velle selle, T. Russ. 45, not much prized at Madras.

Equala dussumierii, C. V. Varri kare.

Equala caballa, C. V. Soorookoo nam kare, T. Russ. 62.

Equala coma, C. V. Kotoo kare, T. Russ. 63.

Equala bindus, C. V. Tatnam kare, T. Russ. 64.

Equala splendens, C. V. Kulli kare, T. Russ. 61.

Equala daura, C. V. Rama kare, T. Russ. 65.

Equala insidiatrix, C. V.

Equala filigera, C. V.

Besides these there are several other species of Equala common which I did not identify.

Mene macutala, C.V. Amatti katti, T. i. e. Razor, Russ. 60, common at Madras.

Amphacanthus javus, C. V. Toorra, T. Russ. 102.

Amphacanthus Russelii, C. V. Worra, T. Russ. 103.

Amphacanthus ————? Illoopoo Worra, T. of a blueish tint throughout darkest above, with orange or justy longitudinal lines, a large spot of some colour towards the end of the soft dorsal and some small spot, on the tails fins blueish white 9 inches long not uncommon at Madras.

Amphacanthus————? Of a blueish tint with some rust coloured spots on the sides ; spiny dorsal and anal dusky black the first spotted ? soft dorsal, anal and caudal, hyaline with rose of black spots.

I have also a drawing of another and more elongated form of this genus to neither of these last two was any peculiar name given.

Ancanthuras triostegus, C. V. Rare at Madras.

Acanthurus rasi, C. V. Koli, T. Russ. 82.

I have no doubt that Russell's fish of which C. V. make a separate species is the same as that named above. It is not uncommon at Madras.

Acanthurus relifer, C. V. Grumbum, T. Rare. I have only seen a dried skin procured by W. Elliot, Esq.

Coryphœna ————. Parala, T. Dolphin.

This species has been described by Cuvier and Valenciennes who procured it at Pondicherry, but I have forgotten to mark the name on my drawing. It is a very beautiful fish and I have procured it several times. It is very excellent eating.

Histiophorus Indicus, C. V. Myl nim (i. e. Peacock Fish), T. I procured one or two specimens of this magnificent fish while at Madras, and sent a veryfine one to the British Museum—The figure and description by Cuvier give a very imperfect representation of the fish. The dorsal fin is much raised especially about the centre and is of the most beautiful bright prussian blue with dark spots: the colour of the body is steel blue, white beneath; other fins dusky black D.

In one fish the rays were as follow. D. 40-6. A 8-6. In another D. 37-6. A. 12-6.

Trichiurus naumela, C. V. Wale, T. Russ. 41.

Trichiurus savala, C. V. Sa-vale, T.

Both of these fish are exceedingly abundant at Madras, but more especially on the Malabar Coast. They afford very delicate eating when fresh, though never brought to the table of Europeans.

Elacate pondiceriana, C. V. Kadavara, T. Russ. 153, a large fish 4 feet long.

I have seen a drawing of another species in possession of W. Elliot, Esq. which is evidently E. Bivittata C. V.

A species of Echeneis is not uncommon at Madras and is sometimes called by the same name as the last,by others named Wottoode, T. or Oorowa kootti.

Xiphichthys Russelii Sw. Russ. 39. I one day procured two specimens of the very curious species of gymnotus which Swainson has named from Russell's figure, which however is very defective. Its tail ends in a long bilament, and the dorsal and anal fins are much higher than is there represented.

Cepola ————. I got one specimen only of a very pretty species of Pubben fish at Madras. It was red silvered and had two series of yellow spots on its sides.

Ammodytes ————. I have a drawing of a fish got at Madras which appears to belong to this genus. It is of a reddish colour streaked longitudinally with white, tail deeply forked, 37 rays in the dorsal and 14 in the anal fin.

Ophiduim ——————. I also have a drawing of a species of this curious genus, of a yellowish brown colour united D. C. and A. fins reddish white, edged strongly with black.

Leptocephalus. I have drawings of 4 species of this curious genus, all procured at Madras and some of them not very uncommon. One of them is of a very lengthened form its height being more than 20 times in its length. In another the height is about 12 times in the other two the height is only about 8 times, but in the one the tail tapers gradually and in the other very suddenly and is prolonged to a point.

Histularia immaculata, Russ. Walan kola, T. Russ. 173, often brought by the fishermen of Madras.

Amphisyle scutata, Kleir, marri kola. T. a good many specimens of this fish were procured by me at Madras.

Sphyræna jello, C. V. Woola min, T. Russ. 174.

Sphyræna obtusata, C. V. Kul-oola min, T. The first of these is common, the latter less so.

Polynemus tetradactylus, C. V. Yerra kala, T. Russ. 183.

Polynemus plebeius, C. V. Pole kala, T.

Polynemus indicus, Shaw, Walan kala, T.

Polynemus sextarius, C. V. Kutli kala, T.

Polynemus septadactylus, C. V. Ma-kala, T.

The first 3 species are called 'Roeball' at Madras and are consisidered good eating.

Mugil cephalotus, C. V. Kola kende, T. Russ. 180.

Mugil corsula, Buch. Tergene kende, T.

Mugil cunnesius, C. V. Sada paranda, T. Russ. 181.

Mugil parsia, Buch. Pasi kende or paranda, T.

The Mullets abound in all the seas and backwaters and are much prised as food. At least three more species are distinguished by the Madras Fishermen.

Atherina forskalii, Russell? Cantor, Mottechi. T. sometimes Motti kola kende. Not uncommon at Madras.

Upeneus Russelii, C. V. Kul navere, T. Russ. 157. This very beautiful fish is rarely met with at Madras.

Upeneus vittatus, C. V. Navere, T. Russ. 158.

I have common drawings of two other species of this genus, one of them spotted all over with small red spots and dorsals and caudal barred with the same, called Pe navere, T. 4 inches long. The other is of a more elongated make, blueish on the back, whitish beneath, and called Marapoo navere. Neither of these are very rare.

Calloptilum mirum, Rich. ? I procured in 1844 one specimen of a fish of this remarkable genus, which I still possess, though I have not access to it at present. I doubt if it is identical in species with the one named above. The pectorals of mine appear shorter, as well as the ventrals, and the tail is rounded instead of being truncated. The fisherman who brought it called Vovirikende, T., thus signifying its relation to the Mugils.

Polyacanthus cupanus, C. V. Common in some of the backwaters, the spines of the dorsal fin inflict a severe burning pain which remains for some hours.

Dactylopterus orientalis, C. V. Ana toumbi, T. rare at Madras.

Pterois volitans, C. V. Sin toumbi, T. Russ. 133 : not uncommon.

Pterois muricata, C. V. I only met with this species on the Malabar Coast.

Apistes alatus, C. V. Belle toumbi, T. Russ. 159. B. common at Madras.

Apistes Belanjeri, C. V. Malabar Coast.

Pelor———— ? Karoom toumbi, T.

I have drawings and specimens of a very curious fish which I have marked as Apistes niger C. V. I however hardly think it can belong to this genus ; it appears to me rather an aberrant form of Pterois allied to Swainson's genus Brachyrus. Three free rays at the base of the Pectoral fin, head tuberculated, dorsal fin commencing just behind the eyes ; colours fleshy mottled and marbled with dusky and gray ; fins the same ; caudal black with central fleshy band, pectoral with a large bright orange spot on its inner surface, D. 12-10. A. 9. Length 4 inches, often procured.

Agriopus————. I possess a drawing of a small species of this genus of a mottled red colour throughout. I only procured it once, it was named Crasi toumbi, T.

Synarceia elongata, C. V. Kul toumbi, T. not very uncommon.

Uranoscopus marmoratus, C. V.

Uranoscopus guttatus, C. V.

Uranoscopus inermis, C. V. By some accident I have omitted the native name of these fish, which are by no means rare at Madras, especially the last.

Minous worra, C. V. Chegopoo toumbi, T. Russ. 160, common.

Scupæna venosa, C. V. Kul toumbi, T. Russ. 56, not rare at Madras.

Platycephalus insidiator, C. V. Ooda-pati, T. Russ. 46, very common in all the estuaries.

Platycephalus scaber, C. V. Vet-ooda-pati, T. Russ. 47, nearly as common as the last.

Platycephalus timoriensis, C. V. 6 inches long, of a yellowish red colour unspotted above, whitish below; spines and rays of the dorsal fins annulated with brown; pectoral and ventral fins deeply margined with black.

Platycephalus ————. With 4 or 5 large bands on the body, and 2 on the caudal fin; 1st dorsal edged with black and with some dusky spots, 2d dorsal with the rays annulated with black; pectoral and neutral fins, barred with black, called Pe-ooda-pati, T.

These last two are occasionally met with at Madras.

Callionymus lineolatus, C. V. Killi min, T. Reddish above, blueish white beneath, mottled and marbled with brown: dorsal fins brownish with white translucent spots; anal fin red with small blue spots; pectoral yellowish white, dotted with red; neutral brown with white and blue spots; 1st dorsal not quite twice the height of the body, D. 4—9, A. 8.

Callionymus ————. 1st dorsal fin nearly three times the height of the body, body marked with brown, yellowish white and blue, dorsals and caudal isabella colour, with translucent marks on the 1st dorsal and a black white-edged spot between the 2d and 3d dorsal spines at this base, 2d dorsal notched with brown and faint blue marks, caudals with 2 vertical rows of dark anal spots; anal dark brown with blue spots; pectoral spotted red, and neutrals brown with whitish spots, also called Killi min, T. up to 6 inches long, much more uncommon than the last.

Callionymus sagitta, C. V. Mottled pale isabella and white, with a row of small spots on the sides; 1st dorsal with the 2d and 3d rays much prolonged, and the membrane twice the height of the body; 2d dorsal edged with dark lines; anal with a broad black marginal band; caudal spotted brown; length about 3½ inches, D. 4—9. A. 9.

Callionymus————. 1st dorsal low, of three rays; colours of body much as in the last; dorsal and anal without the marginal edging; caudal with a marginal row of brown triangular spots, D. 3—10, A. 10, 4 inches long. Both this and the last species were not unfrequently brought me at Madras, they were usually called Manil ooda-pati, T.

Gobius viridipunctatus, C. V. Bichu gende, T.

Gobius catebus, C. V.

Gobius setosus, C. V.

Gobius ————. Reddish fawn, with brown blotches and orange spots; 1st dorsal with a row of red spots at the base and a dark edge; 2d dorsal the same, with a central band also; caudal banded vertically; anal with two orange bars, and brown edging; pectoral streaked with dusky; ventrals black, D. 6-14, A. 13, length 6 inches. There are several other species of gobius chiefly of small size as well in the estuaries as in the sea—some of these are called Ooloove, T., other Natsooli, T., other richer Gendi; but they do not appear to have distinct names.

Eleotris sex-guttata, C. V.

Eleotris ————. Of a reddish fawn colour, lighter beneath; a row of small red spots on the back, followed by another series of larger oval red spots, and this by a band of red edged with lilac on the sides; several red spots on the head and cheeks, two on the 1st dorsal and five on the 2d dorsal fins whitish. D. 8-12, A. 12—6 inches long.

I found a specimen of this very handsomely marked fish in the throat and gullet of a large sea eel, Muræna. The fishermen had never seen it before.

Apocryptes dentatus, C. V. Wal vette, T.

Apocryptes lanceolatus, C. V. Pai vette, T.

Apocryptes victuosus, C. V. Vetti, T.

Amblyopus Hermannianus, C. V. Kondre min, T.

Amblyopus cæculus, C. V. also Kondre min, T.

Trypauchen vagina, C. V. Sevetti, T.

Periopthalmus ————. Greenish marbled with 1st dorsal spotted, 2d with a dark bar in the middle, all fins fleshy colour; abounds in all the estuaries of Malabar, remaining for long on the mud, or climbing up the side of a boat, or stone, or mangrove bush, when driven to the water does not dive at once but jumps along the surface and tries to get to shore again.

Boleophthalmus doddaerti, C. V. Vetti, T. Russ. 54. Two or three other species of Boleophthalmus are found at Madras.

Opistognathus Sonneratii, C. V. ? found at Madras.

Rupiscartes————. One of Swainson's subgenus occurs at Madras.

Blennius————. I found a species of Blenny at the Sacrifice Rock on the Malabar Coast.

Cirrhirrhibarbus————. I have drawings of three species of this curious genus, all procured at Madras, but rare; one of them is of an uniform brown colour, with the edge of the united dorsal, caudal and anal fins red. Another has the dorsal fin with three large round black spots and a brown edging to the united fins; and the third has a black edging likewise round the fins. In the first the rays are $\frac{D.\ 126.}{A.\ 95.}$

Salarias dussumierii, C. V. Common in pools among rocks left by the receding tide on the Malabar Coast.

Batrachus ————. I procured one small specimen of about 3 inches long at Madras of a species of this genus, yellowish brown, mottled and marbled with black. The fishermen did not know it.

Batrachus Dussumierii, C. V. Common at certain seasons on the Malabar Coast.

Chanos pala, C. V. Moram kende, T. Russ. 207.

In my memoir on the fresh water fishes I mentioned this as a species of Butirinus (Albula,) but I find that it belongs to this genus as was pointed out by Dr. Cantor.

Chanos. Poo min, Can. This fish which is occasionally found in the sea and estuaries on the Malabar Coast is also mentioned by me as Butirinus indicus.

I believe there is another species at Madras known at Madras as the Sewa-oolum, T., but it appears to have a longer anal fin than the others of the genus ; I take it to belong to this genus, from the scaly laminæ on the tail and at the base of the pectoral and ventral fins. It may however be an Alansa.

Albula macrocephala, C. V. ? ? I have neither present access to my specimen, nòr to the description in C. and V. so merely give this name at a venture as it applies well to my species, which has 78 scales on the length in 15 rows, D. 17, A. 7. I procured it on the Malabar Coast.

Dussumieria acuta, C. V. Parawa moda kende, T.

There are 2 or 3 more species, apparently belonging to this genus common at Madras, called Koolum moda kende, T., and Panna moda kende, T.—All the Herring tribe are much more abundant on the Malabar Coast than at Madras.

Kowala thoracata, C. V. An kawile, T. Russ. 186, enters estuaries and rivers.

Three other species are called by the same generic name by the Tamools, two of which at least may belong to this genus—their names are Varri kawile, T., Koola kawile, T. and Newula kawile, T.

Engranlis albus, C. V. Netteli, T., also Teran Goonee, T. Russ. 187. This little fish is caught in great numbers and highly esteemed for the breakfast table.

Two other closely allied species are distinguished by the fishermen at Madras, one of which is which Pota-netteli, T., and the other Maper netteli, T.

Engranlis———D. 15, A. 18, height greater than in the last species. 6 inches long, a very pretty species and delicate eating.

Thrypa purava, C. V. Tadi poorawa, T. Russ. 190.

Thrypa subspinosa, Sw. Sem poorawa, T. Russ. 189.

Thrypa———Wani impoorawa, T. Russ. 194.

Alansa palasah, C. D. Oolam min, T. Russ. 198.

Table fish, ascends rivers and the roe is highly prized, 18 inches long and upwards.

Alansa——— ? Nonale, T. Russ. 195, up to 1 foot long.

Pellona indica, (Sw.) Kootoowa, T. Russ. 192.

Pellona megaloptera, (Sw.) Koa-kootoowa, T. Russ. 191.

Pellona———————? Tera kootoowa, T. Russ. 188.

Pellona———————? Kooroovoo venge, T.

Pellona affinis (Sw.) Poovale, T.

Pristegaster indicus, Swains. Taleri, T. Russ. 193.

Raconda Rupelliana, Gray. Nataleri, T. Very common at Madras, and always distinguished by the fishermen from the preceding one.

Chatoessus chacunda? Pacha koottee mada kende, T.

Chatoessus altus, Gray? Pola mada kende, T. Russ. 197.

Chatoessus———————? Another species without the dorsal filament, a black spot behind the opercule.

Elops saurus, L. Ullate, T. Russ. 179.

Negalops amdinga, (Buch) Moram kende, T Russ. 203.

Chirocentrus dorab, C. V. Karroovalle, T. Russ. 199.

Coilia———————? Toge, T. Very common at Madras, in the sea and estuaries.

Bagrus chinta, C. V. Kadil vaitum Kelti, T. Russ. 167.

Bagrus bilineatus, C. V. Tope kelti, T. Russ. 169.

Bagrus netuma, C. V. Netuma kelti. T.

Bagrus———————? 8 cirri D. 1, 5, A. 25. Max. cirri short—yellow throughout ; caudal and anal fins broadly edged with reddish; a black spot behind the operculum. 1 foot long, Malabar Coast.

Bagrus———————? 6 cirri D. 1, 7, A. 14.

Arius militaris, C. V. Pone kelti, T. Very abundant on the Malabar Coast. The air vessel yields a course isinglass, and is exported to Bombay.

Arius arius, C. V. Karoom kelti, T.

Arius rostratus, C. V.

Arius subrostratus, C. V. Met with at particular seasons only on the Malabar Coast.

Plotosus lineatus, C. V. A-kalda, or A-kelti, T. Russ. 166. Common at Madras, of small size.

Saurus badi, C. V. Toombeli, T. Russ. 172. Very common up to 10 inches.

Saurus myops C. V. Narraina tombeli, T. Outline similar to the last. Of a yellowish red colour, on the back a blueish silvery line

scolloped at the edges and fringed with black commences at the nape and ends with the 1st dorsal fin, a second line from operculum running obliquely to part of 2d dorsal and thence along the ridge to the caudal, and a third from base of the pectoral to the middle of the tail; beneath this some black marks spots and lines; 1st dorsal blueish white with two faint yellow bands; anal edged with yellow; caudal reddish yellow; pectoral and neutrals yellow, D. 12 A. 15.

Saurus——————? Above variegated and spotted with yellow and red, beneath white with a tinge of yellow; profile of head depressed, mouth more horizontal than in last two species; dorsal and caudal fins spotted with reddish. D. 12, A. 12.

Saurus ophiodon, C. V. Wangara was, T. Russ. 171. Bummelo on the Malabar Coast. This is the celebrated Bombay duck and though highly prized in a fresh state there, it is despised at Madras even by the fishermen. It is however not very common at the latter place, but I recommend epicures to test its qualities for the table.

Belone annulata, C. V. Kariwalan kola, T. Russ. 175, up to 18 inches and more.

Belone caudimacula, C. V. Paman kola, T. Russ. 176.

Belone————? D. 19, A. 20.

Hemiramphus Russellii, C. V. Chappa kola, T. Russ. 177.

Hemiramphus Georgii, C. V. Warri kola, T.

Hemiramphus ——————? Kola, T. Russ. 178.

Exocetus ——————. D. 14, A. 11, nearly one foot long, rarely met with at Madras.

Exocetus nigripinnis, C. V. 4 inches long, D. 11, A. 2. At times considerable numbers taken out at sea by the deep sea boats. Both these species of flying fish are called Parawa kola, T.

Hippoglopus erumei (Bloch,) Nai-erulu, T. Russ. 69.

Hippoglopus erumei, var. A. Cantor, a reversed sinistral variety.

Hippoglopus erumei, var. B. Cantor, Russ. 77.

Hippoglopus ——————? A sinistral species without bands.

Rhombus maculosus, Cuv. Patang, T. Russ. 75.

Rhombus triocellatus, Cuv. Patné Sootong, T. Russ. 76.

Solea ——————? Selli patté, T. Brownish olive, with black spots and blotches. Not common.

Synaptura Commersonii, Cuv. Kerumi nak. T. Russ. 72.

Synaptura [illegible], Cuv. Vari [illegible]. T. Russ. 71. 8 inches.

Synaptura ———? Aroo nak. T. brownish green, fins reddish. 4 inches long, estuaries.

Achirus? ———? I am doubtful if this be an Achirus or Plagusia. My drawing represents the fins as united, but this may be an error, as the colouring approximates it to the Achiri of a pale greenish grey colour, 4 large spots along the dorsal margin of the body and as many on the anal scale: each formed of a double black ring; a small one near the eyes, and another near the base of the caudal. It is not common and was called Pudi nak. T.

Plagusia potous, Cuv. Koo-arah. T. Russ. 73.

Plagusia bilineata, Cuv. Arah. T.

Plagusia Lingua, (Buch: Ham:) also called Arah, T.

Chiloscyllium plagiosum, (Bennet), Kaviya Sorra, T., up to 3 feet and more. Russell, 16.

Stegostoma fasciatum, (Bloch) Russ. 18. Kumeri-Sorra. T. young sometimes called Boroo-keetti, T. Not uncommon at Madras.

Scyllium ———? Pe Sorra, T.

Scyllium maculatum?

Carcharias———? Sem Sorra, T.

———? Mani Sorra, T.

———? Parava Sorra, T.

———? Alava Sorra, T.

———? Noollian Sorra, T. I regret that I have no data for determining any of these sharks which are apparently all distinct, and there are, besides, others.

Sphyrna zygaena, Kumar Sorra, T. Russ. 12. Hammer headed Shark.

Sphyrna blochii, bal. Wale koman Sorra, T. Abounds on the West Coast, rare at Madras.

Pristis semi-sagittatus, Shaw, Vela min, T. Saw fish. Russ. 15.

Rhina ancylostoma, (Bloch.) Man ulavi, T.

Rhynchobatus ———? Padanga, T. Russ. 11.

Rhynchobatus djeddensis, (Forsk.) Ulavi, T. Russ. 10.

Platyrhina sinensis? Parra. T. Rare at Madras.

Narcine indica, Henle? Timili, T. Russ. 1.

Astrape dipterygia, Bl. also called Timili, T.

Trygon narnak, (Forsk,) Mookun Tirike, T.

There are at least three other large species of Trygon which I cannot determine now as well from want of specimens, as of books of reference. One of them has a long fin on the posterior half of the tail.

Trygon imbricata, Bloch, Sembradaka, T. Russ. 4.

Hypolophus sephen, Forsk. Chemman tirike, T. Russ. 3.

Pteroplatea micrura, Bl. Tappor kooti tirike, T. Russ. 6.

Myliobatis Nienhowii, Bl. Courivi tirike, T. Russ. 7.

Stoasoden narinari, Bl. Same name as last.

Rhinoptera adspersa, Val.

Dicerobatis eregoodoo, Cuv. Koman tirike, T. Russ. 9. There is one other species of this genus at Madras.

Chironectes hispidus, Bl. Kadil madoo, T. Russ. 19. Very common at Madras.

Chironectes marmoratus, C. V. I only got one specimen of this at Tellicherry.

Chironectes———— ? Of a full brick red colour, covered with small spots ; filament very long, thin, 4 inches long.

Balistes jellaka Cuv. Pacha korawa, T. Russ. 22.

Balistes———— ? Varni korawa, T. Greenish with red longitudinal stripes ; caudal red and yellow.

Balistes———— ? Kulloo korake, T. of an inky black colour.

Balistes———— ? Wuttoe korake, T. Chesnut brown colour throughout.

Monacanthus———— ? Kadil appé, T.

Alutarius Berardi, Rich ?

Alutarius lœvis (Bloch). These last three species are not common at Madras.

Alutarius———— ? Allied to A. barbatus Gray. Appears to differ in the filament or head being nearly the length of the beard, the caudal fin spotted, &c. &c. It is not uncommon at Madras and is called Crassi kola, a Watamoo kola, T. Length 10 inches.

Triacanthus biaculeatus, Bl. Moolean, T. Russ. 21.

Triacanthus strigilifer, Cantor. Rama moolean, T. Not uncommon at Madras.

Ostracior cornutum, L. Palasi, T. Not common.

Ostracior turritum, Forsk. Kul palasi, T. Very common at Madras.

Diodon Nystrix? Reddish white with black spots all over the body and fins. I only once saw a fresh specimen of this fish at Madras. Spined throughout.

Tetrodon immaculatus, Lac. Toppi palase. T. Russ. 26.

Tetrodon commersonii, Cuv. Moolum palasi, T.

Tetrodon————————? Varni palasi, T. Brown above with black spots; bright yellow beneath with vertical black stripes.

Tetrodon————————? Above black with white spots, beneath horizontal bands of black and white which become vertical on head and face, fins yellow, D. 10, A. 10.

Tetrodon bondarus, Cuv. Russ. 27.

Tetrodon————? Streaks of blue on head and back, and end of caudal, spots over the rest of the body except on the abdomen; dorsal fin rises from a black blue edged spot; reddish brown above, yellowish beneath; 4 inches long.

Karoom palasi, T. Not common at Madras.

————? Russ. 24. With no spines on the sides.

Tetrodon lunaris, Cuv. Koori min palasi, T.

Tetrodon dissutidens, Cantor. Carapoo palasi, T. Russ. 25.

Tetrodon ———— ? Velere min palasi, T. Reddish with white spots.

Tetrodon ————? Jem palasi, T. Spines on all the body as far as a curved line from beginning of dorsal to the abdomen. Common at Madras.

Tetrodon ————? Spines only on abdomen; green above, yellowish on the sides, abdomen white—D. 12, A. 11.—Malabar Coast.

I possess drawings of two very prettily variegated green and yellow Tetrodons, but without any notes of the situations of the spines, &c. They were called Pacha palasi, T.

Halicentœa stillata, C. V. I only procured two specimens of this curious fish whilst at Madras.

Pegasus draco, L.? W. Elliot, Esq. procured specimens of this fish from the Paumbum Channel.

Sygrathas ———? Kàdil koodray, T. Russ. 30. Not rare at Madras.

Hippocampus ———? Of a fawn colour with brown and orange dots—rare at Madras.

Conger talabon, Cuv. Koolivi pambu, T.Russ. 38. Very common.

Ophisurus ——— ? Settu poochi, T.

Ophisurus ——— ? Villi poon kolal, T.

Ophisurus ——— ? Nella kolinjin pambu, T.

Dalophis orientalis, McLell : Illi pambu, T. Russ. 37.—Very common at Madras. The boys catch it just at the edge of the surf by bruising a crab (Ocypode) in their hands and throwing it into the surf, then walking about over the spot and when they feel the eel about their feet, stoop down and suddenly dash it on to the sand with both hands. If thrown on to the moist sand they burrow themselves, *tail foremost*, almost instantaneously.

Dalophis ———? Mannoo poochi, T. Much more elongated than the last, 2 feet long.

Muræna ———? Thynoida, Rich. Pinnel pambu, T.

Muræna ——— ? Korili pambu, T. Common.

Muræna polyzona ? I got one specimen at Madras which appears to be this species, about 10 inches long.

Muræna ———? Seran pambu, T. Of a deep maroon colour, and lengthened form, grows to a very great size, 10 feet and upwards, and is very voracious.

VII. *Description of a Copper Coin of Leo, King of Armenia.* By Mr. Samuel Marcar.

The science of Numismatics is one of the most interesting subjects of inquiry. The researches of European Scholars in this department within the last two centuries, have produced results of immense importance to the illustration of archæology; for, by means of the decided evidence which coins afford, considerable light has been shed upon many obscure points of history and chronology.

In some of the works lately published on the Numismatics of ancient states, we meet with descriptions of several coins belonging to the Armenian nation. It is much to be regretted that we do not possess the medals of the early Kings of that people: the coins that have been preserved to us are few in number, mostly silver; and they appertain to the Arsacidœ sovereigns—who ruled in Armenia from about B. C. 150 to the fifth century of the Christian era. The legends on these pieces are in Greek, bearing the names of Arsames, Tigranes, Artases, Artavasdes and other Kings of that dynasty:. these have been ably described by the learned Visconti in the second volume of his "*Iconographie Grecque;*" but he is mistaken in supposing that they comprehend all the coins that are extant belonging to the Armenian monarchs. Among the pieces with Armenian inscriptions, those struck by the Reubenian princes, who governed in Cilicia from the eleventh to the fourteenth century, deserve particular notice, especially on account of their rarity. The celebrated Italian Numismatist, Domenico Sestini, has described some of them with great accuracy; and a work professedly on Armenian Numismatics has been composed by M. Brosset entitled "*Monographie des Monnaies Armeniennes.*" Two dissertations on the Reubenian coins have, I perceive, recently appeared on the continent: one the production of Professor A. Krafft, originally inserted in the Annals of Vienna, but subsequently printed in a separate form under the title of "*Armenische Munzen der Rupenischen Dynastie in Ciliciæn,*" Vienna, 1843: the other, in French, entitled "*Essai sur les monnaies des Rois Armeniens de la dynastie de Roupêne,*" by M. Victor Langlois, printed at Paris in 1850, from the *Revue Archéologique.* I regret that I had not the advantage of consulting the above Treatises in preparing this paper.

The coin that I purpose to describe belongs to the Reubenian series. It is a copper piece, and contains the legends in Armenian characters. The inscription on the obverse is *Levon thagavor Haiots* "Leon, (Leo) King of the Armenians," and in the centre is the representation of a lion's head crowned, in allusion to his name; the words on the reverse are *Sheneal i kaghakn i Sis* "made (struck) in the city of Sis," with the emblems of a double cross and

of two stars on either flank: the sign of a cross marks the commencement of the legend on both sides. The weight of the coin is little more than 90 grains Troy, and though displaying no great artistic perfection, it is not altogether devoid of some skilfulness. From the absence of date, and from the circumstance of there having been six kings of the name of Leo, it would appear somewhat difficult to fix the age of the coin. By attending however to the subjoined particulars concerning the life of Leo II., we might safely refer its execution in his reign.

On the abdication of his brother Reuben II., Leo, the second of that name, succeeded to the government of the Armenian kingdom of Celicia in the year 1185. This prince was remarkable for his wisdom and piety; and he greatly contributed to the happiness of his subjects by the salutary laws he enacted for their guidance. By his valorous and courageous conduct he extended his dominions beyond Mount Taurus, and made the city of Tarsus his place of residence, sometimes exchanging it for the city of Sis, which he improved and beautified. He took many towns and fortresses from the Saracens; and by his daring exploits gained the respect and admiration of the neighbouring princes: an instance of his strategic skill in capturing Bohemond, Prince of Antioch, is related by Marinus Sanutus, *(Secreta Fidelium Crucis lib. III. pars. X, c. VIII.)* Observing the prosperity which his government enjoyed, Leo began to wish for a public coronation, and the events of the time proved favorable to his desire. The emperor of Germany, Frederic I., to whom Leo had been of considerable assistance during the third Crusade, promised the Armenian prince to restore in his person the ancient kingdom of Armenia. The untimely and unfortunate end of Barbarossa, however, prevented him from executing his promise; but Leo was not to be discouraged: he despatched ambassadors to Pope Celestinus III., and to Henry VI., the son and successor of Frederic, regarding the affair, and request-

ed them to carry out his object. Both the Pontiff and the Emperor agreed to the proposition; and the ambassadors returned to Cilicia in the company of Conrad, Archbishop of Mentz, whom Celestinus and Henry sent with a magnificent crown for the purpose of gratifying Leo. At the same time the Emperor forwarded a splendid standard, having in the middle the device of a lion, in reference to his name. On the arrival of the deputies the ceremony of coronation took place in the city of Tarsus, on the 6th of January 1198, in the presence of a vast assembly of the nobles, clergy, laity and all ranks of people; and an excellent oration was pronounced on the occasion by Nerses Lambronensis, Archbishop of that place: this memorable transaction is related at length in the great History of Armenia by Father Chamchean, vol. III. pp. 164, 170; and also in the "*Conciliatio Ecclesia Armena cum Romanâ*" by Clemens Galanus, tom. I., p. 346, seq., who has produced several Epistles from the *Regesta* of Innocent III. having reference to this affair. Besides the above marks of distinction, the Emperor of Constantinople, Alexius Angelus, sent also a crown to Leo, and thus this Armenian prince of Cilicia is, as Professor Neumann observes, the only king who received the crown by both the Emperors of the west and the east, and by the consent of the Pope. These royal favors were conferred upon Leo in order to preserve a friendly relation with him; for the Latins and the Greeks thought him to be a very useful ally against the overpowering Saladin. Be this as it may, after the above event, Leo took the title of *Thagavor* or King, as did also all his successors; for the former rulers were only styled *Barons* of Celicia: he was likewise called "the Great" on account of his courageous actions. Leo died in 1219, having reigned in all 34 years, 12 as baron and 22 as king. His remains were interred in Sis, and a magnificent church built on the spot. From the above facts, it will appear evident that the coin must have been struck in the reign of Leo II., and the occurrence, at the same time, of the lion's head, the title of King and the double cross decides the question, I think, at once in favor of that sovereign. Under these circumstances, the date of the coin might be placed between 1200 and 1215, or very nearly 650 years ago.

With regard to Sis it is to be observed that it was once a famous

city of Cilicia, which according to Armenian Geographers, formed the fifth province of Armenia Minor. The Syriac and Arabic writers call it by the same name. (Gregory Bar. Hebræus, *Chron: Syr: p.* 195; Abulfeda, *Tabula Syria, p.* 138; Assemanus, *Bibl: Orient: tom. II, Dissert: de Monophysites.)* It is situated in a plain about 24 miles north from Anazarba, on the bank of a small river which unites with the Jihon. Although Sis was a place of some note as far back as the 10th century its citadel being mentioned by Theophans it was the above-mentioned Leo, who encreased its importance in 1186 by erecting several edifices and churches, and by making it his residence on certain occasions; which circumstance is testified by the Arabic writer Ibn Said, as quoted by Abulfeda, *loco citato.* From 1220 it was the capital of the kingdom until its destruction in 1374; in the interim however it was besieged and taken by the Egyptians, but restored in 1266. On the capture of Roum-Kalah by the Sultan of Egypt, Sis was made the see of the Armenian Catholicus up to the year 1441, when it was transferred to Etchmiatsin, the present seat: it is however the residence of a Patriarch. In 1307 a celebrated Council was held here owing to some doctrinal differences. Sis was also the place to which the remnants of the Crusaders took refuge on the destruction of the Latin kingdom of Palestine. The city is now included in the Turkish division forming the Pashalik of Adanah: it is chiefly in ruins, having lost all its pristine greatness and splendour, of which a minute account is given by an eye-witness Wilbrand ab Oldenburg, a German traveller of the thirteenth century.

VIII. *On the Powers of the Aneroid, and its working compared with the Mountain Barometer;*—By Lieut. General Cullen.—*Communicated by the Author.*

Having run over to Coimbatore on some Public business, I thought I might as well push on to the Neilgherries to test the Powers of the Aneroid. I have had two of these Instruments from the last two or three recently made by Watkins and Hill of Charing Cross and purchased for me by Capt. Worster of the Artillery at Madras. They had verniers and read off to hundreths of an inch. I

had already tried them on the mountain near Trivandrum as high as 6000 feet and the indications appeared quite correct. One I left permanently on the mountains at a small Observatory I maintain there. The other has long accompanied me on all my journies. Dr. Wight, with whom I was staying at Coimbatore, had two Aneroids by the same makers but both were out of order and had not been tried at great altitudes, an additional incentive to my excursion, and on which he accompanied me. I went up to Kotagherry by the direct road, was there for 3 or 4 days and made a forenoon visit to Doda Bett, but it was a rainy, windy, day, with driving cloud mist which rendered the trip a most uncomfortable one. The results were however most satisfactory as regarded the Aneroid which fell

on the top of Doda Bett to....................	22·455	— 55°
at Matipolliam { ....Aneroid.	29·040	
at Matipolliam { ....Barometer.	28·830	
the Barometer being...............Barometer.	22·120	— 55°

I have not seen any observations with the Aneroid at a greater altitude than 3000 or 4000 feet.

The same Aneroid, at the level of the sea, stood at about 30·120 so that, had Doda been a couple of hundred feet higher, the Index would have passed the limits of the scale. The Aneroid is a delicate Instrument and the scale not subdivided sufficiently, but I have much greater confidence in it now, and its extreme portability is an immense object to the traveller. I have been using it constantly of late for rough levelling while travelling in my palkee merely stopping the bearers for a moment to make the observation.

Two French Aneroids procured expressly for me by Froughton from the Patentee at Paris, do not appear to answer at all, being inaccurate, at even moderate elevations, and I have discontinued using them.

I enclose a Memo. of some of the observations of the Aneroid and Barometer at the above trip.

Observations with an Aneroid and the ordinary Mountain Barometer (NEWMAN'S.)

1852			Dew Pt. by Daniell.	Bulb Dry.	Bulb Wet.	Dew Pt.	
Aug. 2.	Barometer.28·556 Aneroid...28·765	80½°	—65°	—82	—71	=65½°	—Coimbatore.
„ 3.	Barometer.28·537 Aneroid...28·757	83°	—64°	—83	—70¾	=65°	—Goodaloor.
„ 4.	Barometer.28·890 Aneroid...29·097	83°	—66½°	—83	—72	=66½°	—Matipolliam
„ 6.	Barometer.23·845 Aneroid....23·985	62½	—58½	—64	—61	=59°	—Kotargherry
„ 7.	Barometer.23·872 Aneroid....24·020	65	—59	—64	—61	=59°	— do.
„ 8.	Barometer.22·120 Aneroid....22·455	55	— ×	—53	—52½	=52°	—Doda Bett.
„ 10.	Barometer.23·941 Aneroid....24·040	63	—55	—63½	—59½	=56°	—Kotargherry
„ 13.	Barometer.28·655 Aneroid....28·795	82	—64	—83	—71½	=65°	—Coimbatore.

Col. Sykes appears to consider Glaisker's and other Tables, for deducing the Dew Pt. from the difference of the dry and wet bulbs, as very imperfect. The above results do not show error, nor have I found any very material error in any other observations which I possess except, perhaps, in very extreme cases.

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	Mean Monthly indication of the Barometer at the times of Superior Maximum and Minimum pressure corrected to 32°.0 Faht. 1			Mean Monthly temperature as deduced from the hourly observations, together with the Mean Monthly Maximum and Minimum Temperature. 2			Depth to which Rain has fallen, and amount of water evaporated from a shallow cistern of water, together with the relative humidity of the Air. 3			Direction of the wind in each Month, as exhibited by the number of hours during which it has blown from the N.W., S.W., S.E., or N.E. 4				Mean and extreme pressure of the wind as shown on a square foot of Surface. 5		Mean per Centage of clouds covering the face of the sky during the day and night in each month. 6		Mean Monthly Tension of vapour, calculated by the Monthly Means of dry and wet Thermometers at 30 In. 7
	Maximum. P. M. h. m. 21·41	Minimum. P. M. h. m. 3·41	Difference.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Rain.	Evaporation.	Quantity of Moisture or Humidity.	N.W.	S.W.	S.E.	N.E.	Mean.	Extreme.	Day.	Night.	Barometer Standard.
	Inches	Inches	Inches	°	°	°	Inches	Inches	Cents.	No.	No.	No.	No.	lbs.	lbs.	Cents.	Cents.	Inches.
1849																		
July........	29·756	29·644	0·112	86·4	95·6	79·5	3·580	10·053	·67	108	446	167	21	0·27	4·7	·78	·80	·822
August	·794	·670	·124	86·3	94·8	79·2	4·886	9·950	·69	97	383	245	14	·29	7·6	·74	·70	·839
September ..	·805	·672	·133	86·3	95·1	79·3	1·648	10·190	·65	218	348	133	21	·43	7·4	·83	·77	·787
October.....	·897	·777	·120	83·1	90·1	77·2	9·191	7·555	·76	174	201	185	178	·12	4·0	·64	·49	·842
November ..	·977	·873	·104	80·8	86·2	75·7	6·141	6·948	·75	192	6	61	452	·28	5·0	·62	·51	·774
December...	·996	·892	·104	77·7	83·2	72·4	6·806	7·240	·73	193	37	31	483	·29	7·0	·65	·54	·683
1850																		
January	·977	·858	·119	77·2	83·5	70·8	0·043	8·178	·72	116	15	39	574	·14	2·4	·55	·37	·663
February....	30·049	·924	·125	78·0	84·1	71·5	4·270	7·526	·73	76	44	227	319	·14	2·2	·42	·33	·686
March.......	29·997	·870	·127	80·8	89·9	71·7	0	10·351	·68	60	181	439	52	·12	2·6	·20	·17	·699
April........	·899	·771	·112	86·0	93·9	78·2	0·980	10·808	·69	43	182	449	46	·20	2·0	·44	·36	·834
May........	·807	·685	·122	88·3	90·2	80·7	2·939	11·752	·68	34	289	403	18	·30	17·5	·45	·37	·879
June	·730	·605	·125	88·9	100·0	82·4	2·920	14·397	·60	378	276	46	17	·48	6·0	·79	·82	·794
July........	·754	·637	·117	88·0	97·9	81·1	1·527	12·715	·63	277	342	92	33	·32	5·5	·81	·85	·804
August......	·811	·695	·116	86·5	94·7	79·6	3·058	10·342	·70	190	396	136	22	·15	3·4	·75	·72	·857
September...	·829	·719	·110	84·8	91·7	79·5	3·041	8·805	·70	195	354	149	20	·16	3·9	·97	·94	·815
October	·883	·751	·132	83·8	89·8	77·9	4·320	7·874	·76	155	195	278	114	·07	3·0	·69	·62	·863
November...	·949	·841	·108	79·0	84·4	71·9	8·121	5·861	·77	270	32	16	402	·27	4·7	·72	·64	·745
December...	30·054	·943	·111	76·9	82·0	71·8	5·662	6·911	·75	170	1	13	560	·18	4·5	·53	·52	·681

	Mean Monthly indication of the Barometer at the times of Superior Maximum and Minimum pressure corrected to 32°.0 Faht.			Mean Monthly temperature as deduced from the hourly observations, together with the Mean Monthly Maximum and Minimum Temperature.			Depth to which Rain has fallen, and amount of water evaporated from a shallow cistern of water, together with the relative humidity of the Air.			Direction of the wind in each Month, as exhibited by the number of hours during which it has blown from the N.W., S.W., S.E., or N. E.				Mean and extreme pressure of the wind as shown on a square foot of Surface.		Mean per Centage of clouds covering the face of the sky during the day and night in each month.		Mean Monthly Tension of vapour, calculated by the Monthly Means of dry and wet Thermometers at 30 In.
	1			2			3			4				5		6		7
	Maximum. P. M. h. m. 21·41	Minimum. P. M. h. m. 3·41	Difference.	Mean	Maximum.	Minimum.	Rain.	Evaporation.	Quantity of Moisture or Humidity.	N. W.	S.W.	S.E.	N. E.	Mean.	Extreme.	Day.	Night.	Barometer Standard.
1851	Inches	Inches	Inches	°	°	°	Inches	Inches	Cents.	No.	No.	No.	No.	lbs.	lbs.	Cents.	Cents.	Inches.
January....	·084	·971	·113	76·5	82·9	69·4	0	8·283	·73	178	19	51	496	·08	1·3	·31	·14	·654
February ...	·031	·903	·128	77·4	84·9	69·5	0	8·222	·73	81	125	334	132	·06	·7	·20	·15	·675
March......	29·985	·859	·126	82·1	89·8	74·5	0	10·463	·73	124	104	385	131	·13	2·5	·21	·20	·782
April.......	·880	·747	·133	86·7	94·2	79·7	0	12·736	·72	26	184	488	14	·30	3·1	·28	·24	·884
May.......	·778	·667	·111	86·5	94·2	80·7	18·603	10·188	·73	70	179	394	97	·56	21·0	·34	·34	·891
June.......	·745	·629	·116	89·4	98·5	82·2	1·261	12·477	·61	96	445	168	11	·21	6·2	·55	·60	·825
July.... ...	·733	·626	·107	85·4	93·2	79·6	6·496	8·361	·71	104	484	130	18	·10	10·5	·79	·79	·845
August......	·788	·675	·113	85·2	93·1	79·0	4·338	8·525	·72	60	494	166	21	·12	4·0	·70	·70	·851
September ..	·834	·705	·129	85·8	93·6	79·7	1·700	9·754	·71	108	304	229	78	·08	2·4	·58	·57	·853
October.....	·898	·776	·122	82·9	90·1	77·5	5·629	7·541	·78	108	322	166	148	·11	10·0	·64	·58	·853
November...	·916	·813	·103	79·2	83·5	75·7	24·846	4·880	·85	141	61	169	349	·26	10·0	·63	·54	·826
December ...	30·057	·946	·111	77·6	82·8	72·5	1·446	7·420	·73	255	1	0	488	·05	2·0	·49	·43	·677
1852																		
January.....	·049	·928	·121	76·7	83·1	70·4	0	8·170	·74	90	45	104	453	·06	2·0	·48	·19	·669
February....	·036	·913	·123	78·3	85·4	71·1	0	8·141	·74	134	66	147	339	·04	1·3	·36	·20	·701
March......	29·944	·816	·128	82·3	89·3	75·3	2·623	10·005	·75	19	154	554	17	·08	1·6	·34	·14	·807
April......	·900	·774	·126	86·0	93·1	78·6	0	11·379	·71	0	141	572	7	·12	2·0	·39	·19	·863
May........	·797	·687	·110	88·4	97·6	81·6	2·226	12·241	·68	74	269	341	47	·11	10·0	·65	·33	·886
June........	·765	·651	·114	88·5	97·6	81·8	1·886	10·647	·65	39	359	246	42	·15	5·0	·81	·46	·848

W. S. JACOB, *H. C. Astronomer.*

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	Inches	Inches	Inches	°	°	°	Inches	Inches	Cents.	No.	No.	No.	No.	lbs.	lbs.	Cents.	Cents.	Inches.
1849																		
July........	29·756	29 644	0·112	86·4	95·6	79·5	3·580	10·053	·67	108	446	167	21	0·27	4·7	·78	·80	·822
August	·794	·670	·124	86·3	94·8	79·2	4·886	9·950	·69	97	383	245	14	·29	7·6	·74	·70	·839
September ..	·805	·672	·133	86·3	95·1	79·3	1·648	10·190	·65	218	348	133	21	·43	7·4	·83	·77	·787
October.....	·897	·777	·120	83·1	90·1	77·2	9·191	7·555	·76	174	201	185	·178	·12	4·0	·64	·49	·842
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1850																		
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March.......	29·997	·870	·127	80·8	89·9	71·7	0	10·351	·68	60	181	439	52	·12	2·6	·20	·17	·699
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July........	·754	·637	·117	88·0	97·9	81·1	1·527	12·715	·63	277	342	92	33	·32	5·5	·81	·85	·804
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October	·883	·751	·132	83·8	89·8	77·9	4·320	7·874	·76	155	195	278	114	·07	3·0	·69	·62	·863
November...	·949	·841	·108	79·0	84·4	71·9	8·121	5·861	·77	270	32	16	402	·27	4·7	·72	·64	·745
December...	30·054	·943	·111	76·9	82·0	71·8	5·662	6·911	·75	170	1	13	560	·18	4·5	·53	·52	·681

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	1			2			3			4				5		6		7
	Maximum. P. M. h. m. 21·41	Minimum. P. M. h. m. 3·41	Difference.	Mean	Maximum.	Minimum.	Rain.	Evaporation.	Quantity of Moisture or Humidity.	N. W.	S.W.	S.E.	N. E.	Mean.	Extreme.	Day.	Night.	Barometer Standard.
	Inches	Inches	Inches	°	°	°	Inches	Inches	Cents.	No.	No.	No.	No.	lbs.	lbs.	Cents.	Cents.	Inches.
1851																		
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February ...	·031	·903	·128	77·4	84·9	69·5	0	8·222	·73	81	125	334	132	·06	·7	·20	·15	·675
March......	29·985	·859	·126	82·1	89·8	74·5	0	10·463	·73	124	104	385	131	·13	2·5	·21	·20	·782
April......	·880	·747	·133	86·7	94·2	79·7	0	12·736	·72	26	184	488	14	·30	3·1	·28	·24	·884
May.......	·778	·667	·111	86·5	94·2	80·7	18·603	10·188	·73	70	179	394	97	·56	21·0	·34	·34	·891
June........	·745	·629	·116	89·4	98·5	82·2	1·261	12·477	·61	96	445	168	11	·21	6·2	·55	·60	·825
July........	·733	·626	·107	85·4	93·2	79·6	6·496	8·361	·71	104	484	130	18	·10	10·5	·79	·79	·845
August......	·788	·675	·113	85·2	93·1	79·0	4·338	8·525	·72	60	494	166	21	·12	4·0	·70	·70	·851
September ..	·834	·705	·129	85·8	93·6	79·7	1·700	9·754	·71	108	304	229	78	·08	2·4	·58	·57	·853
October.....	·898	·776	·122	82·9	90·1	77·5	5·629	7·541	·78	108	322	166	148	·11	10·0	·64	·58	·853
November...	·916	·813	·103	79·2	83·5	75·7	24·846	4·880	·85	141	61	169	349	·26	10·0	·63	·54	·826
December ...	30·057	·946	·111	77·6	82·8	72·5	1·446	7·420	·73	255	1	0	488	·05	2·0	·49	·43	·677
1852																		
January.....	·049	·928	·121	76·7	83·1	70·4	0	8·170	·74	90	45	104	453	·06	2·0	·48	·19	·669
February....	·036	·913	·123	78·3	85·4	71·1	0	8·141	·74	134	66	147	339	·04	1·3	·36	·20	·701
March......	29·944	·816	·128	82·3	89·3	75·3	2·623	10·005	·75	19	154	554	17	·08	1·6	·34	·14	·807
April.......	·900	·774	·126	86·0	93·1	78·6	0	11·379	·71	0	141	572	7	·12	2·0	·39	·19	·863
May........	·797	·687	·110	88·4	97·6	81·6	2·226	12·241	·68	74	269	341	47	·11	10·0	·65	·33	·886
June.......	·765	·651	·114	88·5	97·6	81·8	1·886	10·647	·65	39	359	246	42	·15	5·0	·81	·46	·848

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